

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA**

IN RE: PHILIPS RECALLED CPAP, BI-LEVEL PAP, AND MECHANICAL VENTILATOR PRODUCTS LITIGATION	:	Master Docket: Misc. No. 21-mc-1230-JFC
	:	
	:	MDL No. 3014
	:	
This Document Relates to:	:	SECOND AMENDED MASTER LONG
All Actions	:	FORM COMPLAINT FOR PERSONAL
	:	INJURIES AND DAMAGES, AND
	:	DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

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- Ex. 55 Philips Respironics Press Release – Philips Unveils Intelligent Sleep Apnea Therapy System to Home Healthcare Industry – dated Oct. 13, 2009
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- Ex. 148 Canadian Patent No. 2497915 – Filed by RIC Investments, Inc. – owned by Philips RS North America LLC
- Ex. 149 Jaffe et. al., *Nasal and Oral Patient Interfaces*, Patent No. US 10,105,099 B2, Oct. 23, 2018
- Ex. 150 Ho et.al., *Textured/Polished Respiratory Mask Seal and Mask*, Patent No. US 9,399,107 B2, July 26, 2016.
- Ex. 151 Shelly et al., *Automatic Pressure Titration*, Patent No. US 9,7344,322 B2, Aug. 29, 2017
- Ex. 152 Matthews et al., *Starting Pressure for Respiratory Therapy Devices*, Patent No. US 10,286,165 B2, May 14, 2019
- Ex. 153 LinkedIn Profile – Greg Matthews – Philips Respironics Senior Staff Engineer
- Ex. 154 LinkedIn Profile – Heather Ressler – Philips Respironics Senior Staff Software Engineer
- Ex. 155 *In the Matter of Certain UMTS and LTE Cellular Communication and Products Containing the Same*, Complaint, Inv. No. 337-TA-1240 (USITC Dec. 17, 2020)
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Ex. 173 PHILIPS_RS_DFS-00003401

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Ex. 190 Printout of FDA Website – Certain Reworked Philips Respironics
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Adhesion Failure and Residual PE-PUR Foam Debris: FDA Safety
Communication

Plaintiffs file this Second Amended Master Long Form Complaint for Personal Injuries and Damages, and Demand for Jury Trial (“Master Long Form Complaint” or “Complaint”) against Defendants Koninklijke Philips N.V., Philips North America LLC, Philips Holding USA Inc., Philips RS North America LLC, and Philips RS North America Holding Corporation, and Defendants Polymer Technologies, Inc. and Polymer Molded Products LLC, pursuant to the Court’s Memorandum Opinion and Order (ECF 2471 & 2472) ruling on objections to the Special Master’s Report and Recommendation on Philips RS North American LLC’s motion to dismiss the Amended Master Long Form Complaint (ECF 834),¹ as an administrative method to set forth common facts and potential claims which individual Plaintiffs, on their own behalf, their spouses, estates, or beneficiaries, may assert against Defendants in this litigation. It is contemplated that Plaintiffs alleging personal injury and damages arising from the use of Recalled Device(s) will file a Short Form Complaint, and all allegations pleaded in this Master Long Form Complaint will be deemed pleaded in any Short Form Complaint either previously filed or to be filed.²

The Master Long Form Complaint does not necessarily include all claims or allegations asserted in all of the actions filed in, or transferred to, this Court. Certain Plaintiffs may also add

¹ Amended allegations and causes of action herein are limited to the issues specified in the Court’s Memorandum Opinion and Order (ECF 2471 & 2472) and do not include all facts revealed through jurisdictional or fact discovery, including, *e.g.*, the evidence contained in Plaintiffs’ findings of facts and conclusions of law with respect to personal jurisdiction over Royal Philips. *See* ECF 2388 and 2389 (under seal).

² Pursuant to Amended Pretrial Order #28(a) (ECF 1594), each Plaintiff asserting claims for personal injuries related to the use of one more Recalled Devices is required to file a Short Form Complaint that together with the Master Long Form Complaint is deemed that Plaintiff’s operative Complaint. The template for an amended Short Form Complaint to accommodate changes contained in this Master Long Form Complaint is attached hereto as Exhibit “A.” All attached Exhibits and referenced materials are incorporated as if fully stated herein. This Master Long Form Complaint maintains the numbering of the “Counts” used previously in the prior Amended Master Long Form Complaint (ECF 834) even where counts were dismissed, and new causes of action as permitted in the Court’s Memorandum Opinion and Order (ECF 2471 & 2472) were added at the end of the list of prior Counts.

additional Defendant(s) and/or claims, which will be reflected in their respective Short Form Complaints. *Id.* The Master Long Form Complaint does not constitute a waiver or dismissal of any claims that may be asserted in any individual action, nor do any Plaintiffs relinquish the right to move to amend their respective Short Form Complaint to assert additional claims or allegations as discovery may require, to cure any deficiencies, or for any other reason that circumstances may warrant.

Further, pursuant to Pretrial Order #14 (ECF No. 573), entered on May 19, 2022, which sets forth an orderly and efficient process for filing consolidated amended class and master complaints, this is one of three master complaints being filed in this multi-district litigation. The filing of three master complaints is to streamline the pleadings and issues for the parties' mutual convenience only. The three master complaints contemplated in this MDL are divided, for administrative purposes, into one each for Personal Injury, Medical Monitoring, and Economic Loss.

Plaintiffs filing claims for personal injuries using this Master Long Form Complaint and a Short Form Complaint are also members of the putative class in the Consolidated Third Amended Class Action Complaint for Economic Losses (ECF No. 785) (the "Economic Loss Complaint") and the Consolidated Second Amended Class Action Complaint for Medical Monitoring (ECF No. 810) (the "Medical Monitoring Complaint"). Plaintiffs do not waive any of their rights or claims as putative class members in those respective complaints by virtue of filing claims for personal injuries and/or including claims that may be included in either of those two master complaints.³

³ A proposed class settlement of the claims in the Economic Loss Complaint was preliminarily approved by the Court on October 10, 2023 (ECF 2289). A Final Fairness Hearing has been scheduled for April 11, 2024. *Id.* Pursuant to the Court's Memorandum Opinion (ECF 2471), Plaintiffs may not pursue the economic loss claims alleged in the Economic Loss Complaint

I. NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. Defendant Koninklijke Philips N.V. (“Royal Philips”) is a Dutch multinational company that is the global head of the “Philips” enterprise, which bills itself as “a diverse team made up of some 80,000 individuals across over 100 countries, all with different backgrounds, perspectives and experiences.”⁴ Royal Philips controls and oversees all aspects of the Philips businesses around the world, going to great lengths to ensure there is a unity of purpose and vision, consistent execution of company procedures, policies, and goals, and, importantly, maintenance and protection of the valuable “Philips” brand. In addition to Royal Philips, Defendants, Philips North America LLC (“Philips NA”), Philips Holding USA Inc. (“Philips USA”), Philips RS North America LLC (“Philips RS”), and Philips RS North America Holding Corporation (“Philips RS Holding”) are essential parts of the Philips family that, along with other Philips’ entities, engaged in the wrongful conduct at issue in this litigation. These Defendants are referred to collectively herein as “Philips” or the “Philips Defendants.” At all relevant times, each Philips Defendant acted in all aspects as the agent and alter ego of one another, and references to “Philips” refer to each Philips Defendant individually and collectively.

2. Royal Philips boasts on its website, www.philips.com⁵: “Over the past decade we have transformed into a focused leader in health technology.... At Philips, our purpose is to

through the Master PI complaint (ECF 2471 at 17). However, upon final approval of the settlement of Economic Loss Claims, any class member who exercised a valid and effective request to opt out of the proposed economic loss class settlement and has filed or files a Short Form Complaint can assert their claims for economic loss in their personal injury action by checking “Economic Loss Claim” on the Short Form Complaint attached hereto as Exhibit “A.”

⁴ See Royal Philips “About us” webpage, <https://www.philips.com/a-w/about.html> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “1”).

⁵ The landing (*i.e.*, opening) page for Royal Philips’ website contains a copyright for Royal Philips. See <https://www.philips.com/global> (“© Koninklijke Philips N.V., 2004 - 2022. All rights reserved.”) (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “2”). When accessing the Royal

improve people's health and well-being through meaningful innovation.”⁶ As part of that business, Philips manufactures and sells certain lines of products that are intended to help people breathe. These include Continuous Positive Airway Pressure (“CPAP”) and Bilevel Positive Airway Pressure (“BiPAP”) machines, which are commonly used to treat sleep apnea, and mechanical ventilators (“ventilators”), which treat respiratory failure. The primary function of these devices is to blow air into patients' airways. CPAP and BiPAP machines are intended for use during sleep while ventilators are used continuously when needed.

3. Because these machines are used during sleep, Philips designed them to include sound-dampening foam intended to reduce noise emitted from the motors in the devices. Unfortunately, Philips designed its devices to include polyester-based polyurethane (“PE-PUR”) foam, which Philips knew for many years, among other things, is susceptible to hydrolysis, the chemical breakdown of a compound due to reaction with water, particularly in medical applications. This can result in degradation of the foam and off-gassing of volatile organic compounds (“VOCs”).

4. On June 14, 2021, Philips, through multiple of its entities, including Royal Philips and Philips RS, announced a recall of approximately 11 million of its CPAP and BiPAP machines and ventilators in the United States that were manufactured with PE-PUR foam from 2008 until the date of the recall (the “Recall”). All of these recalled products (individually referred to herein as a “Recalled Device,” or collectively, as the “Recalled Devices”) are defective because they contain PE-PUR foam.

Philips website from the United States, users are automatically redirected to <https://www.usa.philips.com/> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022). The redirected page also contains a copyright for Royal Philips. See <https://www.usa.philips.com/> (“© Koninklijke Philips N.V., 2004 - 2022. All rights reserved.”) (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “3”).

⁶ Royal Philips “About us” webpage (Exhibit “1” hereto).

5. The Recalled Devices are:

- E30
- DreamStation ASV
- DreamStation ST, AVAPS
- SystemOne ASV4
- C Series ASV, S/T, AVAPs
- OmniLab Advanced Plus
- SystemOne (Q Series)
- DreamStation CPAP, Auto CPAP, BiPAP
- DreamStation Go CPAP, APAP
- Dorma 400, 500 CPAP
- REMStar SE Auto CPAP
- Trilogy 100 and 200
- Garbin Plus, Aeris, LifeVent
- A-Series BiPAP Hybrid A30
- A-Series BiPAP V30 Auto
- A-Series BiPAP A40
- A-Series BiPAP A30

6. The use of PE-PUR foam in the Recalled Devices is a defect because the foam is susceptible to breaking down into particles which may then be inhaled or ingested by the user, and may emit VOCs that can also be inhaled, resulting in “serious injury which can be life-threatening,

cause permanent impairment, and/or require medical intervention to preclude permanent impairment.”⁷

7. Philips was aware of problems with the PE-PUR foam in the Recalled Devices dating as far back as 2008 when it began receiving numerous complaints from customers including complaints containing the keywords “contaminants, particles, foam, debris, airway, particulate, airpath, and black.”⁸ In addition, beginning as far back as 2015, Philips conducted and received multiple test reports and additional data confirming that the Recalled Devices pose serious, indeed life-threatening, health risks to users, but Philips failed to timely disclose that they were defective when manufactured and sold.

8. Instead of instituting a recall immediately, Philips waited until June 2021 to issue the Recall and notify the public about the dangers of the Recalled Devices, continuing to sell defective devices and leaving users to breathe in the toxic fumes and risk serious injury. In its Recall, Philips publicly announced that the PE-PUR foam may break down into particles and be inhaled or ingested, and may emit VOCs that can be inhaled, resulting in “serious injury which can be life-threatening, cause permanent impairment, and/or require medical intervention to preclude permanent impairment”⁹ (referred to herein as the “Defect”). Philips stated that the

⁷ Philips Recall Notices issued June 14, 2021 (attached hereto as Exhibit “4”).

⁸ See FDA 483 Report issued to Philips on November 9, 2021 (hereinafter “483 Report”), redacted version available at: <https://www.fda.gov/media/154244/download> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “5”), at 12. A 483 Report from the Food and Drug Administration (“FDA”) “is issued to firm management at the conclusion of an inspection when an investigator(s) has observed any conditions that in their judgment may constitute violations of the Food Drug and Cosmetic (FD&C) Act and related Acts.” FDA webpage, FDA Form 483 Frequently Asked Questions, <https://www.fda.gov/inspections-compliance-enforcement-and-criminal-investigations/inspection-references/fda-form-483-frequently-asked-questions> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “6”).

⁹ Philips Recall Notices issued June 14, 2021 (Exhibit “4” hereto).

potential risks of exposure due to such chemicals include “headache/dizziness, irritation (eyes, nose respiratory tract, skin), hypersensitivity, nausea/vomiting, toxic and carcinogenic effects.”¹⁰

Philips’ announcement to doctors advised that these hazards could result in “serious injury which can be life-threatening or cause permanent impairment.”¹¹

9. In addition, on July 22, 2021, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (“FDA”) confirmed the severity of the issues described in the Recall and classified the Recall as Class I or “the most serious type of recall,” meaning use of the Recalled Devices “may cause serious injuries or death.”¹²

10. As noted above, Philips knew about the serious risks caused by the Recalled Devices long before the Recall.

11. On November 9, 2021, the FDA issued a report detailing the findings of an FDA investigation, findings that demonstrate Philips knew that the PE-PUR foam degraded into hazardous substances.¹³ The FDA discovered emails, dating back to October 2015, to Philips from the supplier of the raw foam used to make the PE-PUR foam in the Recalled Devices regarding PE-PUR foam degradation issues.¹⁴ Additionally, the FDA found that, in November 2015, Philips engaged in preventative maintenance on certain Recalled Devices in response to PE-PUR foam

¹⁰ *Id.*

¹¹ See Royal Philips Informational PDF, Sleep and Respiratory Care update: Clinical information for physicians (June 14, 2021), at 2, available at: [philips-recall-clinical-information-for-physicians-and-providers.pdf](#) (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “7”).

¹² FDA Notice, “Philips Respironics Recalls Certain Continuous and Non-Continuous Ventilators, including CPAP and BiPAP, Due to Risk of Exposure to Debris and Chemicals,” available at: <https://www.fda.gov/medical-devices/medical-device-recalls/philips-respironics-recalls-certain-continuous-and-non-continuous-ventilators-including-cpap-and> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “8”).

¹³ See generally, 483 Report (Exhibit “5” hereto).

¹⁴ *Id.* at 3, 18.

degradation issues and complaints, yet failed to conduct any “further investigation, health hazard evaluation, risk analysis, or design review” on any of the Recalled Devices that use the same PE-PUR foam.¹⁵ To be sure, the FDA found that “there were at least fourteen instances, assessments, and/or test reports, dated from 04/01/2016 to 01/22/2021, where [Philips] was aware of issues and concerns related to potential foam degradation and/or Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) emissions.”¹⁶ This is in addition to the detailed customer complaints that existed as far back as 2008 and the additional data Philips collected in 2015.

12. Despite knowing about the degradation and off-gassing problems with the PE-PUR foam and the associated health risks for users of the affected devices, Philips failed until many years later to disclose the Defect to consumers, hospitals, institutions, doctors, and suppliers, continuing to sell the defective products and allowing patients to use the defective products. In addition, Defendant Polymer Technologies, Inc. (“PolyTech”), a supplier of PE-PUR foam to Philips, worked with Philips to conceal these key facts from consumers so that both could continue to profit from the sales of these defective devices.

13. It was only after Philips launched its next generation of CPAP/BiPAP machines (the DreamStation 2 devices), machines that do not contain PE-PUR foam and could serve as a replacement for Recalled Devices, that Philips finally disclosed that its Recalled Devices were defective. That is, on April 26, 2021, Philips announced that its previous generation DreamStation products and other CPAP, BiPAP, and ventilator devices posed serious health risks to users. Philips then waited an additional seven weeks before initiating the Recall of the dangerously defective

¹⁵ *Id.* at 2.

¹⁶ *Id.* at 3.

machines in the United States. Shortly thereafter, Philips expanded its recall of defective CPAP, BiPAP, and ventilator devices worldwide.¹⁷

14. Because of the increased demand for safe and effective CPAP, BiPAP, and ventilator devices at the time of the Recall, replacement machines were difficult to find and expensive, a situation that was exacerbated by a shortage of microchips for these devices. Thus, many users were forced into a Hobson's choice – continue using their Recalled Devices and expose themselves to risks of serious injury or death or stop using their breathing devices and risk health consequences from their underlying conditions.

15. When the Recall was first announced on June 14, 2021, Philips did not offer users of the Recalled Devices any option for a replacement device.

16. On September 1, 2021, Philips received authorization from the FDA to begin a repair and/or replacement process for affected DreamStation devices in the United States, and initially, Philips estimated that it would take a year to complete the program.¹⁸

17. In announcing the repair/replacement program, Royal Philips CEO Frans van Houten acknowledged that patients using Recalled Devices needed a solution and that delayed

¹⁷ See, e.g., Philips website, Urgent Product Defect Correction in Australia (Recall for Product Correction in New Zealand), <https://www.philips.com.au/healthcare/e/sleep/communications/src-update> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “9”) (stating that a global recall notification was issued on June 14, 2021 and that recalls specific to Australia and New Zealand were issued on July 2, 2021). As discussed, *infra*, other impacted countries include, but are not limited to Canada, Israel, and Chile.

¹⁸ See Royal Philips Press Release, Philips starts repair and/or replacement program of first-generation DreamStation devices in the US and other markets (Sept. 1, 2021), <https://www.philips.com/a-w/about/news/archive/standard/news/press/2021/20210901-philips-starts-repair-and-replacement-program-of-first-generation-dreamstation-devices-in-the-us-in-relation-to-earlier-announced-recall-notification.html> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “10”); see also Philips “Ventilation News and Updates” webpage, Trilogy Remediation Update for Business Customers (June 1, 2022), <https://www.usa.philips.com/healthcare/resource-catalog/landing/experience-catalog/sleep/communications/src-update/news/ventilation-news-and-updates> (last accessed Oct. 7, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “11”).

relief for them presented a problem: “We fully recognize that the timeframe for remediation of the affected devices places patients in a difficult situation.”¹⁹

18. Unfortunately for users of the recalled DreamStation devices, the repair and replacement program was negligently implemented and ineffective. DreamStation customers were not given any specifics as to how the replacement program would work nor were they told when they might receive a replacement device (a significant factor for users who relied on the machines for medical conditions). Nor did Philips provide meaningful guidance to DreamStation customers’ treating physicians. In addition, the repair and/or replacement program was limited in that it only impacted DreamStation Recalled Devices and not any other Recalled Device.

19. As noted, the Recalled Devices were intended to be used to help users breathe. But, the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam rendered the Recalled Devices defective and unsafe, and not fit for their intended purpose. Each of the Plaintiffs used the Recalled Devices and would not have done so had they known that the PE-PUR foam in the Recalled Devices could expose them to life-threatening injuries or cause serious health problems, but instead would have sought alternative means to treat their conditions.

20. Plaintiffs, who were injured by Defendants’ misconduct, seek to recover damages resulting from Defendants wrongful conduct, including: (a) designing a defective product that caused serious injuries to users, (b) failing to warn about serious, and reasonably foreseeable health risks caused by the Recalled Devices, (c) engaging in the deliberate concealment, misrepresentation and obstruction of public and regulatory awareness of serious health risks to users of the Recalled Devices, and (d) failing to utilize reasonable care in, among other things,

¹⁹ *Id.*

designing, manufacturing, marketing, selling, distributing, and recalling (or failing to timely recall) the Recalled Devices.²⁰

II. THE PARTIES

A. PLAINTIFFS

21. Plaintiffs are individuals who used the Recalled Devices and have suffered injuries from the use of the Recalled Devices.

22. As a result of using the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have been diagnosed with cancer, COPD, kidney injuries, cardiac injuries, pulmonary injuries, liver damage, inflammation, respiratory issues, asthma, adverse effects to organs; toxic and carcinogenic effects, and other injuries.

23. In addition, in some cases the spouses or minor children of patients are parties with consortium claims, and the estates and survivors of deceased patients are parties with claims arising from the wrongful death of patients who have died due to the use of Recalled Devices.

24. As a proximate result of Philips' wrongful conduct, Plaintiffs have been severely harmed; and have endured pain, suffering, disability, impairment, disfigurement, cancer diagnoses and/or an increased risk of developing cancer and/or other serious illnesses, loss of enjoyment of life, aggravation or activation of preexisting conditions, scarring, and/or inconvenience; and incurred costs for a defective device, medical care and treatment, loss of wages and wage-earning capacity, death for certain patients, and other economic and non-economic damages. The losses are permanent and continuing in nature.

²⁰ Plaintiffs reserve the right to amend this Complaint to reflect additional information uncovered through discovery and developed *via* expert testimony.

B. DEFENDANTS

25. Defendant Royal Philips is a Dutch multinational publicly traded company having its principal executive offices at Philips Center, Amstelplein 2, 1096 BC Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Royal Philips is the ultimate parent company of the Philips Group of healthcare technology businesses including Connected Care businesses focusing on Sleep & Respiratory Care.²¹ “The Company, which started as a limited partnership with the name Philips & Co in Eindhoven, the Netherlands, in 1891, was converted into the company with limited liability N.V. Philips’ Gloeilampenfabrieken on September 11, 1912. The Company’s name was changed to Philips Electronics N.V. on May 6, 1994, and then to Koninklijke Philips Electronics N.V. on April 1, 1998, and [finally] to Koninklijke Philips N.V. on May 15, 2013.”²² Royal Philips’ shares have been listed on the Amsterdam stock exchange since 1912, have been traded in the United States since 1962, and have been listed on the New York Stock exchange since 1987.²³ Royal Philips holds directly or indirectly 100% of its subsidiaries, Philips NA, Philips USA, Philips RS Holding, and Philips RS.²⁴ As such, Royal Philips controls Philips NA and Philips RS with respect

²¹ Royal Philips Press Release, Philips realigns the composition of its reporting segments (Jan. 10, 2019), <https://www.philips.com/a-w/about/news/archive/standard/news/press/2019/20190110-philips-realigns-the-composition-of-its-reporting-segments.html> (last accessed Oct. 8, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “137”).

²² Royal Philips 2017 Annual Report (attached hereto as Exhibit “12”), at 84. Note all quarterly and annual reports and SEC 20-F filings from 2009 to the present can be found at this link, under the “All Results” tab: <https://www.results.philips.com/publications/ar21> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022).

²³ *Id.*; see also Royal Philips 2021 Annual Report, available for download at <https://www.results.philips.com/publications/ar21> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “13”), at 117.

²⁴ Royal Philips 2021 SEC Form 20-F filing, Exhibit 8, List of Subsidiaries, available at: <https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/313216/000031321622000008/phg-exhibit8.htm> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “14”). In its 2019 SEC Form 20-F filing, Exhibit 8, Royal Philips also lists Respiroics, Inc. as a wholly-owned subsidiary (attached hereto as

to the manufacturing, selling, distributing, and supplying of the Recalled Devices.²⁵

26. Defendant Philips NA is a Delaware company that was incorporated on August 6, 1987,²⁶ having its principal place of business at 222 Jacobs Street, Floor 3, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02141. Philips NA was “formerly known as Philips Electronics North America Corporation.”²⁷ Philips NA is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Royal Philips, managed by Philips USA.²⁸

27. Defendant Philips USA is a Delaware corporation that was incorporated on July 18, 1995,²⁹ having its principal place of business at 222 Jacobs Street, Floor 3, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02141. Philips USA is a holding company that is 100% owned, directly or indirectly, by Royal Philips. Philips USA manages the operations of Royal Philips’ various lines

Exhibit “15”). However, Respironics, Inc. is no longer listed as a subsidiary on Royal Philips 2020 SEC Form 20-F filing, Exhibit 8, available at: <https://www.sec.gov/ix?doc=/Archives/edgar/data/0000313216/000031321621000008/phg-20201231.htm> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “16”); rather, Royal Philips lists Philips RS North America LLC as a subsidiary. *Id.*

²⁵ See Royal Philips 2020 SEC Form 20-F filing, Exhibit 8 (Exhibit “16” hereto).

²⁶ State of Delaware, Dept. of State, Div. of Corporations, Entity Details of Philips North America LLC (attached hereto as Exhibit “17”).

²⁷ See Complaint for Patent Infringement in *Koninklijke Philips N.V., et al. v. Mediatek, Inc., et al.*, No. 1:20-cv-01246-UNA, ECF No. 1, (D. Del. Sept. 17, 2020) (attached hereto as Exhibit “18”). “Philips Electronics North America Corporation” is listed as a subsidiary of Royal Philips as of its 2016 Annual Report, Exhibit 8, List of Subsidiaries (attached hereto as Exhibit “19”). “Philips North America LLC” is not listed therein. *Id.* However, “Philips North America LLC” is listed as a subsidiary of Royal Philips on the 2017 SEC 20-F filing, Exhibit 8, List of Subsidiaries, available at: <https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/313216/000119312517050359/d330553d20f.htm> (last accessed Oct. 4, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “20”).

²⁸ Corporate Disclosure Statement in *Newsome, Jr., et al. v. Philips North America LLC, Koninklijke Philips N.V., Philips RS North America LLC, Respironics, Inc., et al.*, 4:22-cv-04101-HSG (N.D. Cal. July 13, 2022), ECF No. 2 (“Newsome Corp. Discl. Stmt.”) (attached hereto as Exhibit “21”).

²⁹ State of Delaware, Dept. of State, Div. of Corporations, Entity Details of Philips Holding USA Inc. (attached hereto as Exhibit “22”).

of business including Philips RS Holding and through it, Philips RS.³⁰ Philips USA is also the member/manager of Philips NA.³¹

28. Defendant Philips RS is a Delaware company that was incorporated on February 22, 1984,³² having its principal place of business at 6501 Living Place, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15206. Philips RS is 100% owned by Philips RS Holding, which in turn, is 100% owned by Philips USA.³³ Philips RS formerly operated under the business name Respiroics, Inc. (“Respiroics”). Royal Philips acquired Respiroics in 2008,³⁴ creating “Philips Respiroics.”³⁵ However, “Philips Respiroics is a fictitious name that is 100% owned by Philips RS [N]orth America LLC.”³⁶ In

³⁰ Newsome Corp. Discl. Stmt. (Exhibit “21” hereto).

³¹ *Id.*

³² State of Delaware, Dept. of State, Div. of Corporations, Entity Details of Philips RS North America LLC (attached hereto as Exhibit “23”).

³³ *See* Newsome Corp. Discl. Stmt. (Exhibit “21” hereto); *see also, e.g.*, State of Mississippi, Secretary of State, certificate for Philips RS North America LLC (Respiroics, Inc.), which lists that it is a “Member” of Philips RS North America Holding Corporation. This certificate also states an “intent to dissolve” with an effective date of “04/05/2017” (attached hereto as Exhibit “24”).

³⁴ Philips announces completion of tender offer to acquire Respiroics, WebWire (Mar. 14, 2008), <https://www.webwire.com/ViewPressRel.asp?aId=61199> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “25”).

³⁵ *See History of BiPAP – Respiroics and Philips Respiroics*, *cpap.com*, last updated (Dec. 9, 2021), <https://www.cpap.com/blog/history-bipap-respiroics-philips/> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “26”); *see also* Philips in \$5 billion Respiroics deal, Reuters (Dec. 21, 2007), <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-philips/philips-in-5-billion-respiroics-deal-idUSL2131786820071221> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “27”); *see also* Philips makes \$5.1B public offer to acquire Respiroics, ReliablePlant (undated), [https://www.reliableplant.com/Read/9713/philips-makes-\\$51b-public-offer-to-acquire-respiroics](https://www.reliableplant.com/Read/9713/philips-makes-$51b-public-offer-to-acquire-respiroics) (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “28”).

³⁶ Newsome Corp. Discl. Stmt. (Exhibit “21” hereto). Yet, Philips Respiroics has a dedicated webpage which states, “About Philips Respiroics – As a global leader in the sleep and respiratory markets, we’re passionate about providing solutions that lead to healthier patients, practices, and businesses.” *See* <http://www.respiroics.com/Philips> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “29”). Royal Philips holds the copyright on this webpage as of “2004 – 2022” with “[a]ll rights reserved.” *Id.* The webpage has a link to a “Privacy policy” that is titled “Philips Privacy Notice” that states “the controller of your personal data (as well as the controller’s

October 2020, shortly before the Recall, Respironics, Inc. was newly registered under the name Philips RS North America, LLC.³⁷

29. Defendant Philips RS Holding is a Delaware corporation that was incorporated on October 31, 2020,³⁸ having its principal place of business at 222 Jacobs Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02141, and is wholly owned by Philips USA. Accordingly, Philips RS Holding is a citizen of Massachusetts and Delaware.

30. At all relevant times, each Philips Defendant acted in all aspects as the agent and alter ego of one another, and reference to “Philips” refers to each Philips Defendant individually and collectively.

31. Defendant PolyTech is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business at 420 Corporate Boulevard, Newark, Delaware 19702. PolyTech directly or through another intermediary provided Philips with the PE-PUR foam that was used in the Recalled Devices.

32. Defendant Polymer Molded Products LLC (“PMP”) is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business at 10 Easy Street, Bound Brook, NJ 08805. PMP is a molded polyurethane foam manufacturer. PMP directly or through another intermediary provided Philips with the PE-PUR foam that was used in the Recalled Devices.

representative in the European Union) is Philips International B.V. *Id.* Philips International B.V. was founded in 1994. *See Bloomberg* profile for Philips International B.V., <https://www.bloomberg.com/profile/company/1071145D:NA> (last accessed Oct. 5, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “141”). Philips International B.V. is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Royal Philips. Royal Philips 2021 SEC Form 20-F filing, Exhibit 8, List of Subsidiaries (Exhibit “14” hereto).

³⁷ State of Delaware Certificate of Conversion (Nov. 9, 2020) (attached hereto as Exhibit “30”).

³⁸ State of Delaware, Dept. of State, Div. of Corporations, Entity Details of Philips RS North America Holding Corporation (attached hereto as Exhibit “31”).

33. At all relevant times, Defendants PolyTech and PMP acted in all respects as the agent and alter ego of one another, and reference hereinafter to “PolyTech” or the “PolyTech Defendants” refers to Defendants PolyTech and PMP individually and collectively.

C. THE GLOBAL PHILIPS ENTERPRISE, INCLUDING ALL PHILIPS ENTITIES NAMED AS DEFENDANTS, OPERATES AS A UNIFIED ENTITY KNOWN SIMPLY AS “PHILIPS.”

34. Royal Philips controls and oversees all aspects of the Philips businesses around the world, going to great lengths to ensure there is a unity of purpose and vision, consistent execution of company procedures, policies, and goals, and, importantly, maintenance and protection of the valuable “Philips” brand.³⁹

35. On its website and in promotional materials, the Philips conglomerate holds itself out to the world as a unified global company that identifies itself simply as “Philips,” without distinguishing between or among the various Philips entities.⁴⁰ Indeed, Philips proudly proclaims: “We are a diverse team made up of some 80,000 individuals across over 100 countries, all with different backgrounds, perspectives and experiences.”⁴¹

36. Royal Philips’ effort to unite its various business segments and subsidiaries under one brand and to construct a single Royal Philips image in the public eye is evident in its use of the iconic blue Philips shield:

³⁹ For example, in 2019, Royal Philips, Philips NA, and four other Philips entities, filed suit against a company alleging copyright infringement. In their complaint, the Philips entities held themselves out collectively as “Philips” contending that “[t]he six named plaintiffs ... are collectively in the business, *inter alia*, of developing, manufacturing, selling, supporting, maintaining, and servicing Philips’ medical imaging systems, including the proprietary hardware and software and related trade secrets that are necessary – and/or may be used – to operate, service, and repair such systems.” Complaint in *Philips v. 626 Holdings, Inc.*, 9:19-cv-81263-RS (S.D. Fla. 2019), ECF No. 1 (attached hereto as Exhibit “32”), at 5, ¶ 18.

⁴⁰ See generally, Royal Philips “About us” webpage (Exhibit “1” hereto).

⁴¹ *Id.*



37. The Philips shield in its present form was debuted in November 2013, as a result of Royal Philips' rebranding campaign and appears on the facade of the company's headquarters in Amsterdam.⁴²

38. That very same Royal Philips shield appears at the bottom of every Philips entity's website, including the Respireonics site and the Philips websites that are intended for access by foreign consumers in other countries around the world.⁴³ It also appears on the user manuals and marketing materials of the Recalled Devices.⁴⁴

39. Royal Philips similarly uses its Philips "wordmark" to hold out a public image that is seamless among the various Philips entities.

The Philips wordmark, consisting of the word "PHILIPS" in a bold, blue, sans-serif font.

⁴² See Royal Philips Press Release, Philips unveils new brand direction centered around innovation and people (Nov. 13, 2013), <https://www.philips.com.qa/about/news/archive/standard/news/2013/20131113-Philips-unveils-new-brand-direction-centered-around-innovation-and-people.html> (last accessed Oct. 8, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit "160").

⁴³ See, e.g., Philips Respireonics website – About Philips Respireonics (Exhibit "101" hereto); Philips Egypt website, <https://www.philips.com.eg/> (last accessed Oct. 7, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit "161"); Philips Australia website, https://www.philips.com.au/?locale_code=en_au (last accessed Oct. 7, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit "162"); Philips Chile website, https://www.philips.cl/?locale_code=es_cl (last accessed Oct. 7, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit "163").

⁴⁴ See, e.g., DreamStation User Manual (Exhibit "47" hereto), at 33; REMstar SE User Manual (Exhibit "48" hereto), at 25; Trilogy 100 User Manual (Exhibit "49" hereto), at 2; Philips Respireonics DreamStation Brochure (Exhibit "44" hereto), at 4; Philips Respireonics DreamStation Family Brochure (Exhibit "77" hereto), at 1.

40. Royal Philips has stated that “[t]he Philips wordmark is our primary and most recognized logo,” and commercial use of the wordmark is managed by the Royal Philips Brand Team.⁴⁵ That same Philips wordmark is featured prominently at the top of the websites of various Philips entities around the world.⁴⁶

41. In order to achieve consistency and a unified global presence, Royal Philips utilizes “a worldwide communication and training program” that includes “mandatory sign-off on the [company’s] General Business Principles.”⁴⁷ Royal Philips established these “General Business Principles” in order to “set the standard for acting with integrity at Philips.”⁴⁸ According to the company: these fundamentals “govern all our decisions and actions throughout the world and apply equally to our group actions and to our conduct as individuals.”⁴⁹

42. Additionally, Royal Philips touts “a single standard operating model that defines how we work together effectively to achieve our company objectives – the Philips Business System (PBS).... Having a single business system increases speed and agility, and enhances standardization, quality and productivity, while driving a better, more consistent experience for our customers.”⁵⁰ PBS is “an interdependent, collaborative operating model that covers all aspects

⁴⁵ See Royal Philips website, Philips Wordmark, <https://www.philips.com/a-w/about/news/media-library/20170101-Philips-Wordmark.html> (last accessed Oct. 7, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “164”).

⁴⁶ See, e.g., Philips Egypt website (Exhibit “161” hereto); Philips Australia website (Exhibit “162” hereto); Philips Chile website (Exhibit “163” hereto).

⁴⁷ See Royal Philips website, General Business Principles, <https://www.philips.com/a-w/about/investor-relations/governance/business-principles> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “33”).

⁴⁸ *Id.*

⁴⁹ *Id.*

⁵⁰ Royal Philips 2021 Annual Report (Exhibit “13” hereto), at 12.

of how we operate,”⁵¹ thereby signaling that Royal Philips intends all of its subsidiaries to depend on each other and function as one.

43. The PBS “is leveraged to drive operational excellence and removes irregularity caused by various operating models of recently acquired businesses.”⁵² PBS includes “Governance” as a key aspect: “[c]lear governance, roles and responsibilities empower people to collaborate and act fast.”⁵³

44. When Royal Philips first announced the Recall on June 14, 2021, the company stated on its website: “To date, Philips has produced millions of Bi-Level PAP, CPAP and mechanical ventilator devices using the PE-PUR sound abatement foam.”⁵⁴

45. Shortly after the Recall, Royal Philips’ Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”) Frans van Houten announced that: “In connection with the voluntary recall notification in June of this year, the FDA has recently conducted an inspection of a Philips Respironics manufacturing facility in the US.”⁵⁵ Mr. van Houten assured Philips’ shareholders and the public that: “We will work closely with the FDA to clarify and follow up on the inspectional findings and its recent requests related

⁵¹ *Id.* at 117.

⁵² *Id.* at 233.

⁵³ *Id.* at 12.

⁵⁴ Royal Philips Press Release, Philips issues recall notification* to mitigate potential health risks related to the sound abatement foam component in certain sleep and respiratory care devices (June 14, 2021), <https://www.philips.com/a-w/about/news/archive/standard/news/press/2021/20210614-philips-issues-recall-notification-to-mitigate-potential-health-risks-related-to-the-sound-abatement-foam-component-in-certain-sleep-and-respiratory-care-devices.html> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “34”).

⁵⁵ Royal Philips Press Release, Philips provides update on earlier announced voluntary CPAP, BiPAP and Mechanical Ventilator recall notification* (Nov. 14, 2021), <https://www.philips.com/a-w/about/news/archive/standard/news/articles/2021/20211113-philips-provides-update-on-earlier-announced-voluntary-cpap-bipap-and-mechanical-ventilator-recall-notification.html> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “35”).

to comprehensive testing. Until we have concluded these discussions, we are not able to publicly provide further details on these responses. We remain fully committed to supporting the community of patients who rely on the affected devices, and the physicians and customers who are dedicated to meeting patient needs.”⁵⁶

46. A year later, as part of its response to the Recall, Royal Philips’ CEO van Houten announced that the Philips company is “focused on further unifying and centralizing our business processes and systems to ensure that we are driving a patient centric and quality culture mindset throughout the company at all times.”⁵⁷

47. The “Philips” brand is important to the company: “For some 130 years, our meaningful innovations have improved the quality of life for millions of people around the world, creating **a strong and trusted Philips brand**.”⁵⁸ In fact, Philips advertises that “[w]ith a 2021 brand value in excess of USD 12 billion, as defined by branding agency Interbrand, **Philips is one of the world’s strongest brands**.”⁵⁹

⁵⁶ *Id.*

⁵⁷ See Philips video titled “Philips CEO Frans van Houten and Chief Business Leader Connected Care Roy Jakobs talk about the various aspects of the field safety notice*,” available at: <https://www.philips.com/a-w/about/investor-relations/recall-sleep-and-respiratory/testing.html> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022).

⁵⁸ See Royal Philips “About us” webpage (Exhibit “1” hereto).

⁵⁹ See Royal Philips website, <https://www.philips.com/a-w/about/our-brand> (emphasis added) (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “36”). Philips is ranked 57 in the Best Global Brands by Interbrand, see <https://interbrand.com/best-global-brands/philips/> (see the video on this page titled “Global Panel: Business Transformation,” where Royal Philips’ Lorraine Barber-Miller, EVP and Chief Marketing & E-Commerce Officer, discusses Philips’ global branding). In her role, Ms. Barber-Miller “[l]ead[s] 3000+ practitioners globally with an annual budget of \$1.3 billion across all...lines of business, and market segments” to “[d]riv[e] enterprise-wide marketing.” See LinkedIn Profile for Lorraine Barber-Miller, Experience section, <https://www.linkedin.com/in/lorrainebarbermiller/> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached as Exhibit “37” hereto).

48. In support of its contention that the company is a single, global enterprise, Philips boasts: “Over the past decade we have transformed into a focused leader in health technology.”⁶⁰ “At Philips, our purpose is to improve people’s health and well-being through meaningful innovation. We aim to improve 2.5 billion lives per year by 2030, including 400 million in underserved communities.”⁶¹

49. Royal Philips employs a Chief Medical Officer to achieve those goals. The Chief Medical Officer performs the following functions:

- “Overall functional leadership for clinical innovation, clinical strategy, medical affairs and health economics activities of the company”;
- “work[ing] closely and collaboratively with business and functional leaders across the organization”;
- “driv[ing] the development and implementation of Philips’ medical strategies across the Health Continuum, from the perspective of consumers, patients, and providers”;
- “development of strategic relations with highly respected academic institutions and other strategic partners”;
- “clinical trial programs in support of existing and next generation products”;
- “provid[ing] clinical guidance for the development and market introduction of all new products, solutions and services”; and

⁶⁰ See Royal Philips “About us” webpage (Exhibit “1” hereto).

⁶¹ *Id.*

- “advis[ing] Philips’ board and management in making decisions on market participation, product development, clinical development programs, business development and product launches.”⁶²

50. Philips is proud of its place in history: “We have a proud heritage of groundbreaking innovation that stretches back almost 130 years. Meaningful innovation – focused on our customers’ needs – remains at the heart of everything we do.”⁶³ The company points out that “Products come and go ... Technologies change ... But Philips is still about one thing: Creating meaningful innovation that improves people’s health and well-being.”⁶⁴

51. Included as part of its long history of innovation, is Philips’ intellectual property rights.⁶⁵ Philips tightly controls and protects all of its intellectual property, including that of its CPAP, BiPAP, and ventilator devices, in various ways.

52. First, Royal Philips touts its Intellectual Property & Standards (IP&S) segment as an “Integrated Intellectual Asset Management” in order to **“manage all forms of IP for each of Philips’ business areas.”**⁶⁶ “Philips’ IP&S proactively pursues the creation of new Intellectual Property (IP) and the protection of existing IP in close co-operation with Philips’ operating businesses and Innovation & Strategy.”⁶⁷

⁶² See LinkedIn Profile for Royal Philips Chief Medical Officer Jan Kimpen, Experience section, <https://www.linkedin.com/in/jankimpen/> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached as Exhibit “38” hereto).

⁶³ See Royal Philips “About us” webpage (Exhibit “1” hereto).

⁶⁴ *Id.* at 3 (Royal Philips copyrighted webpage representing Royal Philips invested €1.8 billion in R&D in 2021 and holds 57,000 patent rights for its health technology business under the “supervision” of Royal Philips’ Executive Committee and Supervisory Board).

⁶⁵ *Id.*

⁶⁶ See Philips IP&S corporate video (Sept. 8, 2016), available at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oXGImpNSCHQ> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022), at 1:25-1:40.

⁶⁷ See Philips 2021 Annual Report (Exhibit “13” hereto), at 84.

IP&S is a leading industrial IP organization providing world-class IP solutions to Philips' businesses to support their growth, competitiveness and profitability. Royal Philips' IP portfolio currently consists of 57,000 patent rights, 33,000 trademarks, 114,000 design rights and 2,900 domain names. Philips filed 860 new patents in 2021, with a strong focus on the growth areas in health technology services and solutions. Philips earns substantial annual income from license fees and royalties.⁶⁸

53. Second, Royal Philips used a company named RIC Investments, LLC ("RIC") for its patenting. RIC was, initially, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Respireonics, Inc., and an assignee of various patents.⁶⁹ Thereafter, RIC became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Royal Philips including, for the last time, in a Royal Philips' 2017 Form 20-F filing.⁷⁰ As of 2018, RIC no longer appears on the Form 20-F, but an entity named Philips IP Ventures B.V. is listed as a Royal Philips' subsidiary.⁷¹

- a. Early patents believed to be related to Philips' CPAP machines were assigned to RIC.⁷² Similarly, early Canadian patents involving CPAP and BiPAP devices were filed by Respireonics or RIC Investments and then assigned to Philips RS.⁷³

⁶⁸ *Id.* at 22.

⁶⁹ *Respireonics, Inc. v. Invacare Corp.*, 437 F. App'x 917, 918 (Fed. Cir. 2011).

⁷⁰ See Royal Philips 2017 SEC 20-F filing, Exhibit 8, List of subsidiaries (Exhibit "20" hereto).

⁷¹ See Royal Philips 2018 SEC Form 20-F filing, Exhibit 8, List of subsidiaries, available at: <https://www.results.philips.com/publications/ar18> (last accessed Oct. 7, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit "144").

⁷² See, e.g., *Estes, et al., Method and Apparatus for Providing Positive Airway Pressure to a Patient*, Patent No. US 6,932,084 B2, Aug. 23, 2005 (attached hereto as Exhibit "145"), at 1.

⁷³ See, e.g., Canadian patents: CA 2463488 filed by RIC Investments, at 1; CA 2410248 filed by Respireonics, at 1; and CA 2497915 filed by RIC, at 1. Each of these lists Philips RS North America LLC as owner (attached hereto as Exhibits "146," "147," and "148," respectively).

- b. U.S. patents believed to be related to Philips' CPAP or BiPAP devices that were filed by RIC or by Respironics, Inc. were assigned to Royal Philips.⁷⁴
- c. U.S. patents believed to be related to Philips' CPAP or BiPAP devices were filed by Royal Philips and assigned to RIC (inverse of above).⁷⁵ These patents reveal the comingling of inventors from Pennsylvania and the Netherlands.⁷⁶
- d. U.S. patents filed by and assigned to Royal Philips have inventors listed as employees of Philips RS.⁷⁷

54. Third, Royal Philips and Philips RS jointly prosecute Philips' CPAP patent infringement and unfair competition cases. For example, both Royal Philips and Philips RS were complainants in two related cases, one filed with the U.S. International Trade Commission ("USITC") and another in the District of Delaware, alleging unfair trade practices based upon infringing certain Philips' CPAP patents.⁷⁸ The *same* counsel represents both Royal Philips and Philips RS in these actions. Further, the USITC complaint refers to Royal Philips and Philips RS

⁷⁴ See, e.g., Jaffe, *et al.*, *Nasal and Oral Patient Interfaces*, Patent No. US 10,105,099 B2 (Oct. 23, 2018) (attached hereto as Exhibit "149"), at 1.

⁷⁵ See, e.g., Ho, *et al.*, *Textured/Polished Respiratory Mask Seal and Mask*, Patent No. US 9,399,107 B2 (July 26, 2016) (attached hereto as Exhibit "150"), at 1.

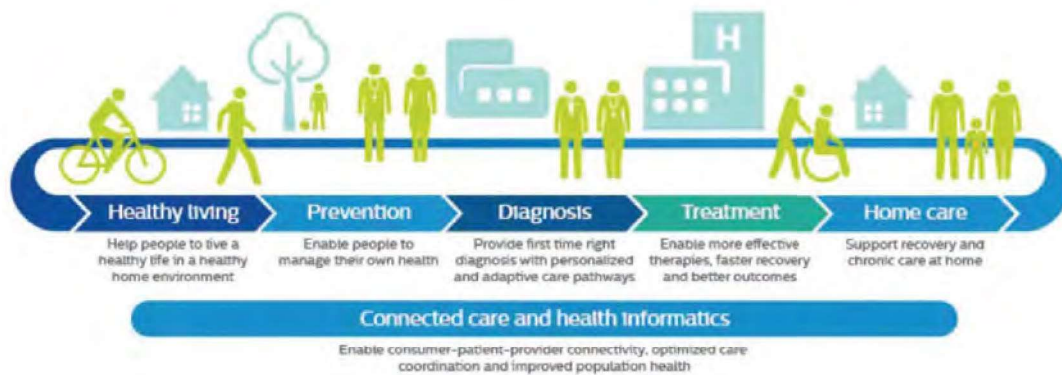
⁷⁶ See, e.g., *id.*

⁷⁷ See, e.g., Shelly, *et al.*, *Automatic Pressure Titration*, Patent No. US 9,734,322 B2 (Aug. 29, 2017) (attached hereto as Exhibit "151"), at 1 (listing Heather Ressler as an inventor); see also Matthews, *et al.*, *Starting Pressure for Respiratory Therapy Devices*, Patent No. US 10,286,165 B2 (May 14, 2019) (attached hereto as Exhibit "152") (listing Gregory Matthews as an inventor); LinkedIn profile for Greg Matthews, <https://www.linkedin.com/in/greg-matthews-96a0491/> (attached hereto as Exhibit "153"); LinkedIn profile for Heather Ressler, <https://www.linkedin.com/in/heather-ressler-5298716/> (attached hereto as Exhibit "154").

⁷⁸ See *In the Matter of Certain UMTS and LTE Cellular Communication and Products Containing the Same*, Inv. No. 337-TA-1240 (USITC Dec. 17, 2020) ("USITC case") (attached hereto as Exhibit "155") and *Koninklijke Philips, N.V. v. Thales DIS AIS USA LLC et. al.*, No. 1:20-cv-01713-CFC (D. Del. Dec. 17, 2020) (attached hereto as Exhibit "156").

collectively as “Philips” and reflects that Royal Philips and Philips RS act as an integrated unit generally and, specifically, with respect to Philips’ Sleep and Respiratory Care business, averring as follows:

9. Since its founding in 1891, Philips has dedicated significant resources to research and development for the advancement of technology used around the world through its business units including those described below. Philips strives to make the world healthier and more sustainable through innovation with the goal of improving the lives of billions of people. Philips approaches healthcare as a continuum where its technologies can be applied across activities of healthy living, prevention, diagnosis, treatment and home care as depicted in this graphic:



12. Philips as a company is organized through various subsidiaries into four segments. These are: (1) Philips Diagnosis and Treatment; (2) Philips Connected Care and Health Informatics; (3) Philips Personal Health; and (4) an “other” segment that includes central administration and certain miscellaneous operations. See

<https://www.philips.com/a-w/about/news/archive/standard/news/press/2019/20190110-philips-realigns-the-composition-of-its-reporting-segments.html>.^[79] These four segments are further broken down into several separate entrepreneurial business units. The domestic business unit that is relevant to this investigation is Philips’ Sleep (“Philips Sleep”), which is part of Philips RS North America LLC (f/k/a Respironics, Inc.), a wholly owned subsidiary of KPNV. Philips Sleep has made significant domestic investments in plant and equipment, and research and development directed to products practicing one or more claims of each of the Asserted Patents.

13. Philips Sleep falls within the Sleep and Respiratory Care business of the Philips Connected Care Segment. See <https://www.usa.philips.com/c->

⁷⁹ Last accessed Oct. 7, 2022.

[e/smartsleep.html](https://www.philips.com/healthcare/products/sleep/continuous-positive-airway-pressure/cpap-devices).^[80] Philips Sleep developed the hardware and software behind the Continuous Positive Airway Pressure (“CPAP”) Devices described herein, including products that have been or are being developed and sold by Philips Sleep in the United States supporting United States domestic industry.

14. Through this Philips Sleep business unit, Philips researches and develops sleep therapy devices with monitoring technology, develops and sells products that allow individuals to monitor and improve their health, and transfers or licenses its technologies and/or the patents that protect its technologies to customers who use the technologies in their products. As a result of these efforts, Philips has become a world leader in health monitoring technology and innovation, including sleep therapy devices such as its CPAP devices, and a major contributor to the United States economy and jobs.

15. For example, Philips Sleep produces products that have been or are being developed and sold in the United States, including sleep therapy devices such as CPAP devices, which are used by patients with sleep apnea and which collect various information that can be transmitted, for example, to clinicians and the user’s own devices to monitor the patient’s progress and manage patient compliance and therapy. The connected care system utilizing the CPAP devices (e.g., DreamStation, DreamStation2, SystemOne, DreamStation Go (DsGo), etc.) integrates UMTS and LTE Cellular Communication Modules to communicate through the cellular network to clinical products such as Care Orchestrator (predecessor EncoreAnywhere) and patient products such as DreamMapper.

<https://philipsproductcontent.blob.core.windows.net/assets/20200424/adf8ec9a993041e8a097aba700e2c68e.pdf>.^[81] Philips enables the care of more than 9.7 million people through cloud-based patient monitoring systems.

16. The Philips Sleep business unit expands Philips’ capabilities in personal health management and supports Philips’ longstanding commitment to deliver integrated solutions across the health continuum.

17. A domestic industry exists ... relating to Philips Sleep’s DreamStation, DreamStation2, SystemOne, DreamStation Go (DsGo) protected by the Asserted Patents, including related products, based on **Philips Sleep’s large investments made in plant and equipment, employment of labor and capital, domestic manufacturing, assembly, testing, engineering, and research and development, among other activities.**

18. A domestic industry is also in the process of being established ... relating to Philips Sleep’s DreamStation2 and DreamStation Go products protected by the Asserted Patents. **Philips Sleep has taken concrete steps in the form of**

⁸⁰ Last accessed Oct. 7, 2022.

⁸¹ Unable to access link as of Oct. 7, 2022.

significant investments in plant and equipment, labor and capital, testing, engineering and research and development to establish a domestic industry in the DreamStation2 and DreamStation Go products, which are expected to be commercially released during 2021, and therefore there is a significant likelihood that this industry will be established in the near future.⁸²

55. Again, much of the information regarding the specific activities involving Philips’ intellectual property, including Royal Philips and the individual Philips’ units and their employees, is shielded from public view. Formal discovery into Philips’ patent research, development, and rights would shed light on Royal Philips’ control over and ownership of the intellectual property related to the Recalled Devices. However, from records that are available publicly, Royal Philips was involved with, controlled, prosecuted, and defended the intellectual property of the Recalled Devices.

56. Philips claims its “management structure combines responsible leadership and independent supervision.”⁸³ The company explains that “[t]he Executive Committee operates under the chairmanship of the Chief Executive Officer and supports the Board of Management in the deployment of Philips’ strategy and policies, and the achievement of its objectives and results.”⁸⁴

57. Royal Philips’ Executive Committee – its managing body – is in charge of developing the “Risk Appetite” for the whole of the Philips Group.⁸⁵ The Executive Committee

⁸² See USITC case (emphasis added).

⁸³ *Id.*

⁸⁴ See Royal Philips website, <https://www.philips.com/a-w/about/executive-committee.html> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “39”). “Under the chairmanship of the President/Chief Executive Officer (CEO), and supported by the other members of the Executive Committee, the members of the Board of Management drive the company’s management agenda and share responsibility for the continuity of the Philips group, focusing on long-term value creation.” Philips 2021 Annual Report (Exhibit “13” hereto), at 117.

⁸⁵ See Royal Philips 2021 Annual Report (Exhibit “13” hereto), at 79.

“identifies and manages the risks Philips face in realizing its objectives,”⁸⁶ referring to Royal Philips and its subsidiaries. In performing its risk management, the Executive Committee considers information from both internal and external sources, including from its subsidiaries.

58. Since at least 2017, each of the named operating segments of the Philips enterprise has had representation in the form of a “Business Leader” on Royal Philips’ Executive Committee.⁸⁷ For example, Mr. Roy Jakobs, who is in charge of Philips’ Connected Care businesses that include Philips RS⁸⁸ (and who is scheduled to become the CEO for Royal Philips on October 15, 2022⁸⁹), sits on the Executive Committee.⁹⁰

59. In its 2021 Annual Report, Royal Philips discusses the creation of Innovation Hubs “[t]o drive innovation, effectiveness and efficiency, and to enable locally relevant solution creation.”⁹¹ The locations of these hubs are in Eindhoven (Netherlands), Cambridge (USA), Bangalore (India), and Shanghai (China).⁹² Importantly “[t]he four hubs form a global network,

⁸⁶ *Id.*

⁸⁷ See Royal Philips 2017 SEC Filing (Exhibit “20” hereto), at 49, 53, 58.

⁸⁸ See Royal Philips First-Quarter Results 2022 (Apr. 25, 2022), available at: <https://www.philips.com/a-w/about/news/archive/corpcomms/news/press/2022/philips-first-quarter-results-2022.html> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “40”) (“Philips has a strong program management in place led by Roy Jakobs, Chief Business Leader of the Connected Care businesses and member of Philips’ Executive Committee, to ensure the Respiration field action is executed with speed and accuracy.”).

⁸⁹ See Royal Philips Press Release, Philips announces CEO succession (Aug. 16, 2022), <https://www.usa.philips.com/a-w/about/news/archive/standard/news/press/2022/20220816-philips-announces-ceo-succession.html> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “41”).

⁹⁰ See Royal Philips Chief Business Leader of Connected Care, Roy Jakobs, Profile, <https://www.philips.com/a-w/about/executive-committee/roy-jakobs.html> (last accessed Oct. 9, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “42”).

⁹¹ Royal Philips 2021 Annual Report (Exhibit “13” hereto), at 21.

⁹² *Id.* at 22.

together with the other smaller innovation and research sites in their respective regions, to provide access to each other's capabilities to serve businesses, markets and customers globally.”⁹³

60. According to Royal Philips, the Eindhoven Hub is “Philips’ largest cross-functional Innovation Hub, hosting the global headquarters of most of our central innovation organizations. Many of the company’s core research programs are also run from here, as well as innovation for solution & services delivery.”⁹⁴

61. The Cambridge Hub is “located at the heart of medical innovation within the North America market. It has innovation partnerships with top engineering institutions like MIT, with top clinical sites, and with government funding agencies like NIH (National Institutes of Health) and BARDA (Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority).”⁹⁵

62. Philips’ drive for company-wide standardization extends to other aspects of the Philips enterprise. For example, “Philips runs an Integrated Supply Chain, which encompasses supplier selection and management through procurement, manufacturing across all the industrial sites, logistics and warehousing operations, as well as demand/supply orchestration.”⁹⁶

63. Further, Philips invests in “embedding quality in our organizational culture as well as consolidating and standardizing our Quality Management Systems (QMS). ... With consistency of purpose, **top-down accountability**, consolidation, standardization and continuous improvement, we aim to drive the adoption of a quality mindset as well as improved quality and safety outcomes throughout the enterprise. . . . Quality is an integral part of the evaluation of all levels of management. We perform extensive programs to monitor and evaluate product

⁹³ *Id.*

⁹⁴ *Id.*

⁹⁵ *Id.*

⁹⁶ *Id.* at 25.

performance and correct or remove any product from service that presents harm to patients or users. In the event of issues we run extensive programs with the goal of recalling, repairing or replacing affected products and attempting to prevent such issues from reoccurring.”⁹⁷

64. Despite conducting and presenting itself as a cohesive, unified company, with uniform business standards and operating procedures designed to maintain and protect the Philips brand, in dealings with customers, suppliers, patients, doctors, and regulatory bodies, Royal Philips has created a complex, confusing, and ever-changing labyrinth of interrelated and interconnected Philips entities and holding companies throughout the world.⁹⁸ Much of the information regarding the specific activities of the individual Philips units and their employees is shielded from public view. Formal discovery into Philips’ corporate structure would shed light on the level of Royal Philips’ control over and ownership of the specific entities involved in the allegations related to the responsibility for the Recalled Devices. However, from records that are available publicly, Royal Philips was involved with and controlled not only the sales and marketing of the Recalled Devices, but also the decisions regarding PE-PUR foam, and the recall of the devices containing PE-PUR foam.

III. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

65. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over each individual action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332, because the amount in controversy in each action exceeds \$75,000.00, exclusive of interest and costs, and because there is complete diversity of citizenship between each Plaintiff and each Defendant.

⁹⁷ *Id.* at 85 (emphasis added).

⁹⁸ Royal Philips 2020 SEC filing, Exhibit 8, List of Subsidiaries (Exhibit “16” hereto).

66. Each Philips Defendant has significant contacts with the Western District of Pennsylvania such that they are subject to personal jurisdiction of the Court. Further, when convenient for Royal Philips, the company concedes it is subject to personal jurisdiction of the Court. For example, in the *SoClean, Inc. v. Koninklijke Philips N.V., et al.*, 2:22-cv-542 litigation, transferred to *In re SoClean, Inc. Marketing, Sales Practices and Prod. Liab. Litig.*, MDL No. 3021 (W.D. Pa.), counsel for Royal Philips filed a Declaration stating that “KPNV [Royal Philips] acknowledged and conceded that it was subject to specific personal jurisdiction in Pennsylvania on the claims asserted by SoClean in th[at] action.”⁹⁹

67. This Court has personal jurisdiction over each Philips Defendant for the additional reason that they have engaged in substantial, systematic and continuous contacts with Pennsylvania by, *inter alia*, regularly conducting and soliciting business in Pennsylvania and this District, deriving substantial revenue from products and/or services provided to persons in Pennsylvania and this District.

68. When this litigation first commenced, the same lawyers represented both Philips NA and Philips RS. Both entities argued in front of the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation for consolidation in Massachusetts, where Philips NA is headquartered. According to their joint brief, “the District of Massachusetts has the strongest nexus to the litigation.” MDL No. 3014, Dkt. No. 47 at 13 (J.P.M.L. July 29, 2021). However, they also argued that alternatively, “a clear nexus to the matter ..., the Western District of Pennsylvania is home to the other defendant, Philips RS North America LLC (with headquarters in Murrysville, PA) and is also well-equipped to handle the consolidated actions.” *Id.* at 8.

⁹⁹ See Declaration of William B. Monahan in Support of Motion to Dismiss, Case 2:22-mc-0152-JFC, at ECF No. 126-1 (attached hereto as Exhibit “43”).

69. The PolyTech Defendants manufactured, treated, and processed the PE-PUR foam by, among other things, applying an adhesive backing and an acoustic lining to the foam, which was provided to Philips for integration in the Recalled Devices within the Western District of Pennsylvania.

70. Each Defendant has significant contacts in each of the States and Territories of the United States, such that personal jurisdiction would be proper in any of them in that they manufactured and supplied materials and Recalled Devices that they knew would be sold to and used by consumers throughout the country.

71. Venue is proper in this District on account of the MDL designation pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1407 and under 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claims occurred in this District.

IV. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

A. CPAP AND BIPAP MACHINES AND VENTILATORS ARE PRESCRIBED TO TREAT BREATHING DISORDERS.

72. Sleep apnea is a sleeping disorder in which breathing is disturbed during sleep. These disturbances are called “apneas.”

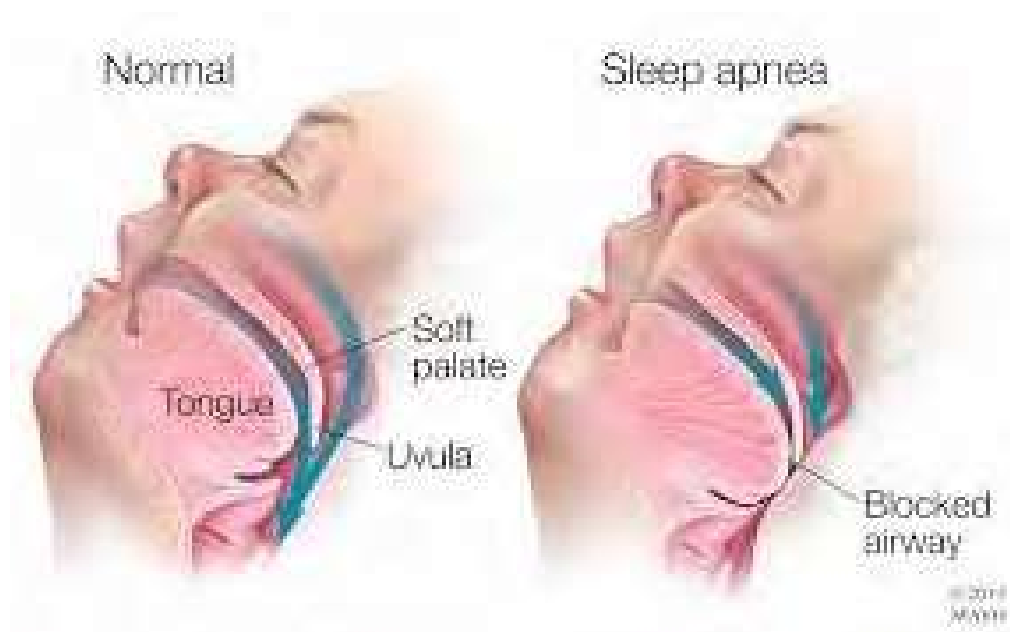
73. According to the Mayo Clinic, the main types of sleep apnea are obstructive sleep apnea, central sleep apnea, and complex sleep apnea syndrome (also known as treatment-emergent central sleep apnea).

74. Obstructive sleep apnea is the most common type of sleep apnea. It occurs when the muscles in the back of the throat relax during inhalation, which causes the airway to narrow or close and prevent sufficient air from passing through. This in turn lowers the oxygen level in the blood, which causes the brain briefly to wake the body from sleep to reopen the airway. This reawakening may be so brief that the patient does not remember it, and it may be associated with

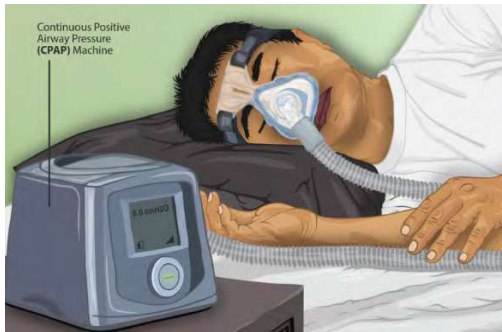
snorting, choking, or gasping. It can happen anywhere from a few times per hour to once every few minutes, and can prevent the patient from reaching the deep, restful phases of sleep.

75. Central sleep apnea occurs when the brain fails to transmit signals to the breathing muscles. As a result, the body stops breathing, which can cause waking with shortness of breath, difficulty getting to sleep, or difficulty staying asleep.

76. Complex sleep apnea syndrome occurs when a patient has both obstructive sleep apnea and central sleep apnea. An image showing how an airway can be blocked as a result of sleep apnea appears below:



77. CPAP therapy is a common treatment for sleep apnea. In CPAP therapy, a machine delivers a continuous flow of air through a mask that is placed over the nose or mouth, which increases air pressure in the throat so that the airway does not collapse during inhalation. CPAP therapy assists breathing during sleep and can successfully treat sleep apnea. The illustration below shows a generic CPAP machine being used by a patient while sleeping.



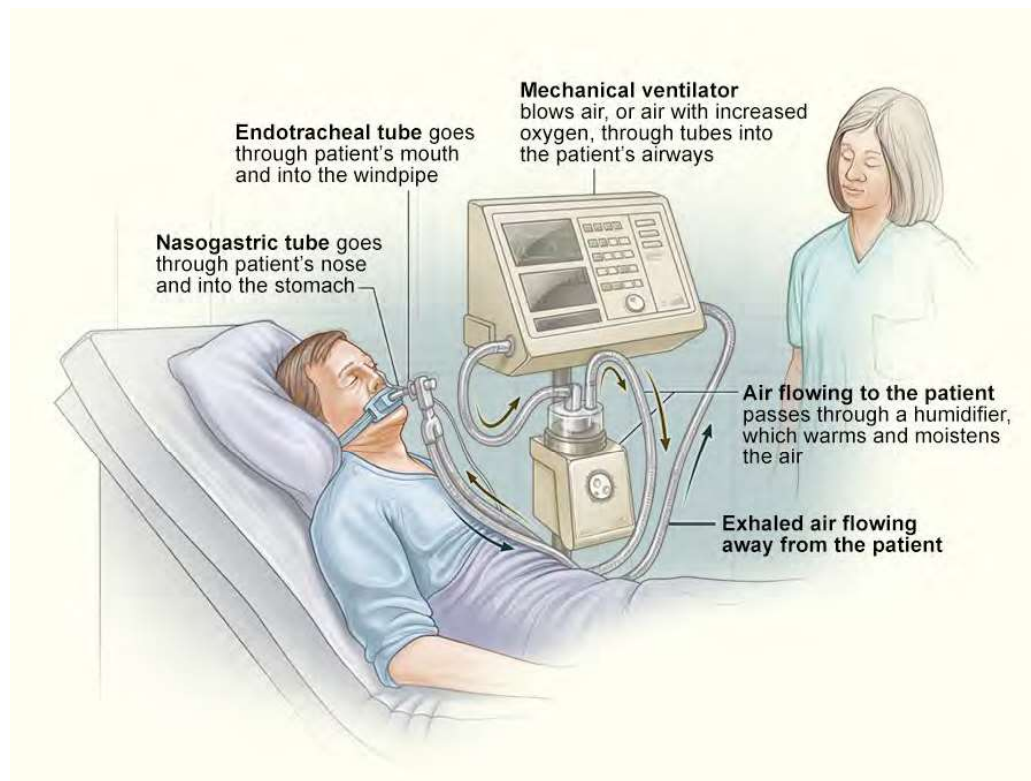
78. Another therapy to treat sleep apnea includes use of BiPAP machines, which use two different pressures – one for inhaling and one for exhaling.

79. Patients customarily place CPAP or BiPAP machines on a nearby nightstand or shelf. A hose connects the unit to a mask, which is worn over the nose or mouth during sleep. Below is an image of a Philips DreamStation machine on a nightstand.



80. Ventilators are often used to treat respiratory failure. Ventilators push air into and out of the patient's lungs like a bellows, typically through a tube that is connected to the machine on one end and inserted through the patient's nose or mouth into the trachea on the other end. Patients are typically sedated while on ventilation because it can otherwise cause intense pain. Ventilators can also be used in other circumstances, such as during surgery when general

anesthesia may interrupt normal breathing. There are also ventilators for home use. The following image from the National Institute of Health (“NIH”) shows a typical ventilator and how it works:



B. THE EVOLUTION OF CPAP, BIPAP, AND VENTILATOR DEVICES CONTAINING PE-PUR FOAM.

81. The basic technology used in CPAP and BiPAP devices was developed in 1980 by an Australian pulmonologist, Dr. Colin Sullivan, who used it to treat dogs with respiratory problems, before the technology was adapted for humans.

82. Resironics commercialized this technology and sold the first publicly available CPAP device in 1985. ResMed, an industry competitor, followed with the release of its CPAP device in 1989.

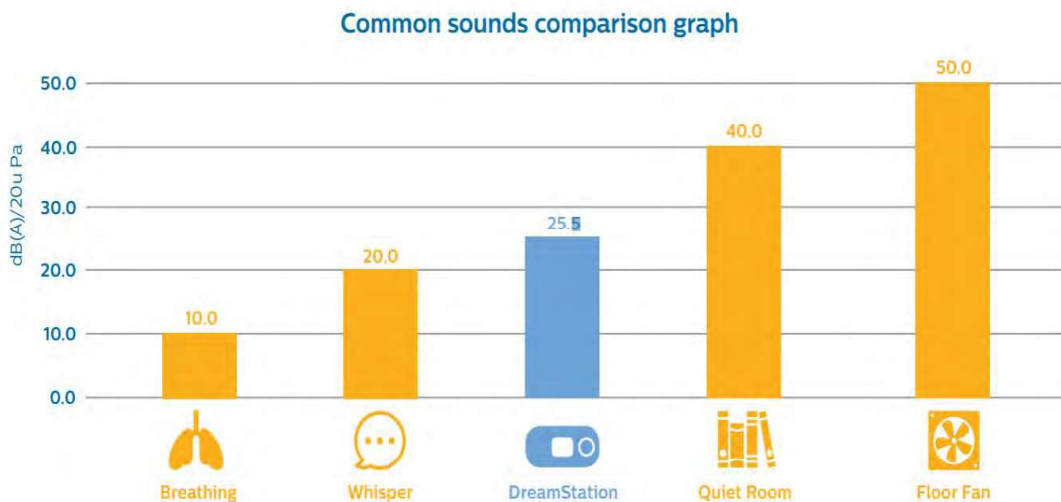
83. These first-generation CPAP and BiPAP devices created a new and commercially viable field of respiratory therapy. The devices, however, were large and noisy, resulting in an

“arms-race” between manufacturers to develop devices that were smaller, more responsive to patient breathing patterns, and quieter.

84. The noise level of CPAP and BiPAP devices became a driver of adult consumer preference because loud devices interrupted the peaceful sleep of both the patient and their partner.

85. In an attempt to develop quieter devices, some device manufacturers, including Philips, filled the CPAP, BiPAP, and ventilator devices with sound abating foam to reduce the volume of noise emitted from the devices.

86. In fact, the alleged relative quiet nature of the DreamStation products with PE-PUR foam factored prominently into Philips’ marketing.¹⁰⁰ Philips represents that it extensively studied and measured the amount of sound produced by DreamStation products. Philips even included an infographic indicating DreamStation products are barely louder than a whisper:¹⁰¹



¹⁰⁰ See Philips Respironics DreamStation Brochure, available at: <https://www.documents.philips.com/assets/20170523/62e4f43a1349489ba3cca77c0169c6ef.pdf> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “44”).

¹⁰¹ See *id.* at 3.

87. Other manufacturers did not utilize foam for sound abatement, instead they utilized silencing technology to abate the sound from the devices.

88. Philips manufactures and sells CPAP and BiPAP machines and ventilators, among other products. According to Royal Philips' 2020 Annual Report,¹⁰² Sleep & Respiratory Care ("SRC") constituted 49% of its total sales in its Connected Care line of business,¹⁰³ which, in turn, accounted for 28% of Royal Philips' overall sales of about €19.5 billion. Philips has sold millions of CPAP, BiPAP, and ventilator devices in the United States and elsewhere throughout the globe. In 2021, there was "a 23% decline in [Royal Philips'] Connected Care businesses. This was largely due to the Respiroics recall..."¹⁰⁴

89. Philips provides a User Manual with its CPAP, BiPAP, and ventilator devices. Royal Philips owns the copyright to all, or most, of those User Manuals.¹⁰⁵

90. Philips made the decision to use PE-PUR foam for sound abatement purposes in its CPAP, BiPAP, and ventilator devices. That decision was made for products distributed by Philips' entities throughout the globe including, but not limited to the United States, Australia, Canada, Israel, and Chile.¹⁰⁶

¹⁰² See Royal Philips 2020 Annual Report, available at: <https://www.results.philips.com/publications/ar20> (last accessed Oct. 7, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit "45").

¹⁰³ *Id.* at 18. Prior to 2019, SRC was part of Philips' Personal Health businesses. See Royal Philips 2018 Annual Report, available at: <https://www.philips.com/c-dam/corporate/about-philips/sustainability/downloads/other/philips-full-annual-report-2018.pdf> (last accessed Oct 4, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit "46"), at 5.

¹⁰⁴ Royal Philips 2021 Annual Report (Exhibit "13" hereto), at 28.

¹⁰⁵ See, e.g., DreamStation User Manual (attached hereto as Exhibit "47"), at 2; REMstar SE User Manual (attached hereto as Exhibit "48"), at 2.

¹⁰⁶ See Royal Philips Q2 2022 Results, available for download at [Philips Q2 2022 Quarterly Results | Philips Results](#) (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit "50"), at 33.

91. Polyurethane is an organic polymer in which urethane groups connect the molecular units.

92. The two main types of polyurethane are polyester and polyether. Polyester polyurethane has better shock absorption and vibration dampening properties and is commonly used for soundproofing or sound dampening.

93. It has been known for decades that polyester polyurethane is susceptible to hydrolysis, the chemical breakdown of a compound due to reaction with water, particularly in medical applications. For example, a chapter of a scientific encyclopedia published in 2013 states: “Poly(ester urethanes) were the first generation of PURs used in medical devices but were found unsuitable for long-term implants because of rapid hydrolysis of the polyester soft segment.”¹⁰⁷

94. Polyether polyurethane, on the other hand, is less prone to hydrolysis. The same scientific encyclopedia chapter notes that polyether polyurethanes “with excellent hydrolytic stability replaced poly(ester urethanes) and have been used in medical devices for the past two decades.”¹⁰⁸

95. There were readily available alternative designs available to Philips, other than to use PE-PUR foam in CPAP, BiPAP, and ventilator devices for sound abatement. These include, for example, other types of sound abating foam and silencing technologies that do not use foam.

¹⁰⁷ Pal Singh Chauhan, N., and Kumari Jangid, N., “Polyurethanes and Silicone Polyurethane Copolymers,” Chapter in Encyclopedia of Biomedical Polymers and Polymeric Biomaterials, January 2013, available at: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/236144965_POLYURETHANES_AND_SILICONE_POLYURETHANE_COPOLYMERS (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022).

¹⁰⁸ *Id.*

96. For example, Philips’ principal competitor, ResMed, uses polyether polyurethane foam or silicone-based foam, not PE-PUR foam, for sound dampening.¹⁰⁹

C. PHILIPS DESIGNED, MANUFACTURED, AND MARKETING ADULTERATED CPAP, BIPAP, AND VENTILATOR DEVICES.

1. Royal Philips Was Directly Involved With Launching And Marketing The Recalled Devices.

97. Philips designed and manufactured CPAP and BiPAP devices and ventilators, including the Recalled Devices.

98. From as early as 2009, Royal Philips took a lead role in launching and marketing several of the Recalled Devices. It did so by “back[ing] ... launches with the requisite support in advertising and promotion”¹¹⁰; issuing press releases that promoted the devices; participating in medical device conferences that took place in the United States and elsewhere; and maintaining a sleepapnea.com website that educated consumers and providers on Philips devices. Royal Philips’ public statements are replete with examples of this conduct.

99. On June 2, 2009, Philips Respironics issued a press release stating, “Royal Philips Electronics (NYSE:PHG, AEX: PHI) today introduced the Trilogy100 portable at-home life-support ventilator.”¹¹¹ The Trilogy 100 is one of the Recalled Devices. That same June 2, 2009

¹⁰⁹ See ResMed website – An update from ResMed’s CEO, <https://www.resmed.com/en-us/other-manufacturer-recall-2021/> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “51”).

¹¹⁰ Thomson Reuters StreetEvents, Edited Transcript, PHIA.AS – Q1 2017 Koninklike Philips NV Earnings Call (Apr. 24, 2017), <https://www.results.philips.com/publications/q117/downloads/files/en/philips-first-quarter-results-2017-transcript.pdf?v=20170723194740> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “52”), at 5.

¹¹¹ See Philips Respironics Press Release, Philips Respironics, Philips Expands Home Healthcare Commitment with Portable Life-Support Ventilator; Offers Ease of Use, Portability and Versatility for Patient (June 2, 2009), <https://web.archive.org/web/20090827084718/http://www.prnewswire.com/mnr/respironics/38626/> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “53”).

press release directed media inquiries to Steve Kelly,¹¹² who at the time, was serving as the Director of Global Public Relations and Corporate Communications of Philips Healthcare.¹¹³ While in this position, he “[m]anaged all public relations and corporate communications initiatives on behalf of the largest sector of Philips Electronics while coordinating activities with the HQ team in Amsterdam.”¹¹⁴

100. On October 13, 2009, Philips Respironics issued a press release stating, “Royal Philips Electronics (NYSE: PHG, AEX: PHI) today introduced the next generation Philips Respironics Sleep Therapy System at Medtrade 2009, the leading conference and expo for the home medical equipment industry.”¹¹⁵ The Sleep Therapy System referred to in press release was the System One 60,¹¹⁶ one of the Recalled Devices.

101. On August 29, 2016, Royal Philips issued a press release that, among other things, stated that Royal Philips “will showcase its latest COPD and respiratory solutions at the upcoming European Respiratory Society International Congress (ERS) in London, from September 3-7.”¹¹⁷

¹¹² *Id.*

¹¹³ See LinkedIn Profile for Steve Kelly (Sept. 22, 2022), <https://www.linkedin.com/in/stvkly> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “54”).

¹¹⁴ *Id.*

¹¹⁵ Philips Respironics Press Release, Philips Unveils Intelligent Sleep Apnea Therapy System To Home Healthcare Industry (Oct. 13, 2009), <http://multivu.prnewswire.com/mnr/brunner/40190/> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “55”).

¹¹⁶ See *id.* (offering media images of the System One 60 device and referring to the “breakthrough System One Humidity Control” and “comfort enhance[ing] System One Resistance Control” features).

¹¹⁷ See Royal Philips Press Release, Philips Raises Awareness for Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) with Platinum Sponsorship of Leonard Nimoy Tribute Documentary (Aug. 29, 2016), <https://www.usa.philips.com/about/news/archive/standard/news/press/2016/20160829-COPD-awareness-with-platinum-sponsorship-Leonard-Nimoy-tribute-documentary.html> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “56”).

102. On September 1, 2016, Royal Philips issued a press release regarding its promotion of the DreamStation CPAP, one of the Recalled Devices, at an international trade show:

At this year's Internationale Funkausstellung (IFA) in Berlin, Germany, Royal Philips (NYSE: PHG, AEX: PHIA) today announced a range of new products . . . Key product innovations being showcased at IFA 2016 that support Philips' commitment to helping consumers stay healthy, live well and enjoy life include: . . . The Dream Family, comprised of the DreamWear mask, DreamStation CPAP (Continuous Positive Airway Pressure) device, and DreamMapper patient engagement app. . . .¹¹⁸

The September 1, 2016 press release directed media and others interested in obtaining further information to Netherlands-based Elena Calamo Specchia,¹¹⁹ who at the time, was working in Royal Philips' Amsterdam office as the Royal Philips Spokesperson and Director of the Royal Philips Group Press Office.¹²⁰

103. Also on September 1, 2016, Royal Philips held a press conference at the IFA trade show,¹²¹ during which Netherlands-based Pieter Nota (who at the time was Royal Philips' CEO of Personal Health Businesses, Chief Marketing Officer, and Member of the Executive Committee and Board of Management)¹²² made a presentation promoting the DreamStation as well as other

¹¹⁸ See Royal Philips Press Release, Philips Introduces a Wide Range of Connected Personal Health Innovations at IFA 2016 (Sept. 1, 2016), <https://www.philips.com/a-w/about/news/archive/standard/news/press/2016/20160901-philips-introduces-a-wide-range-of-connected-personal-health-innovations-at-ifa-2016.html> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit "57").

¹¹⁹ *Id.*

¹²⁰ See LinkedIn Profile for Elena Calamo Specchia (Sept. 29, 2022), <https://nl.linkedin.com/in/elena-calamo-specchia-b3a17418> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit "58").

¹²¹ Royal Philips Press Release, Philips Introduces a Wide Range of Connected Personal Health Innovations at IFA 2016 (Sept. 1, 2016) (Exhibit "57" hereto).

¹²² See LinkedIn Profile for Pieter Nota, <https://de.linkedin.com/in/pieter-nota-5526a235> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit "59").

Philips products that were being showcased at IFA.¹²³ The press conference was live-streamed on Royal Philips' website, www.ifa.philips.com.¹²⁴

104. On January 5, 2017, Royal Philips issued a press release announcing that “Royal Philips” was showcasing its products, including the DreamStation Go, at the International Consumer Electronics Show (CES) in Las Vegas.¹²⁵ The press release quoted Pieter Nota as stating, “In areas such as oral health, mother and child care, sleep and respiratory care, heart health, and home monitoring, Philips is showcasing its ecosystem of connected products and services at CES, once again demonstrating its leadership in the world of digital health.”¹²⁶ As with the September 1, 2016 press release, Royal Philips' Elena Calamo Specchia was again listed as the media contact.¹²⁷

105. On January 24, 2017 in a Royal Philips investor call, CEO Frans van Houten remarked on the “success” of Philips' Dream Family of products and was enthusiastic about introduction of the DreamStation Go, one of the Devices at issue here:

Building on the success of the Philips' integrated Dream Family solution in the United States, Europe and Japan, we recently introduced a Philips DreamStation

¹²³ See TechEvents YouTube video, Philips Press Conference Full at IFA 2016 (Sept. 1, 2016), available at: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZU5PFn91_oU (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022), at 8:28-10:00.

¹²⁴ Royal Philips Press Release, Philips Introduces a Wide Range of Connected Personal Health Innovations at IFA 2016 (Exhibit “57” hereto).

¹²⁵ Royal Philips Press Release, Philips Highlights Cloud-Based Innovations at the Forefront of Digital Health During CES (Jan. 5, 2017), <https://www.philips.com/a-w/about/news/archive/standard/news/press/2017/20170105-philips-highlights-cloud-based-innovations-at-the-forefront-of-digital-health-during-ces.html> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “60”).

¹²⁶ *Id.*

¹²⁷ *Id.*

Go portable CPAP solution. DreamStation Go is a compact and lightweight device designed to provide sleep therapy for travelers with obstructive sleep apnea.¹²⁸

106. On March 7, 2017, Royal Philips issued a press release in which “Royal Philips . . . announced the expansion of its Dream Family of products with the new DreamStation Advanced Therapies” products, which consisted of “the DreamStation Advanced Therapies BiPAP autoSV and AVAPS devices,”¹²⁹ both of which are Recalled Devices at issue in this litigation.

107. On April 11, 2017, Royal Philips issued a press release in which “Royal Philips . . . announced the launch of DreamStation Go.”¹³⁰ Royal Philips’ Elena Calamo Specchia was again listed as one of the media contacts on the press release.¹³¹

108. On April 24, 2017, in a Royal Philips investor call, Royal Philips CFO, EVP and Member of the Board of Management Abhijit Bhattacharya¹³² informed investors that Royal Philips would launch the DreamStation Go and provide financial support for the advertising and promotion of the device:

¹²⁸ Thomson Reuters StreetEvents, Edited Transcript, PHIA.AS – Q4 2016 Koninklike Philips NV Earnings Call (Jan. 24, 2017), available at: <http://www.philips.com/static/qr/2016/q4/philips-fourth-quarter-results-2016-transcript.pdf> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “61”), at 5.

¹²⁹ See Royal Philips Press Release, Philips expands its award-winning DreamStation platform to treat patients with most complex sleep and breathing needs (Mar. 7, 2017), <https://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/philips-expands-its-award-winning-dreamstation-platform-to-treat-patients-with-most-complex-sleep-and-breathing-needs-300418735.html> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “62”).

¹³⁰ See Royal Philips Press Release, Philips Simplifies Travel for Sleep Apnea Patients with New Compact and Connected DreamStation Go Sleep Therapy Device (Apr. 11, 2017), <https://www.philips.com/a-w/about/news/archive/standard/news/press/2017/20170411-philips-simplifies-travel-for-sleep-apnea-patients-with-new-compact-and-connected-dreamstation-go-sleep-therapy-device.html> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “63”).

¹³¹ *Id.*

¹³² See Royal Philips webpage for Abhijit Bhattacharya, <https://www.philips.com/a-w/about/executive-committee/abhijit-bhattacharya.html> (last accessed Oct. 10, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “64”). Mr. Bhattacharya is based in Eindhoven, the Netherlands. *Id.*

As Frans [van Houten] mentioned, in Health & Wellness, we have a solid pipeline of new product introductions . . . We will also launch the Philips DreamStation Go portable CPAP solutions. We will back these launches with the requisite support in advertising and promotion, which will have a dampening effect on the results of Personal Health in the second quarter. However, I hasten to add that we do expect to have continued improvements in operating results for Personal Health.¹³³

109. On September 8, 2017, Royal Philips issued a press release announcing that, “At the European Respiratory Society (ERS) International Congress 2017 in Milan, Italy (September 9-13), Royal Philips (NYSE: PHG, AEX: PHIA), a global leader in health technology, will showcase and announce the global expansion of its suite of cutting-edge connected respiratory and sleep solutions,” which included “the brand-new DreamStation Go,” and the “DreamStation BiPAP AutoSV and AVAPS solutions.”¹³⁴

110. On November 13, 2017, Royal Philips issued a press release announcing that “Royal Philips” would be showcasing several new medical products, including the DreamStation Go, at the 2017 MEDICA World Forum for Medicine in Düsseldorf, Germany.¹³⁵ The press release quoted Frans van Houten as stating that “[t]he intelligent sleep therapy, respiratory care and ultrasound solutions we are showcasing at this year’s MEDICA bridge important transitions from healthy living to diagnosis, and clinical treatment to home care and chronic disease management,

¹³³ Thomson Reuters StreetEvents, Edited Transcript, PHIA.AS – Q1 2017 Koninklike Philips NV Earnings Call (Apr. 24, 2017) (Exhibit “52” hereto), at 5.

¹³⁴ See Royal Philips Press Release, Philips showcases expanding connected respiratory and sleep solutions at ERS 2017 (Sept. 8, 2017), <https://www.philips.com/a-w/about/news/archive/standard/news/press/2017/20170908-philips-showcases-expanding-connected-respiratory-and-sleep-solutions-at-ers-2017.html> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “65”).

¹³⁵ See Royal Philips Press Release, Philips innovations at MEDICA 2017 connect people, technology and data across the health continuum (Nov. 13, 2017), <https://www.philips.com/a-w/about/news/archive/standard/news/press/2017/20171113-philips-innovations-at-medica-2017-connect-people-technology-and-data-across-the-health-continuum.html> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “66”).

allowing patients to return home and enjoy the most out of life as quickly as possible.”¹³⁶ As with other similar press releases, Royal Philips’ Elena Calamo Specchia was listed as the media contact.¹³⁷

111. On November 14, 2017, Royal Philips issued a press release promoting its involvement in World COPD Day.¹³⁸ The press release also promoted the DreamStation Advanced Therapies products and the Trilogy hospital-to-home ventilators.¹³⁹ Royal Philips’ Elena Calamo Specchia is again listed as the media contact.¹⁴⁰

112. On January 29, 2018, Royal Philips issued a press release announcing that “Royal Philips” was participating in the 2018 Arab Health Exhibition and Congress on January 29, 2018 through February 1, 2018, and was showcasing several Philips products, including the DreamStation Go.¹⁴¹ The press release directed media inquiries to Netherlands-based Joost Maltha,¹⁴² as Royal Philips’ Senior Global Press Officer, Director of Communications.¹⁴³

¹³⁶ *Id.*

¹³⁷ *Id.*

¹³⁸ See Royal Philips Press Release, Philips launches global education and empowerment effort for World COPD Day (Nov. 14, 2017), <https://www.philips.com/a-w/about/news/archive/standard/news/press/2017/20171114-philips-launches-global-education-and-empowerment-effort-for-world-copd-day.html> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “67”).

¹³⁹ *Id.*

¹⁴⁰ *Id.*

¹⁴¹ See Royal Philips Press Release, Philips Breaks Health Technology Boundaries at Arab Health 2018 (Jan. 29, 2018), <https://www.philips.com/a-w/about/news/archive/standard/news/press/2018/20180129-philips-breaks-health-technology-boundaries-at-arab-health-2018.html> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “68”).

¹⁴² *Id.*

¹⁴³ See LinkedIn Profile for Joost Maltha (Sept. 29, 2022), <https://nl.linkedin.com/in/joostmaltha> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “69”).

113. On April 16, 2019, Royal Philips issued a press release announcing that Philips would be promoting “its latest offerings” at the Medtrade show in Las Vegas, Nevada in the Spring of 2019.¹⁴⁴ Philips featured its “new, patient-focused DreamStation Go Heated Humidifier and DreamWisp” “designed to further enhance effective and efficient care for patients with chronic respiratory and sleep conditions.”¹⁴⁵

114. In addition, from as early as September 2014 until the present, Royal Philips has maintained the website SleepApnea.com, which educates consumers and providers on sleep apnea and the various treatment devices offered by Philips.¹⁴⁶

2. Philips Obtained Clearances For the Recalled Devices.

115. Philips made 510(k) submissions and/or submitted “letters to file” to obtain clearance from the Food and Drug Administration (“FDA”) for various CPAP, BIPAP and ventilator devices.

116. 510(k) clearance generally only requires the manufacturer to notify the FDA under section 510(k) of the Medical Device Amendments of 1976 to the Food Device Cosmetic Act (MDA) of its intent to market a device at least 90 days prior to the device’s introduction on the market, and to explain the device’s substantial equivalence to a pre-MDA predicate device. The FDA may then “clear” the new device for sale in the United States.

¹⁴⁴ See Royal Philips Press Release, Philips showcases new opportunities for Home Medical Equipment providers at Medtrade Spring (Apr. 16, 2019), <https://www.usa.philips.com/a-w/about/news/archive/standard/news/press/2019/20190416-philips-showcases-new-opportunities-for-home-medical-equipment-providers-at-medtrade-spring.html> (last accessed Oct. 9, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “70”).

¹⁴⁵ *Id.*

¹⁴⁶ See [sleepapnea.com](https://web.archive.org/web/20140928073021/http://www.sleepapnea.com/) landing page, archived on Sept. 28, 2014 at <https://web.archive.org/web/20140928073021/http://www.sleepapnea.com/> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “71”). The landing page of the website contains a copyright for Royal Philips: “© Koninklijke Philips N.V., 2004 - 2014. All rights reserved.).”

117. In lieu of submitting a 510(k) for a device, a device manufacturer can submit a letter to file for a medical device that is undergoing “a minor design change.”

118. Philips utilized 510(k) submissions to receive clearances for its Recalled Devices and/or submitted letters to file for other of its Recalled Devices, except the E30 ventilator which was marketed under an Emergency Use Authorization (EUA).

119. With respect to the EUA for the E30 ventilator, on March 24, 2020, in response to “concerns relating to insufficient supply and availability of FDA-cleared ventilators for use in healthcare settings to treat patients during the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic,”¹⁴⁷ the FDA issued an umbrella EUA of ventilators and related equipment. On April 8, 2020, this EUA was extended to the E30 ventilator.¹⁴⁸ A device may be authorized under this umbrella EUA if it “may be effective” in diagnosing, treating, or preventing COVID-19¹⁴⁹; and according to the FDA, “[t]he ‘may be effective’ standard for EUAs provides for a lower level of evidence than the ‘effectiveness’ standard that FDA uses for product approvals.”

120. With respect to the 510(k) process for some of the Recalled Devices, Philips included data, testing, and biocompatibility results along with its applications to claim substantial equivalence to a predicate device. Philips did not submit data, testing, and biocompatibility results for the Recalled Devices for which it submitted letters to file.

¹⁴⁷ See Food and Drug Administration, Ventilators and Ventilator Accessories EUAs, <https://www.fda.gov/medical-devices/coronavirus-disease-2019-covid-19-emergency-use-authorizations-medical-devices/ventilators-and-ventilator-accessories-euas> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022).

¹⁴⁸ *Id.*

¹⁴⁹ See Food and Drug Administration, Emergency Use Authorization Letter (Mar. 24, 2020), available at: <https://www.fda.gov/media/136423/download> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “143”).

121. Upon reviewing the 510(k) submissions for some of the Recalled Devices, the FDA determined Philips' devices were substantially equivalent to a predicate device.

122. After the devices were sold, Philips had a duty to find, investigate, and report adverse events to the FDA. For example, 21 C.F.R. part 803 requires Philips to conduct a thorough investigation of each event. This duty is triggered when Philips becomes aware of information from any source that reasonably suggests that its device (1) may have caused or contributed to a death or serious injury, or (2) has malfunctioned, and, this device or a similar device it markets, is likely to cause or contribute to a death or serious injury, if the malfunction were to recur. 21 C.F.R. § 803.50.

123. Additionally, as a manufacturer, Philips has unique knowledge concerning the frequency, severity and predictability of the complications and risks associated with its devices. Accordingly, Philips has post-market responsibility under the FDA Regulations related to complaint handling, investigation and reporting to the FDA, including but not limited to:

- a. 21 C.F.R. § 803.10 (for example, § 803.10(c) requires adverse events to be reported by a manufacturer in set time frames from 5 to 30 days when the event becomes known);
- b. 21 C.F.R. § 803.17 ("Medical device manufacturers must develop and implement standardized medical device reporting procedures so that timely evaluation of events and communication of findings can occur.");
- c. 21 C.F.R. § 803.18 (§ 803.18(d)(1) requires a device distributor to maintain complaint files and records, including any written, electronic or oral communication, either received or generated by the distributor, that alleges deficiencies related to the identity (e.g., labeling), quality, durability, reliability, safety, effectiveness, or performance of a device.);
- d. 21 C.F.R. § 803.20 ("Manufacturers must timely communicate a reportable event. Any information, including professional, scientific, or medical facts, observations, or opinions, may reasonably suggest that a device has caused or may have caused or contributed to an MDR reportable event. An MDR reportable event is a death, a serious injury,

or, if you are a manufacturer or importer, a malfunction that would be likely to cause or contribute to a death or serious injury if the malfunction were to recur.”);

- e. 21 C.F.R. § 803.3 (“If you are a manufacturer, you are considered to have become aware of an event when any of your employees becomes aware of a reportable event that is required to be reported within 30 calendar days or that is required to be reported within 5 work days because we had requested reports in accordance with 803.53(b). You are also considered to have become aware of an event when any of your employees with management or supervisory responsibilities over persons with regulatory, scientific, or technical responsibilities, or whose duties relate to the collection and reporting of adverse events, becomes aware, from any information, including any trend analysis, that a reportable MDR event or events necessitates remedial action to prevent an unreasonable risk of substantial harm to the public health.”);
- f. 21 C.F.R. § 803.50 ((a) “If you are a manufacturer, you must report to the FDA information required by 803.52 in accordance with the requirements of 803.12(a), no later than 30 calendar days after the day that you receive or otherwise become aware of information, from any source, that reasonably suggests that a device that you market: (1) May have caused or contributed to a death or serious injury or (2) Has malfunctioned and this device or a similar device that you market would be likely to cause or contribute to a death or serious injury, if the malfunction were to recur.” Subsection (b) defines information reasonably known to a manufacturer to include: “[a]ny information that you can obtain by contacting a user facility, importer, or other initial reporter; . . . [a]ny information in your possession; or . . . [a]ny information that you can obtain by analysis, testing, or other evaluation of the device.” Section 803.50 continues: “(2) You are responsible for obtaining and submitting to us information that is incomplete or missing from reports submitted by user facilities, importers, and other initial reporters. (3) You are also responsible for conducting an investigation of each event and evaluating the cause of the event. If you cannot submit complete information on a report, you must provide a statement explaining why this information was incomplete and the steps you took to obtain the information. If you later obtain any required information that was not available at the time you filed your initial report, you must submit this information in a supplemental report under 803.56 in accordance with the requirements of 803.12(a).”);
- g. 21 C.F.R. § 803.52 (detailed individual and device information must be submitted for each adverse event);

- h. 21 C.F.R. § 803.53 (information regarding detailed individual and device information must be submitted in a timely manner when remedial action may be required);
- i. 21 C.F.R. § 803.56 (supplemental reporting must be done if additional information is learned that became known after the initial report was submitted); and
- j. 21 C.F.R. § 820.198 (“Any complaint that represents an event which must be reported to FDA under part 803 of this chapter shall be promptly reviewed, evaluated, and investigated by a designated individual(s) and shall be maintained in a separate portion of the complaint files or otherwise clearly identified. In addition to the information required by 820.198(e), records of investigation under this paragraph shall include a determination of: (1) Whether the device failed to meet specifications; (2) Whether the device was being used for treatment or diagnosis; and (3) The relationship, if any, of the device to the reported incident or adverse event”).

124. In addition, there are state law duties to monitor, investigate, evaluate and timely report injuries and other important safety information regarding a medical device, which Philips violated when it failed to: monitor, investigate and report PE-PUR foam degradation risk and incidents; take the necessary steps to continually evaluate the safety, effectiveness and reliability of its Recalled Devices; and take necessary steps to warn, strengthen its warnings, and take other measures to assure compliance with its obligations.

3. The Recalled Devices Are “Adulterated” According To The FDA’s Findings And, Therefore, They Are Worthless.

125. The FDA determined that the Recalled Devices failed to comply with “current good manufacturing practice” requirements (“GMPs”) codified in FDA regulations.¹⁵⁰ Devices that are not manufactured in compliance with FDA’s GMPs “shall be deemed adulterated.” 21 U.S.C. §

¹⁵⁰ See Food and Drug Administration 518(b) Notice Letter to Philips Respironics, May 2, 2022 (hereinafter “518(b) Notice”), available for download at <https://www.fda.gov/media/158129/download> (attached hereto as Exhibit “72”), at 6 (citing 21 CFR § 820.100).

351(h); *see id.* § 360j(f)(1) (authorizing FDA to issue regulations prescribing GMP requirements). Title 21 of the U.S. Code prohibits the sale, receipt, or delivery of “adulterated” devices. *See* 21 U.S.C. § 331(a) & (c). Accordingly, the Recalled Devices were adulterated and prohibited for sale, receipt, or delivery.

126. Specifically, the FDA determined that Philips’ manufacture of the Recalled Devices failed to comply with the GMPs imposed by FDA’s “Quality System Regulation” (“QSR”) “since at least November 2015.”¹⁵¹ The QSR required Philips to “establish and maintain procedures for implementing corrective and preventative action” for the Recalled Devices that satisfy seven criteria. 21 C.F.R. § 820.100(a)(1)-(7).

127. In addition to the FDA’s determination that the Recalled Devices violated the QSR requirements codified at 21 C.F.R. § 820.100, the Recalled Devices were “adulterated,” and their sale prohibited, under 21 U.S.C. § 351(c), which bans a device as adulterated if its “purity or quality falls below[] that which it purports or is represented to possess.” 21 U.S.C. § 351(c).

128. There is no dispute that the Recalled Devices “fall[] below” their represented quality. *See* 21 U.S.C. § 351(c). Philips sold the Recalled Devices as, *inter alia*, “clinically proven” treatments for sleep disorders.¹⁵² But in its Recall and elsewhere, Philips admits that their use may cause “serious injury which can be life-threatening, cause permanent impairment, and/or require

¹⁵¹ *Id.* at 6, 10.

¹⁵² *See, e.g.,* Philips US Product page, DreamStation BiPAP autoSV (“DreamStation BiPAP autoSV[s] . . . clinically proven algorithm provides support when needed.”), <https://www.usa.philips.com/healthcare/product/HCAHX900T15/dreamstation-bipap-autosv-servo-ventilation-system> (last accessed Oct. 4, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “73”); Philips US DreamStation Go - Features (“DreamStation Go includes the same clinically-proven Flex pressure-relief technologies, therapy algorithms and event detection found in our DreamStation and System One PAP therapy devices.”), <https://www.usa.philips.com/healthcare/product/HCEUG502S15/dreamstation-go-portable-pap-therapy-system#features> (last accessed Oct. 5, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “74”).

medical intervention to preclude permanent impairment.”¹⁵³ As such, the Recalled Devices were undisputedly adulterated and unsalable pursuant to 21 U.S.C. § 351(c).

129. Further, the FDA’s investigation revealed that Philips’ incorporation of PE-PUR foam in the Recalled Devices at all times violated other subdivisions of the QSR, minimally including:

- a. 21 C.F.R. § 820.70(h) (requiring manufacturers to “establish and maintain procedures for the use and removal of” manufacturing materials that “could reasonably be expected to have an adverse effect on product quality”);
- b. 21 C.F.R. § 820.30(c) (requiring manufacturers to “establish and maintain procedures to ensure that the design requirements relating to a device are appropriate and address the intended use of the device”); and
- c. 21 C.F.R. § 820.30(g) (requiring manufacturers to “establish and maintain procedures for validating the device design,” including “that devices conform to defined user needs and intended uses”).

130. Philips’ failure to comply with the FDA’s QSR (and, concomitantly the FDA’s GMPs) establishes that the Recalled Devices were “adulterated” and should not have been sold in the first instance. Each violation of the QSR furnishes an independent basis to find the Recalled Devices were “adulterated” within the meaning of Title 21. *See* 21 U.S.C. §§ 351(h) & 360j(f)(1).

131. Adulterated devices that put users at risk of life-threatening injuries, like the Recalled Devices here, are worthless because they can neither be demanded nor supplied: they cannot be legally sold, received, or delivered in interstate commerce. 21 U.S.C. § 331(a) & (c).

D. PE-PUR FOAM POSES SERIOUS HEALTH RISKS TO USERS OF PHILIPS DEVICES.

132. Philips has belatedly revealed that the PE-PUR foam in the Recalled Devices degrades and exposes patients to toxic particles and gases. Such exposure has harmed hundreds of

¹⁵³ Philips Recall Notices issued June 14, 2021 (Exhibit “4” hereto).

thousands of patients across the United States who used the Recalled Devices.

133. Patients who used Recalled Devices, including all of the individual Plaintiffs, are now at risk of developing cancer and other serious health conditions in the future.

134. On the same day as the Recall – June 14, 2021 – Philips released an announcement entitled “Clinical information for physicians.” In this announcement, Philips disclosed that it “has received several complaints regarding the presence of black debris/particles within the airpath circuit (extending from the device outlet, humidifier, tubing, and mask).”¹⁵⁴ The PE-PUR foam is black, and when it breaks down, it can release black particles.¹⁵⁵ The announcement stated that the foam breakdown “may lead to patient harm and impact clinical care,”¹⁵⁶ explaining:

While there have been limited reports of headache, upper airway irritation, cough, chest pressure and sinus infection that may have been associated with the foam, based on lab testing and evaluations, *it may be possible that these potential health risks could result in a wide range of potential patient impact, from transient potential injuries, symptoms and complications, as well as possibly serious injury which can be life-threatening or cause permanent impairment, or require medical intervention to preclude permanent impairment.*¹⁵⁷

135. The announcement mentioned two types of hazards from the foam in the devices: dangers from foam degradation and dangers from release of VOCs.

136. First, the announcement described dangers arising from foam degradation exposure:

Potential Hazard: Philips has determined from user reports and lab testing that under certain circumstances the foam may degrade into particles which may enter the device’s air pathway and be ingested or inhaled by the user of its Continuous Positive Airway Pressure (CPAP), BiLevel Positive Airway Pressure (BiLevel PAP) and Mechanical Ventilator devices. The foam degradation may be

¹⁵⁴ See Royal Philips Informational PDF, Sleep and Respiratory Care update: Clinical Information for physicians (June 14, 2021) (Exhibit “7” hereto), at 4.

¹⁵⁵ *Id.* at 3.

¹⁵⁶ *Id.* at 1.

¹⁵⁷ *Id.* at 2 (emphasis added).

exacerbated by environmental conditions of higher temperatures and humidity in certain regions. Unauthorized cleaning methods such as ozone may accelerate potential degradation.

The absence of visible particles does not mean that foam breakdown has not already begun. Lab analysis of the degraded foam reveals the presence of potentially harmful chemicals including:

- Toluene Diamine
- Toluene Diisocyanate
- Diethylene glycol.¹⁵⁸

137. The inhalation of extremely fine particulates, even non-toxic particulates, can lead to adverse health outcomes. The Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”) notes that exposure to particles less than 10 micrometers can be linked to a variety of health problems including: aggravated asthma, decreased lung function, increased respiratory symptoms, and cardiac related diseases.”¹⁵⁹

138. On July 8, 2021, Philips released an update to a global supplemental clinical information document that contained results based on its own testing of the affected devices, stating that: “According to analysis performed by Philips, the majority of particulates are of a size (>8 µm) . . . Smaller particulates (<1-3 µm) are capable of diffusing into deep lung tissue and deposit into the alveoli. During testing performed by an outside laboratory on lab degraded foam, the smallest particulate size identified was 2.69 µm.”¹⁶⁰

139. The purity of the air coming from a breathing device to a patient is highly important

¹⁵⁸ *Id.* at 3-4.

¹⁵⁹ See [Health and Environmental Effects of Particulate Matter \(PM\) | US EPA](#) (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “75”).

¹⁶⁰ See Royal Philips Informational PDF, Sleep and Respiratory Care update, Clinical Information (July 8, 2021), available at: [philips-global-supplemental-clinical-information-document.pdf](#) (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “76”), at 2.

and material. Indeed, Philips advertises the filtration systems in its devices, for example, noting them on a diagram in its DreamStation Family Brochure.¹⁶¹ Philips' filtration system, however, does not filter out the particles described above.

140. In addition to the hazards created by the inhalation of extremely fine particulates, Philips has admitted that the particulates created via PE-PUR foam degradation contain toxic compounds such as toluene diamine, toluene diisocyanate, and diethylene glycol.¹⁶² As discussed in more detail below, these compounds are toxic and/or carcinogenic when inhaled or ingested.

141. Philips concluded in its Health Hazard Evaluations ("HHEs") regarding the PE-PUR foam degradation risk that "[b]ased on the cytotoxicity and genotoxicity results and toxicological risk assessment, combined with [the] conclusion that particles are likely to reach the upper airway and potentially the lower respiratory track [*sic*], a reasonable worst-case estimate for the general and higher risk (e.g., patient populations with preexisting conditions or comorbidities) patient populations is a severity level 3 (Crucial) for both short/intermediate and long term exposure."¹⁶³

142. [Employees from Philips RS and Philips NA are listed as contributors to the Health Hazard Evaluation Form ER 2241622 – Foam Degradation in DreamStation devices, System One,

¹⁶¹ See Philips Respironics DreamStation Family Brochure, available at: <https://www.documents.philips.com/assets/20180205/15ef65ad106d4ddc88fca87e0134dc60.pdf> (last accessed Oct. 9, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit "77").

¹⁶² See Royal Philips Informational PDF, Sleep and Respiratory Care update, Clinical Information (July 8, 2021) (Exhibit "76" hereto), at 1.

¹⁶³ 518 (b) Notice (Exhibit "72" hereto), at 3-4.

BiPAP and CPAP devices, and the Health Hazard Evaluation Form ER 2241623 – Foam Degradation in Trilogy devices, both opened in November 2020.^{164]}

143. Further, [Philips NA employees Tom Reimann and Francis Kim are among the recipients (including Philips RS employees) of the “Feedback for Philip[s] Rework Strategy” emails from the FDA regarding the Form 483 report dating back to July/August 2021.^{165]}

144. Philips’ HHEs note that the harm due to foam degradation “‘may not be immediately recognizable and may not be something that the customer would/could report,’ adding that certain harms ‘may not be easily linked to the hazardous situation or device use in general’— and that in the case of genetic mutations in particular, ‘a presumed lag time from exposure to harm development may make it difficult for patients to attribute their individual harm to the device usage.’”¹⁶⁶

145. The second hazard is the release of VOCs, that is, toxic and carcinogenic chemical emissions from the PE-PUR foam. Philips explained:

Potential Hazard: Lab testing performed for and by Philips has also identified the presence of VOCs which may be emitted from the sound abatement foam component of affected device(s). VOCs are emitted as gases from the foam included in the CPAP, BiLevel PAP and MV devices and may have short- and long-term adverse health effects.

Standard testing identified two compounds of concern (COC) may be emitted from the foam that are outside of safety thresholds. The compounds identified are the following:

- Dimethyl Diazine

¹⁶⁴ PHILIPS_RS_MDL-00000665-91 (attached hereto as Exhibit “78”), at 26-28 (listing Gary Lotz of Philips NA and Rodney Mell of Philips RS); PHILIPS_RS_MDL-00025466-83 (attached hereto as Exhibit “142”), at PHILIPS_RS_MDL-00025482-83 (same).

¹⁶⁵ PHILIPS_RS_MDL-00000010-12 (attached hereto as Exhibit “79”), at PHILIPS_RS_MDL-00000010; PHILIPS_RS_MDL-00000013-21 (attached hereto as Exhibit “80”).

¹⁶⁶ 518 (b) Notice (Exhibit “72” hereto), *Id.* at 5.

- Phenol, 2,6-bis (1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-(1-methylpropyl).¹⁶⁷

146. In addition to these two compounds, Philips has also found high levels of formaldehyde, a known carcinogen, in analyses of the Recalled Devices. Collectively, these compounds released by PE-PUR foam—formaldehyde, toluene diamine, toluene diisocyanate, diethylene glycol, dimethyl diazine, and phenol, 2,6-bis (1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-(1-methylpropyl)—are referred to herein as the “Foam Toxins.”

147. Philips admitted that the risks of these VOCs include: “irritation and airway inflammation, and this may be particularly important for patients with underlying lung diseases or reduced cardiopulmonary reserve” and may lead to the following symptoms: “headache/dizziness, irritation (eyes, nose, respiratory tract, skin), hypersensitivity, nausea/vomiting, toxic and carcinogenic effects,” as well as “adverse effects to other organs” such as kidney and liver.¹⁶⁸

148. It is beyond reasonable dispute that patients using the Recalled Devices were exposed to harmful particulates and the toxic Foam Toxins. As detailed below, each of the Foam Toxins poses a serious health hazard to users of the Recalled Devices.

1. Formaldehyde Is A Known Carcinogen.

149. Although Philips has not publicly acknowledged that formaldehyde is used in the manufacturing process for PE-PUR foam or is a byproduct of PE-PUR foam degradation, Philips’ internal testing (dated May 22, 2019) reported the presence of formaldehyde in analyses of its DreamStation 1 devices, finding “tolerable limits of the Formaldehyde compound were exceeded during initial operation, as well as at the [redacted].”¹⁶⁹

¹⁶⁷ See Royal Philips Informational PDF, Sleep and Respiratory Care update: Clinical Information for physicians (June 14, 2021) (Exhibit “7” hereto), at 4-5.

¹⁶⁸ *Id.* at 4, 5.

¹⁶⁹ See 483 Report (Exhibit “5” hereto), at 6.

150. Formaldehyde has been classified as carcinogenic to humans (Group 1)¹⁷⁰ by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (“IARC”) since 2006.¹⁷¹ Governmental authorities in the United States have reached similar conclusions: the National Toxicology Program in the United State Department of Health and Human Services (“NTP”) has classified formaldehyde as a known human carcinogen since 2011¹⁷²; and the EPA has considered formaldehyde to be a probable human carcinogen (Group B1) since 1989.¹⁷³

151. There is extensive research, including dozens of human epidemiological studies, showing an association between formaldehyde exposure and numerous forms of cancer, including: nasopharyngeal cancer; sinonasal cancer; leukemia; lung cancer; lymphohematopoietic cancers (other than leukemia); nasal, oral, and throat cancers (other than nasopharyngeal and sinonasal cancers); brain cancer; hepatic cancer; esophageal cancer; thyroid cancer; and pancreatic cancer.¹⁷⁴

¹⁷⁰ The IARC, an agency of the World Health Organization, groups carcinogenic and potentially carcinogenic substances into five categories: Group 1, carcinogenic to humans; Group 2A, probably carcinogenic to humans; Group 2B, possibly carcinogenic to humans; Group 3, not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans; and Group 4, probably not carcinogenic to humans. International Agency for Research on Cancer, *Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs, Volumes 1–129*, IARC (last updated July 1, 2022), available at: <http://monographs.iarc.fr/ENG/Classification/index.php> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022). The EPA uses an equivalent grouping system of five categories (Groups A-E). See *Risk Assessment for Carcinogenic Effects*, EPA.com, available at: <https://www.epa.gov/fera/risk-assessment-carcinogenic-effects> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022).

¹⁷¹ *Formaldehyde*, IARC Monograph – 100F, IARC, available at: <https://monographs.iarc.who.int/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/mono100F-29.pdf> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022).

¹⁷² *Formaldehyde*, Report on Carcinogens, NTP, available at: <https://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/ntp/roc/content/profiles/formaldehyde.pdf> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022).

¹⁷³ See <https://www.cancer.gov/about-cancer/causes-prevention/risk/substances/formaldehyde/formaldehyde-fact-sheet#r1> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022).

¹⁷⁴ See, e.g., *Formaldehyde*, Report on Carcinogens, NTP, available at: <https://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/ntp/roc/content/profiles/formaldehyde.pdf>; *1910.1048 App C - Medical*

Additionally, exposure to formaldehyde appears to have a strong causal relationship to asthma.¹⁷⁵

2. Toluene Diisocyanate Is A Likely Carcinogen.

152. Toluene diisocyanates (“TDIs”) are used primarily to manufacture flexible polyurethane foams such as PE-PUR foam. Philips has recognized that PE-PUR foam releases TDIs as it degrades.¹⁷⁶

153. TDI is classified as possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B) by IARC.¹⁷⁷ The United States Center for Disease Control (“CDC”), Occupational Safety and Health Administration (“OSHA”), and National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (“NIOSH”) also regard TDI as a potential human carcinogen based on tumorigenic responses in TDI treated rats and mice.¹⁷⁸ The EPA has taken action under the Toxic Substances Control Act to allow oversight of the use of TDI in consumer products.¹⁷⁹ NTP classifies TDI as “reasonably anticipated

surveillance – Formaldehyde, OSHA.com, available at: <https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1910/1910.1048AppC> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022).

¹⁷⁵ See, e.g., *1910.1048 App C - Medical surveillance – Formaldehyde*, OSHA.com, available at: <https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1910/1910.1048AppC> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022).

¹⁷⁶ See Royal Philips Informational PDF, *Sleep and Respiratory Care update: Clinical information for physicians* (June 14, 2021) (Exhibit “7” hereto), at 4; Royal Philips Informational PDF, *Sleep and Respiratory Care update: Clinical Information* (July 8, 2021) (Exhibit “76” hereto), at 1 (“[T]he degradative by-products of a PE-PUR foam after a humid ageing experiment were found to include ... toluene diisocyanate isomers (TDI)”).

¹⁷⁷ *Toluene diisocyanates*, IARC Monographs Vol. 71, IARC, available for download at https://publications.iarc.fr/_publications/media/download/2317/fb198ec8e8f32d0a60294331930c5a04f82cac60.pdf (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022).

¹⁷⁸ See, e.g., *Toluene diisocyanates*, Report on Carcinogens, NTP, available at: <https://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/ntp/roc/content/profiles/toluenediisocyanates.pdf> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022); *Current Intelligence Bulletin 53, Toluene Diisocyanate (TDI) and Toluenediamine (TDA): Evidence of Carcinogenicity*, NIOSH Pub. No. 90-101 (Dec. 1989), available at: <https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/90-101/default.html> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022).

¹⁷⁹ See <https://www.epa.gov/assessing-and-managing-chemicals-under-tsca/fact-sheet-toluene-diisocyanate-tdi-and-related#action> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022).

to be a human carcinogen” based on sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity from studies in experimental animals.¹⁸⁰ The European Union warns that TDI “is fatal if inhaled.”¹⁸¹

154. Administration of TDI by stomach tube caused liver tumors (hepatocellular adenoma) in female rats and mice, benign tumors of the mammary gland (fibroadenoma) and pancreas (islet-cell adenoma) in female rats, and benign tumors of the pancreas (acinar-cell adenoma) in male rats. It also increased the combined incidences of benign and malignant tumors of subcutaneous tissue (fibroma and fibrosarcoma) in rats of both sexes and of the blood vessels (hemangioma and hemangiosarcoma) in female mice.¹⁸² Exposure to TDI also has been documented to cause respiratory irritation, asthma, and lung damage.¹⁸³

3. Toluene Diamine Is A Likely Carcinogen.

155. Philips has recognized that PE-PUR foam releases toluene diamine (“TDA”) as it degrades.¹⁸⁴ Additionally, TDA is a hydrolysis product of TDI.

156. IARC has classified TDA as possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B),¹⁸⁵ and

¹⁸⁰ See <https://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/ntp/roc/content/profiles/toluenediisocyanates.pdf> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022).

¹⁸¹ <https://echa.europa.eu/substance-information/-/substanceinfo/100.043.369> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022).

¹⁸² See <https://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/ntp/roc/content/profiles/toluenediisocyanates.pdf>. (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022).

¹⁸³ See, e.g., *Toluene diisocyanates*, IARC Monographs Vol. 71, IARC, available for download at https://publications.iarc.fr/_publications/media/download/2317/fb198ec8e8f32d0a60294331930c5a04f82cac60.pdf (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022).

¹⁸⁴ See Royal Philips Informational PDF, Sleep and Respiratory Care update: Clinical Information (July 8, 2021) (Exhibit “76” hereto), at 1 (“[T]he degradative by-products of a PE-PUR foam after a humid ageing experiment were found to include ... toluene diamine isomers (TDA)”).

¹⁸⁵ See *Toluene diisocyanates*, IARC Monographs Vol. 71, IARC, available for download at https://publications.iarc.fr/_publications/media/download/2317/fb198ec8e8f32d0a60294331930c5a04f82cac60.pdf (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022).

the EPA classifies it as a probable human carcinogen.¹⁸⁶ The European Union has concluded that TDA “cannot be considered safe for use” even as a hair dye, let alone breathed into the lungs for many hours each night.¹⁸⁷ The NTP classifies TDA as reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen based on animal studies.¹⁸⁸

157. Available data on TDA primarily comes from animal studies. These studies strongly support an association between TDA and hepatic cancer.¹⁸⁹ There is evidence of a link between TDA exposure and pulmonary fibrosis based on in vitro studies in which human lung fibroblasts were exposed to TDI and TDA.¹⁹⁰ The EPA has determined that acute exposure to TDA can produce severe skin and eye irritation, sometimes leading to permanent blindness, respiratory problems (*e.g.*, asthma), rise in blood pressure, dizziness, convulsions, fainting, and coma.¹⁹¹ Exposure to TDA can also cause irritation of the skin, nose, and throat, damage to reproductive and neurological systems, eye irritation, dermatitis, ataxia, tachycardia, respiratory depression, stomach gas, hypertension, nausea, vomiting, methemoglobinemia, cyanosis, headache, weakness,

¹⁸⁶ See *Toluene 2,4 diamine*, EPA (Jan. 2000), available at: <https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2016-09/documents/toluene-2-4-diamine.pdf> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022).

¹⁸⁷ https://ec.europa.eu/health/scientific_committees/consumer_safety/docs/sccs_o_093.pdf (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022), at 5.

¹⁸⁸ *2,4-Diaminotoluene*, Report on Carcinogens, NTP, available at: <https://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/ntp/roc/content/profiles/diaminotoluene.pdf> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022).

¹⁸⁹ *Id.*

¹⁹⁰ It is well established that TDI is converted to TDA through hydrolysis (a reaction caused by exposure to water). See *Current Intelligence Bulletin 53, Toluene Diisocyanate (TDI) and Toluenediamine (TDA): Evidence of Carcinogenicity*, NIOSH Pub. No. 90-101 (Dec. 1989), available at: <https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/90-101/default.html> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022). Thus, ingested TDI may react with saliva and/or gastrointestinal fluids and convert to TDA. Additionally, there is evidence that inhaled TDI is converted into TDA by reaction with a substance (glutathione) present in the lungs. As a result, observed effects ascribed to TDI may be due to unmeasured conversion to TDA after exposure.

¹⁹¹ *Id.*

exhaustion, dizziness, convulsions, fainting, and coma.¹⁹²

4. **Diethylene Glycol Is Toxic To Humans.**

158. Diethylene glycol (“DEG”) is a widely used solvent. It is a colorless and odorless liquid with a sweetish taste and has often been a contaminant in consumer products, resulting in numerous epidemics of poisoning. DEG is used in the production of polyester polyurethane foam, and Philips has admitted that DEG is a byproduct of PE-PUR foam degradation.¹⁹³

159. DEG has a historical involvement in mass poisonings around the world. Famously, DEG caused the death of 100 people across 15 states in the 1937 Elixir Sulfanilamide Incident, which served as a catalyst for the enactment of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (“FDCA”) in 1938.¹⁹⁴

160. DEG is a toxic substance with a mean fatal dose of 1 mL/kg of pure DEG.¹⁹⁵ Ingesting only a small amount may result in gastrointestinal distress and stupor.¹⁹⁶ Exposure may cause irritation of the eyes, skin, and mucous membranes.¹⁹⁷ DEG has also been shown to have damaging toxic, irritating, and inflammatory properties when inhaled.¹⁹⁸

¹⁹² See *Toluene 2,4 diamine*, EPA (Jan. 2000), available at: <https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2016-09/documents/toluene-2-4-diamine.pdf> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022).

¹⁹³ See Royal Philips Informational PDF, Sleep and Respiratory Care update: Clinical Information (July 8, 2021) (Exhibit “76” hereto), at 1 (“[T]he degradative by-products of a PE-PUR foam after a humid ageing experiment were found to include diethylene glycol (DEG)”).

¹⁹⁴ <https://www.fda.gov/files/about%20fda/published/The-Sulfanilamide-Disaster.pdf> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022).

¹⁹⁵ L.J. Schep, *et al.*, *Diethylene glycol poisoning*, Clin. Toxicol. 47(6):525-35 (July 2009).

¹⁹⁶ See *Ethylene Glycol: Systemic Agent*, NIOSH, available at: https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/ersbdb/emergencyresponsecard_29750031.html (last accessed Oct. 9, 2022).

¹⁹⁷ *Id.*

¹⁹⁸ See, e.g., C.J. Hardy, *et al.*, *Twenty-eight-day repeated-dose inhalation exposure of rats to diethylene glycol monoethyl ether*, Fundam. Appl. Toxicol. 38(2):143-7 (Aug. 1997).

5. Dimethyl Diazine Is A Precursor To A Known Carcinogen.

161. Dimethyl diazene (“DD”), also known as azomethane, is “associated with the production process of the [PE-PUR] foam.”¹⁹⁹ Philips has admitted that DD is emitted from PE-PUR foam under normal conditions and possibly also as the result of degradation.²⁰⁰

162. IARC has not yet evaluated the potential carcinogenicity of DD to humans, as there is scant data concerning the effects of DD on humans and animals. However, DD is a member of a family of carcinogenic substances: 1,2-dimethylhydrazine (a Group 2A probable human carcinogen that exhibits hepatotoxic effects along with injuries to other organs in animal experiments²⁰¹) dehydrogenates into DD, which then oxidizes into azoxymethane (a known carcinogen that has not yet been classified by the EPA or IARC). Azoxymethane further oxidizes into methylazoxymethanol, a Group 2B possible human carcinogen.²⁰² Both methylazoxymethanol and 1,2-dimethylhydrazine have been found to metabolize into

¹⁹⁹ See Royal Philips Informational PDF, Sleep and Respiratory Care update: Clinical Information (July 8, 2021) (Exhibit “76” hereto), at 3 (finding that during “testing which ran a device at 35°C ± 2°C for 168 hours, two compounds of concern were emitted from the device: dimethyl diazene and phenol 2,6-bis (1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-(1-methylpropyl)”).

²⁰⁰ *Id.*

²⁰¹ G. Choudary, *Toxicological Profile for Hydrazines*, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (1997); R.B. Wilson, *Species variation in response to dimethylhydrazine*, *Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology*, 38:3 (1976); M.A. Bedell, *et al.*, *Cell Specificity in Hepatocarcinogenesis: Preferential Accumulation of O6 Methylguanine in Target Cell DNA during Continuous Exposure of Rats to 1,2-Dimethylhydrazine*, *Cancer Res* 42:3079-3083 (1982); W.J. Vissek, *et al.*, *Dietary protein and chronic toxicity of 1,2-dimethylhydrazine fed to mice*, *Journal of Toxicology and Environmental Health*, 32:4, 383-413 (1991).

²⁰² E. Fiala, *Investigations into the metabolism and mode of action of the colon carcinogen 1, 2-dimethylhydrazine*, *Cancer*, 36:2407-12 (Dec. 1975); S. Wolter, N. Frank, *Metabolism of 1,2-dimethylhydrazine in isolated perfused rat liver*, *Chemico-Biological Interactions*, 42:3, 335-344 (1982); IARC Monograph – 71-42, IARC (1987); IARC Monograph Supplement 7, IARC (1987); H. Druckrey, *Production of colonic carcinomas by 1,2-dialkylhydrazines and azoxyalkanes*, *Carcinoma of the Colon and Antecedent Epithelium* 267-279 (1970).

formaldehyde, a Group 1 known carcinogen.²⁰³ Thus, an individual regularly exposed to DD may also have been exposed to 1,2-dimethylhydrazine, azoxymethane, methylazoxymethanol, and/or formaldehyde—each of which is recognized as a known or probable carcinogen—as these compounds are oxidized and metabolized.

163. DD is clearly linked to colorectal cancer in mice. Azoxymethane, the product of oxidized DD, is used to induce colorectal cancer in animals and has been shown to cause hepatic lesions, intestinal tumors, and renal tumors.²⁰⁴ Oxidized azoxymethane produces methylazoxymethanol, which is known to cause DNA damage and has been associated with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, parkinsonism, dementia, colon cancer, liver cancer, and prostate cancer.²⁰⁵ Exposure to DD—as the precursor to these carcinogenic compounds—means exposure to these other compounds and the health risks they pose.

²⁰³ P. Harbach, *et al.*, *Effects of selenium on 1,2-dimethylhydrazine metabolism and DNA alkylation* (1981); S.N. Newaz, *et al.*, *Metabolism of the Carcinogen 1,2Dimethylhydrazine by Isolated Human Colon Microsomes and Human Colon Tumor Cells in Culture* (1983); J. Erikson, *et al.*, *Oxidative Metabolism of Some Hydrazine Derivatives by Rat Liver and Lung Tissue Fractions* (1986).

²⁰⁴ M. Kobaek-Larsen, *et al.*, *Secondary effects induced by the colon carcinogen azoxymethane in BDIX rats*, *APMIS* 112(6):319-29 (2004 June).

²⁰⁵ P. Spencer, *et al.*, *Unraveling 50-Year-Old Clues Linking Neurodegeneration and Cancer to Cycad Toxins: Are microRNAs Common Mediators?*, *Frontiers in Genetics* 3 (2012).

6. **Phenol, 2,6-bis (1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-(1-methylpropyl) Is A Toxic Compound.**

164. Phenol, 2,6-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-(1-methylpropyl) (“DTBSBP”) is “associated with the production process of the foam.”²⁰⁶ According to Philips, DTBSBP is emitted from PE-PUR foam under normal conditions and possibly also as the result of degradation.²⁰⁷

165. In 2010, the Canadian government determined that DTBSBP was a Schedule 1 toxic substance under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act “based on available information regarding possible persistence, accumulation in organisms and potential to cause harm to organisms.”²⁰⁸ These findings prompted Canadian regulators to propose “virtual elimination” of DTBSBP.²⁰⁹

E. **PHILIPS KNEW OF THE DANGERS OF PE-PUR FOAM FOR MANY YEARS PRIOR TO THE RECALL.**

166. At the time it installed PE-PUR foam into the Recalled Devices, Philips was required to test the devices to ensure they were safe for users through the lifecycle of the product, including in accordance with various international standards, for example ISO 18562-2:2017, ISO 18562-3:2017, ISO 10993-13, and ISO 10993-9.

167. At that time, Philips should have known the PE-PUR foam posed a safety risk to users.

²⁰⁶ See Royal Philips Informational PDF, Sleep and Respiratory Care Update: Clinical Information (July 8, 2021) (Exhibit “76” hereto), at 3 (finding that during “testing which ran a device at 35°C ± 2°C for 168 hours, two compounds of concern were emitted from the device: dimethyl diazene and phenol 2,6-bis (1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-(1-methylpropyl)”).

²⁰⁷ *Id.*

²⁰⁸ *Phenol, 2,6-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-(1-methylpropyl)- (DTBSBP)*, Government of Canada, Canada.ca, available at: <https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/chemical-substances/challenge/batch-8/1-methylpropyl.html>. (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022).

²⁰⁹ *Id.*

168. The FDA concluded after an investigation of Philips' Recalled Devices that beginning in at least 2008, and over time, Philips received hundreds of thousands of customer complaints regarding foam degradation in the Recalled Devices and, years later, received data from a variety of sources confirming foam degradation.

169. The FDA's findings were based, in part, on twenty-one (21) site inspections of Philips' Murrysville, Pennsylvania facility between August 26, 2021 and November 9, 2021. The lead FDA investigator, Katelyn A. Staub-Zamperini, memorialized the agency's findings in a 29-page FDA 483 Report issued on November 9, 2021.²¹⁰ The FDA delivered the 483 Report to Rodney Mell, Head of Quality at Philips Respironics, on or around November 9, 2021.²¹¹

170. A 483 Report "is issued to firm management at the conclusion of an inspection when an investigator(s) has observed any conditions that in their judgment may constitute violations of the Food Drug and Cosmetic (FD&C) Act and related Acts."²¹² These observations are made in a 483 Report "when in the investigator's judgment, conditions or practices observed would indicate that any food, drug, device or cosmetic has been . . . or is being prepared, packed, or held under conditions whereby it may become adulterated or rendered injurious to health."²¹³

171. In connection with the FDA's investigation for its 483 Report, the FDA learned that Philips received hundreds of thousands of complaints from customers about degradation of the foam in its Recalled Devices beginning at least as early as 2008:

[A] query of your firm's consumer complaints from 01/01/2008 to current, for the keywords contaminants, particles, foam, debris, airway, particulate, airpath, and black, **resulted in over 222,000 complaints, and over 20,000 of which occurred between 2008 to 2017 and involved Trilogy devices.** Additionally, your firm

²¹⁰ See generally, 483 Report (Exhibit "5" hereto).

²¹¹ *Id.* at 1, 29.

²¹² See FDA Form 483 Frequently Asked Questions (Exhibit "6" hereto).

²¹³ *Id.*

performed a foam related complaint data analysis in April 2021 on complaints confirmed to be related to or involve foam degradation issues. The raw complaint data documents that **30 Trilogy related complaints were received from 2014 to 2017, and 1,254 related complaints were received across all products containing the affected foam, from 2014 to 2021.**²¹⁴

172. Yet, “[n]o formal investigation, risk analysis, or CAPA were initiated, performed, or documented [by or on behalf of Philips], in response to the at least 222,000 complaints that could potentially be related to foam degradation and received from 2008 to 2017”²¹⁵

173. A Corrective and Preventative Action (“CAPA”) refers to procedures that medical device manufactures must follow to identify and attempt to correct a quality problem after one is detected. *See* 21 C.F.R. § 820.100. A CAPA is designed “to collect information, analyze information, identify and investigate product and quality problems, and take appropriate and effective corrective and/or preventive action to prevent their recurrence.”²¹⁶

174. The FDA also found that Philips “was made aware of polyester polyurethane [PE-PUR] foam degradation issues in/around October 2015”²¹⁷ [Indeed, in October 2015, Philips RS Senior Staff Mechanical Engineer Richard Alfieri communicated about the issue with its intermediary Brandon Associates and foam supplier Polymer, saying that “bits of foam have broken away and are pulled into the device.”²¹⁸]

²¹⁴ 483 Report (Exhibit “5” hereto), at 12 (emphasis added).

²¹⁵ *Id.* at 16.

²¹⁶ [See Food and Drug Administration, Corrective and Preventative Actions \(CAPA\), https://www.fda.gov/corrective-and-preventive-actions-capahttps://www.fda.gov/corrective-and-preventive-actions-capa](https://www.fda.gov/corrective-and-preventive-actions-capahttps://www.fda.gov/corrective-and-preventive-actions-capa) (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022).

²¹⁷ 483 Report (Exhibit “5” hereto), at 18.

²¹⁸ *See* PHILIPS_RS_MDL-00026002-06 (attached hereto as Exhibit “81”), at PHILIPS_RS_MDL-00026003; PHILIPS_RS_MDL-00026007-10 (attached hereto as Exhibit “82”); PHILIPS_RS_MDL-00026013-16 (attached hereto as Exhibit “83”).

175. In fact, an adverse event report from the FDA Manufacturer and User Facility Device Experience (“MAUDE”) database shows that, as early as 2011, Philips knew that a patient discovered “black dust” on her nose when she awoke after using a Philips RemStar CPAP device and subsequently underwent treatment for “intoxication” and “chest tightness.”²¹⁹

176. Philips investigated this report and confirmed that the device contained “evidence of an unk[nown] black substance in the air path and on internal components . . . present throughout both the intake and exhaust portions of the air path”²²⁰

177. The FDA found that Philips’ analysis of consumer complaints was itself defective in that it “was not adequately performed to identify or detect quality problems.”²²¹ The FDA concluded that “potential foam degradation in Trilogy ventilator devices is not an isolated incident, and you [Philips] also have not documented a detailed rationale for why harm is not likely to occur again, as required by your Health Hazard Evaluation’s instructions.”²²² In light of this, the FDA concluded that Philips’ “risk analysis is inadequate or was not performed when appropriate or within an appropriate time frame of your firm becoming aware” of these issues.²²³

178. Company documents show that [Royal Philips authored the Complaint Handling Policy, 8.4-836, utilized by Philips RS in processing complaints related to the Recalled Devices.²²⁴ The Royal Philips Complaint Handling Policy’s stated purpose is “to provide a systematic process

²¹⁹ MAUDE Adverse Event Report: RESPIRONICS, INC. REMSTAR PRO INTERNATIONAL, http://www.fda.gov/advanced_maude_query/324fd08a137ce36c2d5faf453ee26f2f (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022).

²²⁰ *Id.*

²²¹ 483 Report (Exhibit “5” hereto), at 16.

²²² *Id.* at 13.

²²³ *Id.* at 3.

²²⁴ PHILIPS_RS_MDL-00004334-47 (attached hereto as Exhibit “157”).

for the evaluation of customer complaints that have been identified as potentially reportable, and to ensure reporting occurs within statutory and regulatory timeframes to the applicable authorities.”²²⁵ As per Royal Philips Complaint Handling Policy, complaints about the Recalled Devices came in globally, were routed to Philips RS for processing, and if a “reportable event” occurred “reports will be filed in other countries in accordance with applicable regulations.”²²⁶]

179. [Royal Philips Complaint Handling Policy references other Royal Philips policies and documents, including a Royal Philips “Complaint Evaluation, Investigation & Closure” Policy, 8.4-838.²²⁷ The stated purpose of this Royal Philips policy is “to control the evaluation of complaint data (records, service coding, trending, etc.), determine the need for formal investigation, document the results of any executed investigation, and close quality complaints.”²²⁸]

180. Indeed, [Royal Philips retained ultimate responsibility for the complaint handling process related to the Recalled Devices even after the Recall. When Philips RS undertook a manual review of the complaints identified in response to the FDA’s inquiries related to the PE-PUR foam degradation, the review was detailed in a document entitled, “Review of SRC Foam Degradation Complaints,” which is on “Respironics” letterhead, but Royal Philips maintains the copyright to that letterhead.²²⁹]

181. The FDA has concluded that:

²²⁵ *Id.* at ¶ 1.1.

²²⁶ *Id.* at ¶ 3.17.2.

²²⁷ PHILIPS_RS_MDL-00004315-21 (attached hereto as Exhibit “158”).

²²⁸ *Id.* at ¶ 1.1.

²²⁹ PHILIPS_RS_MDL-00000931-35 (attached hereto as Exhibit “159”), at PHILIPS_RS_MDL-00000931.

Beginning in 2015, Philips received data from a variety of sources regarding degradation of the PE-PUR foam contained within the recalled devices, including complaints, test reports, information from suppliers, and information from another entity owned by Philips' parent company. Philips failed to adequately evaluate this data and incorporate it into its CAPA [Corrective and Preventive Actions] system for further investigation and potential mitigation, as required by current good manufacturing practice requirements codified in 21 C.F.R. § 820.100.²³⁰

182. The FDA 483 Report notes that “an incorrect and non-specified polyester polyurethane, raw foam product, sourced from your [Philips'] raw foam supplier resulted in [redacted] non-conforming Trilogy Evo ventilatory finished devices being approved, released, and distributed, which further resulted in the ongoing correction and removal.”²³¹ The correction and removal “were established as part of [Philips'] response to failed VOC and ISO 18562 testing of related Trilogy EVO ventilatory medical devices ... which resulted from the presence of the non-specified polyester polyurethane foam component, incorrectly supplied by [Philips'] raw foam supplier.”²³²

183. Company documents show that from at least as early as 2016, Royal Philips has demonstrated a systematic level of involvement in and control over testing the PE-PUR foam in the Recalled Devices and investigating the problems with that foam.

184. For example, there is evidence that [in December 2014, Royal Philips was aware of complaints of “Black Particles From Airpath Foam” in the Trilogy ventilators originating in Japan, dating back to 2010 device build dates.²³³ Similarly, “Foam Separating” complaints in

²³⁰ 518(b) Notice (Exhibit “72” hereto), at 6.

²³¹ 483 Report (Exhibit “5” hereto), at 25.

²³² *Id.*

²³³ PHILIPS_RS_MDL-00003974 (attached hereto as Exhibit “84”).

Trilogy ventilators originating in Australia were documented in March 2018, dating back to 2009 build dates.^{234]}

185. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

186. Philips explains that “Innovation & Strategy advances innovation together with Philips’ businesses, markets and partners. This entails cooperation between research, design,

²³⁴ *Id.*

²³⁵ [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

²³⁶ [REDACTED]

²³⁷ See LinkedIn Profile for Sepas Setayesh, <https://www.linkedin.com/in/sepas-setayesh-8b2ab19/?originalSubdomain=nl> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “86”).

²³⁸ See LinkedIn Profile for Dirk Kroes, <https://www.linkedin.com/in/dkroes/> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “87”); *see also* Royal Philips 2020 SEC Form 20-F filing, Exhibit 8 (Exhibit “16” hereto). Philips Consumer Lifestyle is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Royal Philips.

²³⁹ See PHILIPS_RS_MDL-00035073 (attached hereto as Exhibit “88”), at 1, 71.

medical affairs, professional services, marketing, strategy and businesses in a multi-disciplinary fashion, from early exploration to first-of-a-kind offerings.”²⁴⁰ The I&S Hub is also responsible for providing engineering solutions to all of Philips businesses, which is “accountable for bringing engineering capabilities in Philips to world-class level to realize innovations that deliver on our customers’ needs. . . Taking a customer-first approach, Engineering Solutions turns ideas into working innovations by providing deep engineering expertise, cross-business product platforms, and innovation processes and tools. Engineering Solutions also works for selected external companies in the healthcare, high-tech and semiconductor industries.”²⁴¹

187. Additionally, “The role of Innovation & Strategy is to listen to the voice of the customer and, in collaboration with the operating businesses and the markets, direct the company strategy and innovation roadmap to achieve our growth and profitability ambitions. The various components of Innovation & Strategy include: the Chief Technology Office (CTO), Research, HealthSuite Platform, the Chief Medical Office, Engineering Solutions, Experience Design, Healthcare Transformation Services, Strategy, and Partnerships. Our four largest Innovation Hubs are in Eindhoven (Netherlands), Cambridge (USA), Bangalore (India) and Shanghai (China).”²⁴² While the Hub appears to be centered in Eindhoven, Philips also has employees [in the I&S Hub based in Drachten (Netherlands)].²⁴³

188. Later in 2016, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

²⁴⁰ See Royal Philips 2021 Annual Report (Exhibit “13” hereto), at 21.

²⁴¹ *Id.*

²⁴² *Id.*

²⁴³ See PHILIPS_RS_MDL-00034920 (Exhibit “88” hereto).

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

189. In December 2018, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

244 [REDACTED]

245 See LinkedIn Profile for Arjan Leussink, <https://www.linkedin.com/in/aleussink/> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “90”).

246 [REDACTED]

247 [REDACTED]

248 [REDACTED]

249 [REDACTED]

250 See LinkedIn Profile for Kayoko Chatani, <https://www.linkedin.com/in/kayoko-chatani-23592469/?originalSubdomain=nl> (last accessed Oct. 4, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “92”).

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

190. In May 2020, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

191. On May 2, 2022, the FDA issued a formal notice to Philips pursuant to Section 518(b) of the FDCA, 21 U.S.C. § 360h(b) (the “518(b) Notice”).²⁵⁶ The 518(b) Notice stated that

251 [REDACTED]

252 [REDACTED]

253 [REDACTED]

254 *See* PHILIPS_RS_MDL-00034958 (Exhibit “88” hereto).

255 [REDACTED]

²⁵⁶ 518(b) Notice (Exhibit “72” hereto).

the FDA’s “Center for Devices and Radiological Health (CDRH) is proposing that an order should be issued pursuant to section 518(b)” of the FDCA “to require Philips to submit a plan for the repair, replacement, and/or refund of the purchase price of devices subject to the recall that were manufactured after November 2015, sufficient to assure that the unreasonable risk of substantial harm to the public health presented by those devices will be eliminated.”²⁵⁷ This notice was directed to Thomas J. Fallon, Head of Quality, Sleep and Respiratory Care, for Philips Respironics, Inc.

192. The 518(b) Notice stated that “there is sufficient evidence for FDA to determine that the devices subject to the recall present an unreasonable risk of substantial harm to the public health” and “that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the recalled devices that Philips manufactured after November 2015 were not properly manufactured with reference to the state of the art as it existed at the time of the devices’ manufacture.”²⁵⁸

193. The FDA concluded that “patients and providers cannot readily mitigate the unreasonable risk associated with the recalled devices.”²⁵⁹

194. The FDA also concluded that “[t]his risk is not the unavoidable byproduct of current ventilator, CPAP machine, and BiPAP machine technologies. Indeed, Philips and its competitors market ventilators, CPAP machines, and BiPAP machines that do not use PE-PUR foam.”²⁶⁰

²⁵⁷ *Id.* at 1.

²⁵⁸ *Id.* at 2.

²⁵⁹ *Id.*

²⁶⁰ *Id.* at 6.

1. In 2015, Philips Communicated With Its Foam Suppliers About The Problem Of PE-PUR Foam Degradation.

195. The PE-PUR foam that Philips used in its Recalled Devices was manufactured by William T. Burnett & Co. (“Burnett”), a bulk foam manufacturer. Burnett produces foam in sheets that are between approximately four feet to more than six feet wide and may be as long as one hundred or two hundred feet.

196. Burnett sells its bulk foam to intermediaries, including PolyTech and The SoundCoat Company (“SoundCoat”). PolyTech and SoundCoat then sell the foam to Philips, either directly or through another intermediary, such as Paramount Die Corporation, which may modify the foam.

197. According to the FDA, “email correspondence between [Philips] and its raw foam supplier [PolyTech] beginning 10/30/2015 and forward, document that [Philips] was made aware of polyester polyurethane [PE-PUR] foam degradation issues in/around October 2015, which was later confirmed by [Philips’] foam supplier on 08/05/2016, via email.”²⁶¹

198. On August 5, 2016, Bob Marsh, a PolyTech employee, wrote to Lee Lawler,²⁶² an employee of Burnett, referencing a concern expressed by one of its customers, Philips, in the Fall of 2015 regarding foam degradation in its medical devices.²⁶³ Mr. Marsh stated: “They [Philips] are asking again, and wondered if we could give them any estimate on lifespan of the foam when exposed to 40 C and high humidity.”²⁶⁴ Mr. Lawler responded that, under those conditions, he

²⁶¹ 483 Report (Exhibit “5” hereto), at 18.

²⁶² The Affidavit of Lee Lawler, Technical and R&D Manager at Burnett (“Lawler Aff.”), is filed in MDL No. 3014, Case 2:21-mc-01230-JFC, at ECF No. 589-7, and attached hereto, without exhibits, as Exhibit “94.”

²⁶³ See Email exchange between Bob Marsh at PolyTech and Lee Lawler at Burnett (Lawler Aff. Exh. E) (attached hereto as Exhibit “95”), at WTB 000056.

²⁶⁴ *Id.*

“would not be surprised if ester foam . . . would exhibit signs of hydrolysis in as short a time as a year.”²⁶⁵ He added: “that is not a good environment for polyester foam. Polyether foam could last years in that environment.”²⁶⁶ Presumably referring to Philips, Mr. Marsh responded that he would “let them know they’d be better off with the ether.”²⁶⁷ [It was recommended that PMF (melamine foam) or PAF (polyurethane foam) would be better suited “for high temperature and chemical exposure acoustical absorption.”²⁶⁸]

199. Indeed, [Philips RS’s Senior Staff Mechanical Engineer Richard Alfieri communicated about this issue with Philips’ sales engineer at Brandon Associates and with foam supplier Polytech, saying that “bits of foam have broken away and are pulled into the device.”²⁶⁹]

200. Knowing about these issues with the PE-PUR foam, Philips tested the foam material used in its Recalled Devices. According to the FDA, “this testing spoke only to the limited finding that in the case of the [redacted] foam samples ‘returned from service in a Pacific rim location,’ spectroscopy results were ‘consistent with an environmental/chemical exposure causing base polymer cleavage and embrittlement of the material.’”²⁷⁰ Nonetheless, based on the results of this limited testing, Philips concluded that no escalation to a CAPA process was required.²⁷¹

²⁶⁵ *Id.*

²⁶⁶ *Id.*

²⁶⁷ *Id.*

²⁶⁸ PHILIPS_RS_MDL-00026002-06 (Exhibit “81” hereto), at PHILIPS_RS_MDL-00026002; PHILIPS_RS_MDL-00026007-10 (Exhibit “82” hereto); PHILIPS_RS_MDL-00026013-16 (Exhibit “83” hereto).

²⁶⁹ *Id.*

²⁷⁰ 518(b) Notice (Exhibit “72” hereto), at 7.

²⁷¹ *Id.*

201. According to the FDA, “no further investigation, health hazard evaluation, risk analysis, or design review was performed or documented by Philips at that time . . . and no preventative maintenance procedures were implemented,” other than a limited “preventative maintenance procedure” instituted by a Philips “entity owned by the parent company of Philips Respironics . . . to replace the air intake assembly of Trilogy ventilator products, due to complaints that had been received regarding degradation of the PE-PUR foam contained in the products.”²⁷² And even then, “Philips did not verify the effectiveness of this measure.”²⁷³

202. As Philips continued to ask its supplier about the properties of the PE-PUR foam and encountered more warning signs, it continued to put that foam in medical devices that millions of its customers were breathing through daily.

203. Testing conducted for Philips in 2016 confirmed that Mr. Lawler from Burnett was correct. According to the FDA, this testing “determined that the PE-PUR foam was susceptible to degradation, resulting in the conclusion at that time that ‘polyester urethanes show bad resistance against high humidity in combination with high temperature.’”²⁷⁴ Additional testing “determined that, compared to PE-PUR foam, another type of foam, polyether urethane, ‘show[s] a far better resistance against high humidity at high temperature.’”²⁷⁵

204. The 483 Report identified “at least fourteen instances, assessments, and/or test reports, dated from 04/01/2016 to 01/22/2021, where [Philips] was aware of issues and concerns related to potential foam degradation and/or Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) emissions, with

²⁷² *Id.* at 6-7.

²⁷³ *Id.* at 8.

²⁷⁴ *Id.* at 7-8.

²⁷⁵ *Id.* at 8.

various Sleep and Respiratory care devices.”²⁷⁶ It listed the specific analyses and tests, including one which concluded that “contrary to polyester urethane foams, [redacted] foams shows a far better resistance against high humidity at high temperature.”²⁷⁷

205. Philips received at least 110 complaints confirmed to be related to foam degradation between 2014 and 2017.²⁷⁸ Approximately 80 of these complaints concerned CPAP and BiPAP devices.²⁷⁹

206. Nonetheless, Philips continued manufacturing and selling the now Recalled Devices containing PE-PUR foam and failed to warn prescribing physicians, durable medical equipment companies (“DMEs”) and the patient consumers of this problem.

2. Philips Opened An Internal Investigation Into Foam Degradation In Mid-2018 That Confirmed PE-PUR Foam Is Prone To Degradation.

207. In April 2018, Philips opened a precursor to a formal CAPA, referred to by Philips as a CAPA INV 0988, “to investigate complaints related to potential foam degradation for the Trilogy devices in Australia and to determine what actions should be taken.”²⁸⁰ Philips reported that “[u]nits were returned from the field where the Trilogy Removable Air Path Foam [redacted]

²⁷⁶ 483 Report (Exhibit “5” hereto), at 3.

²⁷⁷ *Id.* at 4.

²⁷⁸ 518(b) Notice (Exhibit “72” hereto), at 7.

²⁷⁹ *Id.* at 8.

²⁸⁰ *Id.*

and the foam in the Inlet Air Path Assembly [redacted] was degrading, and getting into the motor/air path, causing at least 1 Trilogy unit to fail.”²⁸¹

208. On April 20, 2018, Vincent Testa, a Project Mechanical Engineer at Philips RS, emailed Bonnie Peterson, a Project Manager at PolyTech. Mr. Testa stated, “We use the PAFS foam in the air path of our Trilogy family of ventilators as a means for noise reduction”²⁸² PAFS foam is PolyTech’s open cell, flexible acoustical grade PE-PUR foam.²⁸³ Mr. Testa at Philips continued: “Recently weve [*sic*] received a few complaints from our customers that the foam is disintegrating The material sheds and is pulled into the ventilator air path. As you can imagine, this is not a good situation for our users.”²⁸⁴ Mr. Testa asked, “what could cause this material to break down.”²⁸⁵

209. On April 23, 2018, Mr. Marsh from PolyTech forwarded Philips’ April 20, 2018 email to Mr. Lawler from Burnett, reporting that “[t]he customer [Philips] is finding degradation of the ester foam and the urethane film in their device, such that particles are breaking off and flowing in the airstream.”²⁸⁶

210. On May 2, 2018, Mr. Marsh added in an email to Mr. Lawler that “Philips gave us another bit of information. They tested ether vs ester in high heat and humidity and found ether to

²⁸¹ 483 Report (Exhibit “5” hereto), at 14.

²⁸² See Email from Vincent Testa at Philips to Bonnie Peterson at PolyTech (Lawler Aff. Exh. H) (attached hereto as Exhibit “98”), at WTB 000070.

²⁸³ See PolyTech website, <https://www.polytechinc.com/products/acoustic-foam> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022).

²⁸⁴ See Email from Vincent Testa at Philips to Bonnie Peterson at PolyTech (Lawler Aff. Exh. H) (Exhibit “98” hereto), at WTB 000070.

²⁸⁵ *Id.*

²⁸⁶ See Email from Bob Marsh to Lee Lawler dated 4/23/2018 (Lawler Aff. Exh. H) (Exhibit “98” hereto), at WTB 000069-70.

be the better performer. It validated what we (you) had conveyed.”²⁸⁷ Mr. Marsh asked whether exposure to oxygen, higher temperature, and higher humidity could accelerate deterioration of PE-PUR foam.²⁸⁸

211. Mr. Lawler responded that he did “not believe that exposure to oxygen will cause any significant damage to polyurethane foam unless elevated temperature and/or humidity is also present.”²⁸⁹

212. On May 3, 2018, Mr. Testa from Philips admitted in a follow-up email to Mr. Marsh from PolyTech, that:

We [Philips] are evaluating our options regarding the foam. We could switch to the PAF [ether-based foam], or we could indicate a preventative maintenance cycle in which they would replace the PAFS [ester-based] foam pieces. . . . The environmental conditions for our device are a maximum of 40C and 95% R.H. Note the difference in temperature.²⁹⁰

213. Mr. Testa at Philips asked Mr. Marsh from PolyTech the following:

1. Please ask your foam supplier to calculate the service life based on this higher temperature (40C vs. 27C).

a. It would also be useful if they could provide a graph depicting failure over time. For example, if tensile strength reduced over time, they would plot strength vs. time.

2. At the end of the service life, what is the failure mode of this material?²⁹¹

²⁸⁷ See Email from Bob Marsh to Lee Lawler dated 5/2/2018 (Lawler Aff. Exh. H) (Exhibit “98” hereto), at WTB 000069.

²⁸⁸ *Id.*

²⁸⁹ See Email from Lee Lawler to Bob Marsh dated 5/2/2018 (Lawler Aff. Exh. H) (Exhibit “98” hereto), at WTB 000069.

²⁹⁰ See Email from Vincent Testa to Bob Marsh dated 5/3/2018 (Lawler Aff. Exh. H) (Exhibit “98” hereto), at WTB 000068-69).

²⁹¹ *Id.*

214. Mr. Marsh again forwarded these questions to Mr. Lawler at Burnett, who responded:

I am unable to answer Question Number 1. We would not recommend using **polyester** foam in such an environment and have no direct data to use to calculate the rate of hydrolysis. **Polyether** foam lifetime would not be expected to reduce significantly at the stated conditions. Use with pure oxygen could shorten the lifetime some by promoting more rapid oxidation. I do not know the extent of the reduction, but do not expect it to be overly significant.

Polyester foam will lose tensile strength and overall integrity as it hydrolyzes. It will eventually decompose to a sticky powder. That will happen very rapidly at 40C, 95% R.H.²⁹²

215. Mr. Lawler from Burnett added: “Is it one of our data sheets that states foam lifetime being 10 years at 95% R.H? I do not think I have seen a sheet with that statement.”²⁹³ Mr. Marsh at PolyTech responded that he would pass along the information to Philips and that “[w]e have no idea where that statement came from. It has been on our data sheets for probably 20 years. We are removing it.”²⁹⁴

216. On May 23, 2018, Mr. Marsh from PolyTech forwarded to Mr. Lawler from Burnett another question from Mr. Testa at Philips, about the degradation of the foam it was using in its Recalled Devices.²⁹⁵ Mr. Testa explained that Philips had “sent samples to a local lab for

²⁹² See Email from Lee Lawler to Bob Marsh dated 5/4/2018 (Lawler Aff. Exh. H) (Exhibit “98” hereto), at WTB 000067-68 (emphasis in original).

²⁹³ *Id.* at WTB 000068.

²⁹⁴ See Email from Bob Marsh at PolyTech to Lee Lawler at Burnett dated 5/4/2018 (Lawler Aff. Exh. H) (Exhibit “98” hereto), at WTB 000067. Notably, PolyTech still advertises on its website that PE-PUR foam is resistant to heat and humidity. See PolyTech “Acoustic Foam for Sound Adsorption” webpage, <https://www.polytechinc.com/products/polymer-acoustic-foam> (last accessed Oct. 7, 2022) (“Ester foams have superior physical properties and offer excellent resistance to heat, moisture, and chemicals.”) (attached hereto as Exhibit “99”).

²⁹⁵ See Email from Bob Marsh to Lee Lawler dated 5/23/2018 (Lawler Aff. Exh. H) (Exhibit “98” hereto), at WTB 000066-67.

analysis.”²⁹⁶ The local lab concluded that the degradation was a result of cleavage of the bonds in the base polymer, and Mr. Testa stated that “[f]urther investigation concluded that prolonged exposure to high humidity causes the foam to degrade.”²⁹⁷ Mr. Testa noted that “[a]s the foam degrades it breaks down into small particulate” and asked whether the foam “maintain[s] its UL 94 Flame Resistance rating if it is broken down into particulate?”²⁹⁸

217. Mr. Lawler replied: “I am sure the degraded foam will not perform well in UL94 testing, though I cannot imagine how one would actually perform the test on such degraded material.”²⁹⁹

218. On June 7, 2018, Mr. Testa at Philips again emailed Mr. Marsh at PolyTech:

As we continue our investigation of the deterioration of the PAFS foam, a few questions has [*sic*] been posed regarding the material. Can you please reach out to your foam supplier regarding the following.

1. What is the actual composition of the polyurethane-ester foam PAFS-038? (CAS #s/percentages/weight percent/reactive groups etc. any chemistry is very appreciated)
2. What kind of diisocyanate is used in the polyurethane foam synthesis process and how much?
3. Is diethylene glycol or another polyol utilized in the foam synthesis process?
4. Have you tested to see if all diisocyanate groups are reacted in your foam or are there unreacted groups even after manufacturing?³⁰⁰

²⁹⁶ *Id.* at WTB 000066.

²⁹⁷ *Id.* at WTB 000067.

²⁹⁸ *Id.*

²⁹⁹ See Email from Lee Lawler to Bob Marsh dated 5/23/2018 (Lawler Aff. Exh. H) (Exhibit “98” hereto), at WTB 000066.

³⁰⁰ See Email from Vincent Testa to Bob Marsh dated 6/7/2018 (Lawler Aff. Exh. I) (attached hereto as Exhibit “100”), at WTB 000076-77.

219. Mr. Marsh (PolyTech) forwarded the questions to Mr. Lawler (Burnett), who asked why Mr. Testa (Philips) needed this information. Mr. Marsh did not provide a definitive answer but said, “What Vince [Testa] told us is that they are investigating alternatives to polyurethane foam (ester and ether).”³⁰¹ Mr. Lawler ultimately did not answer Mr. Testa’s questions because they touched on Burnett’s confidential, proprietary information.

220. On June 20, 2018, Philips closed CAPA INV 0988.³⁰² According to the FDA, Philips implemented “a preventative maintenance procedure for Trilogy devices, but Philips did not verify the effectiveness of this measure.”³⁰³ Yet, “after CAPA INV 0988, Philips modified its CAPA procedures to include ‘requirements to help ensure that CAPAs are fully complete [and] appropriately scoped,’ and that ‘processing the issue [that was the subject of CAPA INV 0988] through the current CAPA program would have result[ed] in an appropriate horizontal assessment.’”³⁰⁴

221. The FDA pointed out that Philips’ informal CAPA INV³⁰⁵ related to these Trilogy devices did “not include, investigate, or examine all of [Philips’] CPAP and BiPAP medical devices, which also include similar air path assemblies and/or the affected polyester polyurethane [PE-PUR] foam, which is susceptible to degradation.”³⁰⁶ But Philips had acknowledged to the

³⁰¹ See Email from Bob Marsh to Lee Lawler dated 6/14/2018 (Lawler Aff. Exh. I) (Exhibit “100” hereto), at WTB 000075.

³⁰² 483 Report (Exhibit “5” hereto), at 15.

³⁰³ 518(b) Notice (Exhibit “72” hereto), at 8.

³⁰⁴ *Id.*

³⁰⁵ The 483 Report explained that Philips’ practice at the time was to first open CAPA requests—called “CAPA INVs”—as a precursor to a formal CAPA, but this could only occur if approved by a “CAPA Review Board” or delegate. See 483 Report (Exhibit “5” hereto), at 14-15.

³⁰⁶ *Id.* at 15.

FDA that it had “received approximately eighty complaints related to foam degradation, **on non-Trilogy ventilator devices**, from 2014 to 2017.”³⁰⁷

222. The FDA concluded that Philips had not “adequately established” a process for initiating CAPA procedures.³⁰⁸ Specifically, the FDA faulted Philips for not initiating a “formal” CAPA after receiving “various complaints alleging foam degradation in Trilogy ventilator devices” and then closing its informal investigation just two months later without “verify[ing] the effectiveness” of the limited “preventative maintenance procedure for Trilogy devices.”³⁰⁹

223. Philips continued to receive more information suggesting that the PE-PUR foam was prone to degradation. According to the FDA, “[a] follow-up email amongst [Philips’] personnel, dated 08/24/2018, states that testing confirmed that the affected foam breaks down in high heat and high humidity environments, which concurred with Trilogy ventilator related complaints”³¹⁰

224. Further, “[o]n December 12, 2018, several months after CAPA INV 0988 was closed, a report from additional testing conducted for Philips found that ‘[p]olyester polyurethane foam showed clear disintegration after 2 weeks.’”³¹¹

225. Nonetheless, Philips continued manufacturing and selling the Recalled Devices containing PE-PUR foam.

226. Philips failed to apprise the FDA of the facts and problems it learned from its foam suppliers about premature foam degradation risks.

³⁰⁷ *Id.* at 16 (emphasis added).

³⁰⁸ *Id.* at 14.

³⁰⁹ 518(b) Notice (Exhibit “72” hereto), at 8.

³¹⁰ 483 Report (Exhibit “5” hereto), at 18.

³¹¹ 518(b) Notice (Exhibit “72” hereto), at 8.

227. Philips failed to apprise the FDA of consumer, medical provider and DME reports of the presence of foam particles and other device failures.

3. Philips Finally Opened A Formal CAPA In 2019 – But Did Not Initiate A Recall For Two More Years.

228. In April 2019, Philips received two complaints that “sound abatement foam ‘is degrading and entering the air path.’”³¹²

229. In response, in June 2019, Philips finally initiated a formal CAPA, numbered CAPA 7211, related to the issues associated with the PE-PUR foam. But as the FDA explains:

Even then, that CAPA failed to evaluate all relevant data. Philips’ search of FDA’s Manufacturer and User Facility Device Experience (MAUDE) database in connection with CAPA 7211 identified only three medical device reports (MDRs) associated with potential foam degradation involving Trilogy ventilators between January 2011 and January 2021. Yet an MDR analysis conducted by Philips in 2018 had already identified 17 documented complaints related to foam degradation in Trilogy ventilators, and at least 14 of those 17 complaints had related MDRs. Similarly, Philips’ analysis of foam degradation-related complaints conducted in connection with CAPA 7211 identified 1,254 complaints confirmed to be related to foam degradation between 2014 and April 2021 across all affected products, yet this analysis failed to include several complaints confirmed to be related to foam degradation in Trilogy ventilators that were documented in 2018 in connection with CAPA INV 0988.³¹³

230. Philips continued to test the PE-PUR foam while the CAPA was underway. A Biological Risk Assessment dated July 2, 2020, found that “the biological and toxicological risks from exposure to degraded PE-PUR foam are of concern....”³¹⁴

231. Another internal “Biological Risk Assessment” dated December 10, 2020 – and “conducted as a result of field reports/complaints regarding degraded sound abatement foam in

³¹² *Id.*

³¹³ *Id.* at 8-9.

³¹⁴ 483 Report (Exhibit “5” hereto), at 7 (“Philips Respironics Inc. (PRI) was made aware in May 2019 that four CPAP units were returned to a service center with degraded sound abatement foam.”) (quoting July 2, 2020 Biological Risk Assessment).

various CPAP and ventilator products”³¹⁵ – described the risks that degraded polyurethane foam posed to humans in no uncertain terms:

The cytotoxicity and positive genotoxicity results observed from degraded PE-PUR foam samples **indicate a potential patient risk. Potential cytotoxicity and genotoxicity leading to carcinogenicity are possible outcomes from degraded PE-PUR foam exposure.** Overall, based on an understanding of the toxicological significance of the foam degradants and the results of the ISO 10993 testing to include mutagenic responses in both a bacterial and mammalian system, **the degraded PE-PUR foam is not considered biocompatible and presents a significant biological risk to those patient populations who are exposed to degraded PE-PUR foam.**³¹⁶

232. An additional Philips’ Biocompatibility Risk Assessment dated January 11, 2021, concurred that degraded PE-PUR foam “presents a significant biological risk to patients,” and admitted that “[p]otential cytotoxicity and genotoxicity leading to carcinogenicity are possible outcomes from degraded PE-PUR foam exposure.”³¹⁷

233. Ultimately, in CAPA 7211, Philips concluded that “the cause of the foam degradation condition is long-term exposure to environmental conditions of high temperature combined with high humidity” and reiterated that “the cause of degradation was due to chemical breakdown of the foam due to exposure to water caused by long-term exposure to environmental conditions.”³¹⁸

234. Based on its investigation, the FDA concluded that Philips’ upper management was aware of the foam degradation issues, discussed it at numerous management review meetings, and yet delayed doing anything to rectify or mitigate the hazards:

[F]irm management, including management with executive responsibility, were aware of potential foam degradation issues concerning CPAPs, BiPAPs, and

³¹⁵ *Id.* at 8-9.

³¹⁶ *Id.* at 7-8 (emphasis added).

³¹⁷ *Id.* at 8.

³¹⁸ 518(b) Notice (Exhibit “72” hereto), at 10.

Trilogy ventilators since at least 01/31/2020, or earlier, and implemented no further corrective actions until April 2021.

Polyester polyurethane foam degradation issues concerning CPAPs, BiPAPs, and Trilogy Ventilators were discussed at all [redacted] management review meetings, since the 2019 [redacted], dated 01/31/2020 Additionally, your firm [Philips] became aware of this issue and related field complaints in at least 2015 or earlier.³¹⁹

F. PHILIPS CONSISTENTLY MARKETING ITS BREATHING MACHINES AS SAFE AND EFFECTIVE EVEN WHEN IT KNEW OF THE PROBLEMS WITH PE-PUR FOAM DEGRADATION AND ASSOCIATED HEALTH RISKS.

1. Philips Never Hinted at the Dangerous Condition of the Recalled Devices.

235. At no point prior to April 2021, when Philips first disclosed foam issues to its shareholders, did Philips even hint that there was a dangerous condition in its recalled CPAP, BiPAP, and ventilator devices. Instead, Philips held itself out as a trusted brand and “global leader in the sleep and respiratory markets.”³²⁰ Its branding promises consumers that they will “[b]reath easier, sleep more naturally.”³²¹ Philips further assures consumers that its “sleep therapy systems are designed with the needs of care practitioners and patients in mind,” and that its “quality systems reflect [Philips’] commitment to providing enhanced patient comfort,” among other things.³²² And it has long advertised its CPAP and BiPAP Machines as “clinically proven” treatment for sleep disorders.³²³

³¹⁹ 483 Report (Exhibit “5” hereto), at 24.

³²⁰ See Philips Respironics website – About Philips Respironics, http://www.respironics.com/product_library (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “101”).

³²¹ *Id.*

³²² See <https://www.usa.philips.com/healthcare/solutions/sleep/sleep-therapy> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (Exhibit “102” hereto).

³²³ *Id.*

236. Philips boasts that it has the “most prescribed CPAP systems by U.S. sleep physicians.”³²⁴ The CPAP and BiPAP machines routinely cost from seven or eight hundred dollars to thousands of dollars per machine, and the ventilators cost more than several thousands of dollars per machine.

2. Philips Knew Some of its Customers Were Using the SoClean Ozone Cleaning Technology with its Devices and Assented to Such Use.

237. Philips was fully cognizant that many users were utilizing the So-Clean Ozone product in conjunction with its device.

238. For example, on March 6, 2020, in a letter responding to a customer’s request for written guidance, Philips Respironics said using SoClean on its DreamStation will not automatically void the warranty, but the company “reserves the right to void a warranty if it is determined that the use of SoClean caused a defect for which a device otherwise under warranty was returned.”³²⁵ The company said in a statement to HME News that it “does not formally validate the use of SoClean with the DreamStation, but as of Jan. 6, Philips has not denied a warranty claim associated with the use of SoClean with a DreamStation.”³²⁶ Philips told HME News it wrote the letter “to limit confusion and misinformation.”³²⁷ The article in HME News further quoted Philips stating that “Philips is in communication with SoClean to further analyze

³²⁴ *Id.*

³²⁵ *Business News For Home Medical Equipment Providers* (March 6, 2020), at <https://www.hmenews.com/article/cpap-manufacturers-address-certain-cleaning-devices> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “103”).

³²⁶ *Id.*

³²⁷ *Id.*

the potential compatibility of the SoClean with DreamStation therapy devices, and will provide further information as it becomes available,” the company told HME News.³²⁸

239. By virtue of that communication to a trade journal, Philips not only acknowledged its awareness of the use of the product, but also acknowledged it received warranty complaints amongst users of the DreamStation who also used SoClean, and honored the warranties and communicated with SoClean.

240. Additional evidence that Philips was aware that SoClean was selling a product specifically designed to be used in conjunction with the DreamStation is the website of CPAPDIRECT.COM, a major internet provider of CPAP machines and related paraphernalia which advertised an express adapter kit for So Clean and Dream Station products.³²⁹ Similarly numerous other internet and DMEs and retail suppliers of Philips CPAP devices also sold SoClean to be used in conjunction with the Devices, and Philips expressly and impliedly was aware of this combined use.

241. Given that Philips was on notice since at least 2008 of a foam degradation concern, and was also aware of the combined use of its Devices with SoClean, to the extent there is any validity to Philips recent claims attributing foam degradation to SoClean ozone treatment, Philips should have and could have made the same attributions and affirmatively stepped up to expressly warn medical providers, DMEs and patients against the combined use of the products in allegedly contributing to premature foam degradation.

³²⁸ *Id.*

³²⁹ See CPAP Direct Products Page – SoClean Respiration System One & DreamStation Adapter, <https://www.cpapdirect.com/cleaning/soclean-respiration-system-one-and-dreamstation-adapter> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “104”).

242. Instead, recognizing that SoClean consumers seemingly liked having this additional cleaning modality, Philips declined to dissuade patients and customers from the combined use due to a concern that they would lose business to alternative CPAP manufacturers who also tacitly or expressly condoned such joint use.

3. Philips Sold Its Humidifier Accessory Allowing Warm Storage Conditions and Contributing to Humidity of the Foam.

243. Philips sold humidifiers to accompany its CPAP devices,³³⁰ especially the DreamStation, stating in the humidifier's User Manual under the heading "Intended Use": "The DreamStation Heated Humidifier is an accessory for the Philips Respironics DreamStation therapy devices to provide moisture to the patient circuit."³³¹

244. The humidifier manual quoted above had, under the heading "DreamStation Heated Humidifier Specifications" had environmental specifications that included an "Operating Temperature: 5° to 35° C (41° to 95° F)" as well as "Storage Temperature: -20° to 60° C (-4° to 140° F)" and "Relative Humidity (operating & storage): 15 to 95% (non-condensing)."³³²

245. Philips provided the humidifier option explaining in the DreamStation User Manual that "[y]ou can use the heated humidifier and the heated tube with your device. They are available from your home care provider. A humidifier may reduce nasal dryness and irritation by adding moisture to the airflow."³³³

³³⁰ Philips' humidifiers are not compatible with CPAP devices manufactured by other companies like ResMed.

³³¹ See DreamStation Humidifier User Manual, https://www.documents.philips.com/doclib/enc/11410694/DreamStation_Humidifier_User_Manual.pdf, at 1 (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit "105").

³³² *Id.* at 12.

³³³ See, e.g., DreamStation User Manual (Exhibit "47" hereto), at 22.

246. Philips not only knew but recommended the use of the humidifier, and also advised that the device could be stored in a room as warm as 140° F despite their knowledge that warm, hot and humid conditions contributed to rapid degradation of its sound insulating foam.

247. The vast majority of DreamStation patients use the Philips humidifier with their devices.

G. PHILIPS FINALLY RECALLED ITS DEFECTIVE DEVICES CONTAINING HAZARDOUS PE-PUR FOAM, BUT ONLY AFTER LAUNCHING ITS NEWEST DEVICE WITHOUT PE-PUR FOAM.

1. Prior to the Recall, In April And May 2021, Philips Launched The DreamStation 2 (Which Does Not Contain PE-PUR Foam).

248. Two months prior to the Recall, Philips announced on April 13, 2021, that it was launching the DreamStation 2, a next-generation machine in its DreamStation product family. The DreamStation 2 does not contain PE-PUR foam.

249. Less than two weeks after its launch of the DreamStation 2, on April 26, 2021, Philips announced that its previous generation of DreamStation products and other Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users. In the same release, Philips tried to convince consumers to purchase and use its new DreamStation 2 device:

Philips has determined from user reports and testing that there are possible risks to users related to the sound abatement foam used in certain of Philips' sleep and respiratory care devices currently in use. The risks include that the foam may degrade under certain circumstances, influenced by factors including use of unapproved cleaning methods, such as ozone,* and certain environmental conditions involving high humidity and temperature. The majority of the affected devices are in the first-generation DreamStation product family. Philips' recently launched next-generation CPAP platform, DreamStation 2, is not affected. Philips is in the process of engaging with the relevant regulatory agencies regarding this matter and initiating appropriate actions to mitigate these possible risks. Given the

estimated scope of the intended precautionary actions on the installed base, Philips has taken a provision of EUR 250 million.³³⁴

250. Even when making this announcement, Royal Philips downplayed the significance of the problem claiming “the occurrence rate is very, very low.”³³⁵ At the same time, Royal Philips assured its shareholders that any adverse impact on sales due to the safety risks posed by the Recalled Devices was minimized by introduction of the DreamStation 2: “The good thing is, is that we have launched DreamStations 2.”³³⁶

2. Testing Continued To Confirm The Recalled Devices Were Defective and the FDA Received Additional MDRs.

251. Even as it launched the DreamStation 2 device and announced publicly that its previous generation DreamStation products posed serious health risks to users, Philips continued to conduct tests that confirmed some of its breathing products were defective.

252. For example, on May 17, 2021, Ken Cole from RJ Lee, an industrial forensics analytical laboratory and scientific consulting firm, produced a presentation analyzing the foam in Philips’ Trilogy EVO devices. The presentation states that the investigation was “prompted by staff observation of color variance across both current production and previous builds.”³³⁷

253. The analysis involved six samples of foam, two from units built in 2018 and four taken from Philips’ current production stock in May 2021.³³⁸ Some of the samples from 2021

³³⁴ See Royal Philips announces its 2021 First-Quarter Results (Apr. 26, 2021), <https://www.philips.com/a-w/about/news/archive/corpcomms/news/press/2021/philips-first-quarter-results-2021.html> (last accessed Oct. 9, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “106”).

³³⁵ Transcript of Koninklijke Philips NV Earnings Call for First Quarter 2021 Results (April 26, 2021), Fair Disclosure Wire (attached hereto as Exhibit “107”).

³³⁶ *Id.*

³³⁷ See RJ Lee Analysis Review of Trilogy EVO Foam (Lawler Aff. Exh. A) (WTB000001-14) (attached as Exhibit “108” hereto), at WTB000003.

³³⁸ *Id.* at WTB 000006.

showed “differing cell structure” which is an “[i]ndication of poor process control.”³³⁹ The 2021 foam had “significant contaminants.”³⁴⁰ The foam was supposed to be ether-based,³⁴¹ but testing revealed indications that some of the foam was actually ester-based.³⁴²

254. In addition, MDRs associated with the PE-PUR foam breakdown increased significantly.³⁴³ From 2011 to April 2021 when Philips first notified the FDA of their intention to conduct a field action due to concerns pertaining to foam degradation (breakdown) in certain ventilators, BiPAP machines, and CPAP machines, Philips submitted only 30 MDRs that they identified as associated with the PE-PUR foam breakdown and there were no reports of patient injury or death among those 30 MDRs.³⁴⁴ Eight of those reports were from the United States.

255. After Philips notified the FDA of its intention to conduct a field action in April 2021 through July 31, 2022, the amount of MDRs the FDA received increased significantly as did

³³⁹ *Id.* at WTB 000008.

³⁴⁰ *Id.* at WTB 000009; *see also* WTB 000010 (“Indication of poor process control and/or contamination.”).

³⁴¹ *Id.* at WTB 000002.

³⁴² *Id.* at WTB 000013.

³⁴³ As stated above, manufacturers, such as Philips, are required to submit medical device reports (MDRs) when information reasonably suggests that their device may have caused or contributed to a death or serious injury, or has malfunctioned, and that device or a similar device they manufacture would be likely to cause or contribute to a death or serious injury if the malfunction were to recur. Health professionals, consumers, and patients may voluntarily submit reports of device adverse events and malfunctions to the FDA. *See, e.g.*, 21 C.F.R. § 803.20.

³⁴⁴ The FDA’s latest information about medical device reports (MDRs) associated with the Recalled Devices on August 16, 2022 is available here: https://www.fda.gov/medical-devices/safety-communications/update-certain-philips-respironics-ventilators-bipap-machines-and-cpap-machines-recalled-due?utm_medium=email&utm_source=govdelivery#mdr (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (“FDA MDR Update”).

the “reports of death, associated with the PE-PUR foam breakdown or suspected foam breakdown.”³⁴⁵ Specifically, the FDA reported:

- From April 2021 through April 30, 2022, the FDA received more than 21,000 MDRs, including 124 reports of death, associated with the PE-PUR foam breakdown or suspected foam breakdown.
- From May 1, 2022, through July 31, 2022, the FDA received more than 48,000 MDRs, including 44 reports of death, associated with the PE-PUR foam breakdown or suspected foam breakdown.

256. The FDA continued: “A wide range of injuries have been reported in these MDRs, including cancer, pneumonia, asthma, other respiratory problems, infection, headache, cough, dyspnea (difficulty breathing), dizziness, nodules, and chest pain.”³⁴⁶

3. **Finally, In June 2021, Philips Recalled Its Defective Devices.**

257. Finally, on June 14, 2021, Royal Philips issued a press release announcing a recall notice directed to its customers in the United States, and a field safety notice for the rest of the world, stating:

To date, Philips has produced millions of Bi-Level PAP, CPAP and mechanical ventilator devices using the PE-PUR sound abatement foam. Despite a low complaint rate (0.03% in 2020), Philips determined based on testing that there are possible risks to users related to this type of foam. The risks include that the PE-PUR foam may degrade into particles which may enter the device’s air pathway and be ingested or inhaled by the user, and the foam may off-gas certain chemicals. The foam degradation may be exacerbated by use of unapproved cleaning methods, such as ozone, and high heat and high humidity environments may also contribute to foam degradation.

³⁴⁵ *Id.* (stating “The MDRs received included both mandatory reports from Philips and voluntary reports from health professionals, consumers, and patients.”).

³⁴⁶ *Id.*

Therefore, Philips has decided to voluntarily issue a recall notification to inform patients and customers of potential impacts on patient health and clinical use related to this issue, as well as instructions on actions to be taken.³⁴⁷

258. Philips stated that “[t]he majority of the affected devices within the advised 5-year service life are in the first-generation DreamStation product family.”³⁴⁸ Philips elaborated:

Based on the latest analysis of potential health risks and out of an abundance of caution, the recall notification advises patients and customers to take the following actions:

- For patients using affected BiLevel PAP and CPAP devices: Discontinue use of your device and work with your physician or Durable Medical Equipment (DME) provider to determine the most appropriate options for continued treatment. To continue use of your device due to lack of alternatives, consult with your physician to determine if the benefit of continuing therapy with your device outweighs the risks identified in the recall notification.
- For patients using affected life-sustaining mechanical ventilator devices: Do not stop or alter your prescribed therapy until you have talked to your physician. Philips recognizes that alternate ventilator options for therapy may not exist or may be severely limited for patients who require a ventilator for life-sustaining therapy, or in cases where therapy disruption is unacceptable. In these situations, and at the discretion of the treating clinical team, the benefit of continued usage of these ventilator devices may outweigh the risks identified in the recall notification.

Possible health risks

The company continues to monitor reports of potential safety issues as required by medical device regulations and laws in the markets in which it operates. To date, there have been no reports of death as a result of these issues. Philips has received reports of possible patient impact due to foam degradation. The potential risks of particulate exposure include headache, irritation, inflammation, respiratory issues, and possible toxic and carcinogenic effects. The potential risks of chemical exposure due to off-gassing include headache, irritation, hypersensitivity,

³⁴⁷ Royal Philips Press Release, Philips issues recall notification* to mitigate potential health risks related to the sound abatement foam component in certain sleep and respiratory care devices (June 14, 2021) (Exhibit “34” hereto) (asterisks and footnotes omitted).

³⁴⁸ *Id.*

nausea/vomiting, and possible toxic and carcinogenic effects. Philips has received no reports regarding patient impact related to chemical emissions.³⁴⁹

259. Corroborating the dangerous nature of the Recalled Devices, on July 22, 2021, the FDA upgraded Philips' recall of the Recalled Devices to its most serious classification, Class I, which according to the FDA means: "A situation in which there is a reasonable probability that the use of or exposure to a violative product will cause serious adverse health consequences or death."³⁵⁰

260. Philips' Recall announcement instructed users to not use the Recalled Devices because of the health risks. This confirmed the true nature of the recalled products, which at all times were adulterated and worthless.

261. Philips took similar action with respect to its defective CPAP, BiPAP, and ventilator devices across the globe.

262. Shortly after Philips' recall announcement, Philips' main competitor, ResMed, issued a message regarding the recall, stating that "ResMed devices are not subject to this recall and are safe for patients to use. ResMed devices use a different material for sound reduction than the material used by the other manufacturer."³⁵¹

³⁴⁹ *Id.* (asterisks and footnotes omitted).

³⁵⁰ See FDA – Recalls Background and Definitions, <https://www.fda.gov/safety/industry-guidance-recalls/recalls-background-and-definitions> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit "109").

³⁵¹ See ResMed webpage, Information regarding a separate manufacturer's product recall (June 2021), archived at: https://web.archive.org/web/20210617041516mp_/https://www.resmed.com/en-us/other-manufacturer-recall-2021/ (last accessed Oct. 7, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit "110").

263. ResMed devices and ventilators use polyether polyurethane or silicone-based foam, not PE-PUR foam, for sound abatement purposes.³⁵²

H. THE MEASURES TAKEN BY PHILIPS, AND BY ROYAL PHILIPS IN PARTICULAR, TO RECALL AND REPLACE THE DEFECTIVE DEVICES HAVE BEEN INADEQUATE AND INEFFECTIVE.

264. From the outset, Royal Philips has directly overseen and managed the Recall announced on June 14, 2021.

265. Royal Philips tasked a member of its Executive Committee, Roy Jakobs, with leading the company's repair and remediation program.³⁵³ Mr. Jakobs is in charge of Philips' Connected Care businesses that include Philips RS.³⁵⁴ Royal Philips claims that "[s]ince taking on

³⁵² See ResMed "Other Manufacturer Recall 2021" webpage, An update from ResMed's CEO (Dec. 6, 2021), <https://www.resmed.com/en-us/other-manufacturer-recall-2021/> (last accessed Oct. 4, 2022) (Exhibit "51" hereto).

³⁵³ See Royal Philips Press Release, Philips announces CEO succession (Aug. 16, 2022) (Exhibit "41" hereto); see also video titled "Philips CEO Frans van Houten and Chief Business Leader Connected Care Roy Jakobs talk about the various aspects of the field safety notice," available at: <https://www.philips.com/a-w/about/news/archive/standard/news/press/2022/20220628-philips-provides-update-on-philips-respironics-pe-pur-sound-abatement-foam-test-and-research-program.html> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022). With respect to the Recall, Mr. Jakobs has said: "I have a dedicated team of over 1,000 colleagues fully focused on this [the repair and replacement program], supported by many more across the company." See also Royal Philips Press Release, Philips provides update on Philips Respironics' PE-PUR sound abatement foam test and research program (June 28, 2022), <https://www.usa.philips.com/healthcare/e/sleep/communications/src-update/news/philips-provides-update-on-philips-respironics-pe-pur-sound-abatement-foam-test-and-research-program> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit "111").

³⁵⁴ See Royal Philips First-Quarter Results 2022 (Apr. 25, 2022), available at: <https://www.philips.com/a-w/about/news/archive/corpcomms/news/press/2022/philips-first-quarter-results-2022.html> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (Exhibit "40" hereto) ("Philips has a strong program management in place led by Roy Jakobs, Chief Business Leader of the Connected Care businesses and member of Philips' Executive Committee, to ensure the Respironics field action is executed with speed and accuracy."); see also Royal Philips Investor Call Transcript regarding "Test and research program Respironics PE-PUR sound abatement foam" (June 28, 2022), available at: https://www.philips.com/c-dam/corporate/newscenter/global/standard/resources/healthcare/2022/podcast-healthier-future/Transcript_-_Philips_Test_and_research_program_Respironics_PE-PUR_sound_abatement_foam.pdf (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit "112").

responsibility for the voluntary recall notification/field safety notice for specific Respironics devices on behalf of Philips, substantial progress has been made under his [Mr. Jakobs'] leadership in the execution of the comprehensive program aimed at delivering a resolution to affected patients as fast as possible in consultation with the relevant competent authorities.”³⁵⁵

266. In addition to Mr. Jakobs, Royal Philips' Technical Project Manager Jan Bennik “head[s] up the polyester-polyurethane sound abatement foam test and research program.”³⁵⁶ He has spoken publicly on behalf of Philips about the recalled devices.

267. Further, the following additional Royal Philips employees are believed to have knowledge of the Recall of the devices³⁵⁷: a) Liz Iversen, Former Chief Quality and Regulatory

³⁵⁵ *Id.*

³⁵⁶ Technical Project Manager Jan Bennik speaks about the test and research program, video available at: <https://www.philips.com/a-w/about/investor-relations/recall-sleep-and-respiratory/testing.html> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022).

³⁵⁷ *See* Letter dated September 15, 2022, from all Philips Defendants (attached hereto as Exhibit “113”), at 3-6 (section regarding agreed-upon initial custodians from which to pull responsive discovery).

Officer³⁵⁸; b) Jan Kimpen, Chief Medical Officer (Netherlands-based)³⁵⁹; and c) Carla Kriwet, Former Chief Business Leader Connected Care (Netherlands-based).³⁶⁰

268. Upon information and belief, Philips NA has also been involved with the Recalled Devices and the Recall.³⁶¹ For example:

- a. Tom Reimann, Head of Quality of Connected Care, likely “has knowledge regarding the manufacture, regulatory evaluation, and quality assurance review of certain devices and the recall of the devices.”³⁶²
- b. Thomas Catalano, Director of Product Marketing, is “Lead global product management team in \$1 bill sleep business unit.”³⁶³ His prior role with Philips was as a Global product Manager, involved with “Development product/service pipeline for next generation of CPAP therapy to treat obstructive apnea.”³⁶⁴

³⁵⁸ Liz Iversen had “global executive responsibility and accountability” for Royal Philips. On LinkedIn, she described her role with Royal Philips as follows: “Global executive responsibility and accountability for Quality, Regulatory, Clinical, Medical and Compliance to ensure delivery of safe and effective products across the enterprise while executing regulatory and quality strategies in support of business growth.” LinkedIn Profile for Liz Iversen, Experience section, <https://www.linkedin.com/in/ediversen/> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “114”).

³⁵⁹ As Chief Medical Officer Jan Kimpen “worked collaboratively with business and functional leaders across the organization” including “provid[ing] clinical guidance for the development and market introduction of all new product...[and] advis[ing] Philips’ board and management in making decisions on market participation, product development, ...and product launches.” See LinkedIn profile for Jan Kimpen, Experience section (Exhibit “38” hereto).

³⁶⁰ Ms. Kriwet’s LinkedIn Profile states she was the “CEO, Connected Care, Member of the Royal Philips Executive Committee” from 2017-2020. See LinkedIn Profile for Carla Kriwet, Experience section, <https://www.linkedin.com/in/dr-carla-kriwet/> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “115”).

³⁶¹ See Letter dated September 15, 2022, from all Philips Defendants (Exhibit “113” hereto), at 3-6 (section regarding agreed-upon initial custodians from which to pull responsive discovery).

³⁶² Philips RS North America LLC’s Initial Disclosures, dated May 5, 2022 (attached hereto as Exhibit “116”).

³⁶³ See LinkedIn Profile for Thomas Catalano, <https://www.linkedin.com/in/thomas-catalano-5a66552/> (last accessed Oct. 4, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “117”).

³⁶⁴ *Id.*

- c. Francis Kim, EVP Chief Quality & Regulatory Officer³⁶⁵;
- d. Erin Levering, Medical Safety Manager, was responsible for working “with the Post-Market Surveillance team to assess individual complaints for safety concerns and regulatory reporting requirements.”³⁶⁶;
- e. Vitor Rocha, Chief Market Leader – “CEO North America, EVP at Philips...responsible for driving growth, expanding market share and advancing Philips’ position...”³⁶⁷;
- f. Drilon Saliu, former Connected Care Head of Regulatory Affairs, October 2019 – September 3, 2021³⁶⁸; and
- g. Jessica Shen, Former Senior Vice President, Global Head of Medical Affairs, Clinical Affairs, HEOR & Regulatory Affairs. April 2015 – August 13, 2021.³⁶⁹ – “Responsible for pre-market, regulatory approval for commercialization of products and solutions, including the development of key regulatory and clinical strategies to bring new technologies to market with the shortest possible cycle time; and the harmonization of regulatory/clinical processes across all Philips product lines; Work closely with global regulatory officials to further advance Philips’ relationship and reputation among these important groups; and continue to build out our core internal competencies and strengthen our regulatory, Medical & clinical team.”³⁷⁰

269. While the Recall began in the United States, it has been expanded worldwide.³⁷¹

³⁶⁵ See LinkedIn Profile for Francis Kim, <https://www.linkedin.com/in/francis-k-2b32a111a> (last accessed Oct. 7, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “118”); *see also* PHILIPS_RS_MDL-00026625 (attached hereto as Exhibit “119”).

³⁶⁶ See LinkedIn Profile for Erin Levering, https://www.linkedin.com/in/erin-levering-bs-rn-certified-nurse-practitioner-034920178/?trk=public_post_comment-text (last accessed Oct. 5, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “120”).

³⁶⁷ See LinkedIn Profile for Vitor Rocha, <https://www.linkedin.com/in/vitor-rocha-98582124/> (last accessed Oct. 4, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “121”).

³⁶⁸ PHILIPS_RS_MDL-00026626 (Exhibit “119” hereto).

³⁶⁹ *Id.*

³⁷⁰ See LinkedIn Profile for Jessica Shen, <https://www.linkedin.com/in/jessica-shen-md-ms-b386016/> (last accessed Oct. 4, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “122”).

³⁷¹ See Philips website, Urgent Product Defect Correction in Australia (Recall for Product Correction in New Zealand) (Exhibit “9” hereto) (stating that a global recall notification was issued on June 14, 2021 and that recalls specific to Australia and New Zealand were issued on July 2,

270. Since June 2021, Royal Philips has issued numerous press releases specifically providing information about the worldwide recall.³⁷²

2021). Other impacted countries include, but are not limited to, Canada, Israel, and Chile. In addition to the litigation initiated against Philips in the United States, “Philips or its affiliates are also defendants in litigation in Australia, Canada, Chile, and Israel, as well as in smaller or individual actions in other countries.” Royal Philips First Quarter Results 2022 - Presentation at 37 (Apr. 25, 2022), available for download at <https://www.philips.com/a-w/about/news/archive/corpcomms/news/press/2022/philips-first-quarter-results-2022.html> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “123”). In a video produced by Royal Philips, Chief Business Leader of the Connected Care businesses Roy Jakobs said: “We have more than 5.5 million patients from over 100 countries who need a replacement.” See Philips video, available at: <https://www.philips.com/a-w/about/investor-relations/recall-sleep-and-respiratory/testing.html> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022). For example, there are 350,000 affected Philips CPAP devices and 29,500 affected Philips ventilators in France. ANSM (France) – Public Hearing Comité Scientifique Temporaire (June 8, 2022) video, available at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ctvL0TcmWO8> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022). In France, the Agence nationale de sécurité du médicament et des produits de santé (ANSM) had public hearings regarding the recall on June 8, 2022. Technical Project Manager Jan Bennik of Royal Philips was among the representatives of Philips who spoke at the hearings. *Id.* CEO van Houten has said that Philips is “[i]n close dialogue with regulators across the world.” Philips 2021 Annual Report at 5 (Exhibit “13” hereto). French prosecutors have opened a preliminary investigation into Philips’ recall. A spokesperson for the Paris public prosecutor’s office said the office had “taken up, as of June 20, 2022, complaints filed on the grounds of aggravated deception, involuntary attacks on physical integrity, endangerment of life of others and administration of harmful substances.” Charlotte Van Campenhout, French Prosecutors Probe Philips Respirator Recall, Reuters (Sept. 9, 2022), <https://www.reuters.com/business/healthcare-pharmaceuticals/french-prosecutors-probe-philips-respirator-recall-france-info-reports-2022-09-08/> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “124”).

³⁷² See, e.g., Royal Philips Press Release, Philips issues recall notification* to mitigate potential health risks related to the sound abatement foam component in certain sleep and respiratory care devices (June 14, 2021) (Exhibit “34” hereto); Philips Press Release, Philips starts repair and replacement program of first-generation DreamStation devices in the US in relation to earlier announced recall notification* (Sept. 1, 2021) (Exhibit “10” hereto); Royal Philips Press Release, Philips provides update on earlier announced voluntary CPAP, BiPAP and Mechanical Ventilator recall notification* (Nov. 14, 2021) (Exhibit “35” hereto); Royal Philips Press Release, Philips provides update on the test and research program in connection with the CPAP, BiPAP and Mechanical Ventilator recall notification* (Dec. 23, 2021), <https://www.philips.com/a-w/about/news/archive/standard/news/press/2021/20211223-philips-provides-update-on-the-test-and-research-program-in-connection-with-the-cpap-bipap-and-mechanical-ventilator-recall-notification.html> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “125”); Royal Philips Press Release, Philips Respirionics provides update for the US on ongoing CPAP, BiPAP and Mechanical Ventilator field action (Mar. 10, 2022), <https://www.philips.com/a-w/about/news/archive/standard/news/press/2022/20220310-philips-respirionics-provides-update-for-the-us-on-ongoing-cpap-bipap-and-mechanical-ventilator-field-action.html> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022).

271. Royal Philips also discusses the Recall and the alleged Defect in the products in other communications and press releases such as those about its quarterly results.³⁷³

272. For example, when the problems with the Recalled Devices were first announced to Philips' shareholders, Royal Philips included in its April 26, 2021 press release regarding First Quarter 2021 results, the following statement from CEO Frans van Houten: "Regretfully, we have identified a quality issue in a component that is used in certain sleep and respiratory care products,

[w/about/news/archive/standard/news/press/2022/20220311-philips-respironics-provides-update-for-the-us-on-ongoing-cpap-bipap-and-mechanical-ventilator-field-action.html](https://www.philips.com/a-w/about/news/archive/standard/news/press/2022/20220311-philips-respironics-provides-update-for-the-us-on-ongoing-cpap-bipap-and-mechanical-ventilator-field-action.html) (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit "126"); Royal Philips Press Release, Philips Respironics provides update on filed MDRs in connection with the voluntary recall notification/field safety notice* for specific CPAP, BiPAP and mechanical ventilator devices (May 24, 2022), <https://www.philips.com/a-w/about/news/archive/standard/news/press/2022/20220524-philips-respironics-provides-update-on-filed-mdrs-in-connection-with-the-voluntary-recall-notification-field-safety-notice.html> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit "127"); Royal Philips Press Release, Philips provides update on Philips Respironics' PE-PUR sound abatement foam test and research program (June 28, 2022) (Exhibit "111" hereto).

³⁷³ Philips announcement of 2021 First-Quarter Results (Apr. 26, 2021), <https://www.philips.com/a-w/about/news/archive/corpcorps/news/press/2021/philips-first-quarter-results-2021.html> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (Exhibit "106" hereto); Philips announcement of 2021 Second-Quarter Results (July 26, 2021), <https://www.philips.com/a-w/about/news/archive/corpcorps/news/press/2021/philips-second-quarter-results-2021.html> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit "128"); Philips announcement of 2021 Third-Quarter Results (Oct. 18, 2021), <https://www.philips.com/a-w/about/news/archive/corpcorps/news/press/2021/philips-third-quarter-results-2021.html> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit "129"); Philips announcement of Fourth Quarter and Annual Results 2021 (Jan. 24, 2022), <https://www.philips.com/a-w/about/news/archive/corpcorps/news/press/2022/philips-fourth-quarter-results-2021.html> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit "130"); Philips announcement of First-Quarter Results 2022 (Apr. 25, 2022), <https://www.philips.com/a-w/about/news/archive/corpcorps/news/press/2022/philips-first-quarter-results-2022.html> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (Exhibit "40" hereto); Philips announcement of Second-Quarter Results 2022 (July 25, 2022), <https://www.philips.com/a-w/about/news/archive/corpcorps/news/press/2022/philips-second-quarter-results-2022.html> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit "131").

and are initiating all precautionary actions to address this issue, for which we have taken a EUR 250 million provision.”³⁷⁴

273. In the same press release, Royal Philips said: “Philips has determined from user reports and testing that there are possible risks to users related to the sound abatement foam used in certain of Philips’ sleep and respiratory care devices currently in use. The risks include that the foam may degrade under certain circumstances, influenced by factors including use of unapproved cleaning methods, such as ozone, and certain environmental conditions involving high humidity and temperature. The majority of the affected devices are in the first-generation DreamStation product family. Philips’ recently launched next-generation CPAP platform, DreamStation 2, is not affected. Philips is in the process of engaging with the relevant regulatory agencies regarding this matter and initiating appropriate actions to mitigate these possible risks.”³⁷⁵

274. In a June 14, 2021 press release, Royal Philips said: “Philips is initiating a voluntary recall notification to ensure patient safety in consultation with regulatory agencies.”³⁷⁶ Royal Philips CEO van Houten said: “In consultation with the relevant regulatory agencies and in close collaboration with our customers and partners, we are working hard towards a resolution, which includes the deployment of the updated instructions for use and a comprehensive repair and replacement program for the affected devices.”³⁷⁷

275. This announcement from Royal Philips further stated that “Philips determined based on testing that there are possible risks to users related to this type of foam”; “Philips” decided

³⁷⁴ Philips announces its 2021 First-Quarter Results (Apr. 26, 2021) (Exhibit “106” hereto).

³⁷⁵ *Id.* (footnote omitted).

³⁷⁶ Royal Philips Press Release, Philips issues recall notification* to mitigate potential health risks related to the sound abatement foam component in certain sleep and respiratory care devices (June 14, 2021) (Exhibit “34” hereto) (asterisk and footnote omitted).

³⁷⁷ *Id.*

to issue the recall notification; “Philips has received reports of possible patient impact due to foam degradation”; “Philips is providing the relevant regulatory agencies with required information related to the launch and implementation of the projected correction”; and “Philips’ recently launched next-generation CPAP platform” is not affected by the foam degradation issues.³⁷⁸

276. Mr. van Houten also stated in the Recall announcement on June 14, 2021: “We deeply regret any concern and inconvenience that patients using the affected devices will experience because of the proactive measures we are announcing today to ensure patient safety.”³⁷⁹

277. Later in 2021, Royal Philips emphasized its involvement in the Recall program in various publications. For example, a presentation on Royal Philips’ Fourth Quarter 2021 Results noted: “Regular review cadence with Respiroics field action Program Management and Executive Committee.”³⁸⁰ The same presentation said: “Philips’ experts as well as certified labs and qualified third-party experts are working closely with the Respiroics team.”³⁸¹ The presentation also indicated an effort to “step-up company-wide program.”³⁸²

278. The 2021 Philips Annual Report shows that in addition to Royal Philips’ Management, Royal Philips’ Supervisory Board and Royal Philips’ Quality and Regulatory Committee were also involved in the Recall. For example, the Royal Philips Supervisory Board reported: “In view of the Philips Respiroics voluntary recall notification related to the sound

³⁷⁸ *Id.*

³⁷⁹ *Id.*

³⁸⁰ Philips Fourth Quarter and Full Year 2021 Results – Presentation at 39 (Jan. 24, 2022), available for download at <https://www.philips.com/a-w/about/news/archive/corpcorps/news/press/2022/philips-fourth-quarter-results-2021.html> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “132”).

³⁸¹ *Id.*

³⁸² *Id.* at 36.

abatement foam in certain sleep and respiratory care products (announced on June 14, 2021), the Supervisory Board regularly discussed this issue and the progress made with respect to the repair and replacement program with Management.”³⁸³ Further, the Royal Philips Quality and Regulatory Committee reported that, at its meetings, it discussed “matters associated with [the recall], such as interactions with regulatory authorities globally, engagement with patients, physicians, customers and durable medical equipment providers, testing, health hazard evaluations, and the status of the repair and remediation plan.”³⁸⁴

279. At the May 2022 shareholders meeting for Royal Philips, CEO van Houten said: “Our team is laser-focused on resolving the sleep recall.”³⁸⁵ He added, regarding the recall: “We have established a dedicated team of 1,000 colleagues working under the direct supervision of the Executive Committee.”³⁸⁶ He explained: “I can tell you that the Philips Board of Management became aware of the issue and its potential significance in the first quarter of 2021 and took adequate and immediate action. This resulted in the issuance of the field safety notice and start of the remediation actions in the first half of 2021.”³⁸⁷ Van Houten further stated that

[Royal Philips] took a lot of actions. We have, for example, onboarded new top management in the Sleep & Respiratory Care business. We strengthened quality and regulatory affairs leadership for the group for Connected Care, and for the Sleep & Respiratory care business. And we’ve also added resources to strengthen specific capabilities, all as the consequence of finding out about this issue.³⁸⁸

³⁸³ Philips 2021 Annual Report (Exhibit “13” hereto), at 95.

³⁸⁴ *Id.* at 115-16.

³⁸⁵ Koninklijke Philips NV Annual Shareholders Meeting Transcript (May 10, 2022), Fair Disclosure Wire (attached hereto as Exhibit “133”), at 2.

³⁸⁶ *Id.*

³⁸⁷ *Id.*

³⁸⁸ *Id.* at 8.

280. Royal Philips' CEO van Houten made frequent statements about the Recall. For example, in the 2021 Royal Philips Annual Report, Mr. van Houten said: "We identified – through our post-market surveillance processes – that **the sound abatement foam used since 2008 in certain of our sleep and respiratory care products may degrade under certain circumstances.** Subsequently, we issued a voluntary recall notification for affected devices to address potential health risks."³⁸⁹ In July 2021, he said: "We have mobilized the necessary resources across the company to address the component quality issue in certain of our sleep and respiratory care products."³⁹⁰ In a January 24, 2022 press release, he said, "we remain extremely focused on repairing and replacing the devices related to the Philips Respironics recall notification."³⁹¹ And in April 2022, he said, "[w]e have a strong program management in place overseeing every aspect of the remediation."³⁹²

281. On the same day that the FDA announced that reports of faulty Philips ventilators and sleep apnea machines had risen, Royal Philips announced that CEO van Houten would be stepping down.³⁹³ CEO van Houten's departure announcement followed a May 2022 Royal Philips shareholders meeting where 80% of shareholders voted against giving Mr. van Houten a bonus.

³⁸⁹ Philips 2021 Annual Report (Exhibit "13" hereto), at 5 (emphasis added).

³⁹⁰ Philips Second-Quarter Results 2021 (July 26, 2021) (Exhibit "128" hereto).

³⁹¹ Philips Fourth Quarter and Annual Results 2021 (Jan. 24, 2022) (Exhibit "130" hereto).

³⁹² Philips First Quarter Results 2022 (Apr. 25, 2022) (Exhibit "40" hereto).

³⁹³ Toby Sterling and Bart H. Meijer, FDA says faulty Philips device reports accelerating as CEO departs, Reuters, Aug. 17, 2022, <https://www.reuters.com/business/healthcare-pharmaceuticals/fda-says-faulty-philips-device-reports-accelerating-ceo-departs-2022-08-17/> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit "134").

Shareholders were “unhappy about delivery problems and issues with the company’s widely used sleep apnea machines.”³⁹⁴

282. Royal Philips’ public statements demonstrate that it has been involved with U.S. regulatory authorities since the announcement of the Recall. In press releases and other statements, Royal Philips has discussed working with the FDA. For example, in a September 1, 2021 press release, Royal Philips said: “Philips received authorization from the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for the rework of the affected first-generation DreamStation devices, which consists of replacement of the PE-PUR sound abatement foam with a new material. Philips anticipates rework to commence in the course of September 2021. In addition to the rework, the company has already started replacing certain affected first-generation DreamStation CPAP devices in the US with DreamStation 2 CPAP devices. Philips remains in dialogue with the FDA with respect to other aspects of the recall notification and mitigation plan in the US.”³⁹⁵

283. Royal Philips issued the following statement in a November 14, 2021 press release: “‘In connection with the voluntary recall notification in June of this year, the FDA has recently conducted an inspection of a Philips Respironics manufacturing facility in the US,’ said Frans van Houten, CEO of Royal Philips. ‘We will work closely with the FDA to clarify and follow up on the inspectional findings and its recent requests related to comprehensive testing.’”³⁹⁶

³⁹⁴ Roy Jakobs to take over the helm at Philips as Frans van Houten steps down, DutchNews.nl (Aug. 16, 2022), <https://www.dutchnews.nl/news/2022/08/roy-jakobs-to-take-over-the-helm-at-philips-as-frans-van-houten-steps-down/> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “135”).

³⁹⁵ Philips Press Release, Philips starts repair and/or replacement program of first-generation DreamStation devices in the US and other markets (Sept. 1, 2021) (Exhibit “10” hereto) (footnote omitted).

³⁹⁶ Royal Philips Press Release, Philips provides update on earlier announced voluntary CPAP, BiPAP and Mechanical Ventilator recall notification* (Nov. 14, 2021) (Exhibit “35” hereto).

284. Royal Philips has also stated that it is involved in discussions with the Department of Justice relating to a Proposed Consent Decree. In its press release on Second Quarter 2022 results, Royal Philips said, “the US Department of Justice, acting on behalf of the FDA, recently began discussions with Philips regarding the terms of a proposed consent decree to resolve the identified issues [in inspection of U.S. facilities].”³⁹⁷

285. Unfortunately, Philips’ “recall” was a recall in name only. It did not effectively provide patients with notice of the risks of the Recalled Devices, nor did it provide them with new Philips CPAP, BiPAP, or ventilator devices.

1. Many Patients, Providers, And Others Were Not Notified About The Recall.

286. On March 10, 2022, the FDA issued a Notification Order under § 518(a) of the FDCA.³⁹⁸ The Notification Order stated that the “FDA has received a number of calls from patients and consumers who contacted FDA to report problems and/or concerns regarding the Recalled Products, but were unaware of the recall and had not been informed of the health risks presented by the Recalled Devices.”³⁹⁹

287. The FDA estimated that, after nine months of the Recall, only “approximately 50% of patients and consumers who have purchased or received the Recalled Products (excluding ventilators) within the last five years (the service life of the devices) have registered with Philips to obtain a replacement device.”⁴⁰⁰ But it was “unclear whether the remaining patients and

³⁹⁷ Philips Second-Quarter Results 2022 (July 25, 2022) (Exhibit “131” hereto).

³⁹⁸ See 518(a) Notification Order, available at: <https://www.fda.gov/media/156811/download> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “136”).

³⁹⁹ *Id.* at 2.

⁴⁰⁰ *Id.*

consumers have not registered because they are unaware of the need to register, or because they do not want or need a replacement device from Philips.”⁴⁰¹

288. The FDA surveyed 182 consignees to determine whether they had been notified of the Recall and found 28 “who had reported to FDA that they were not aware of the recall.”⁴⁰² The FDA reported its results to Philips on September 8, 2021, and October 29, 2021, but Philips did not promptly respond. Almost a month later, on November 22, 2021, Philips stated that it had notified 23 of the 28 consignees of the Recall, but Philips did not “indicate whether the consignees identified by FDA had been sent notification before, or only after, they had been identified by FDA as being unaware of the recall.”⁴⁰³ Moreover, Philips’ evidence of notification consisted of delivery confirmation receipts, reflecting that written correspondence was delivered to the consignees. As the FDA explained, “[t]ypically, firms demonstrate the effectiveness of its recall communications through evidence more meaningful than a delivery confirmation receipt, such as a returned response form or a documented telephone conversation.”⁴⁰⁴

289. Throughout the Recall, the FDA “on multiple occasions has informed Philips that FDA was concerned that Philips’ efforts to notify patients and consumers, healthcare providers, and consignees regarding the recall have been insufficient,” and has expressed concern that “it is likely that a significant portion of patients and consumers using the Recalled Products are unaware of the health risks presented by those products.”⁴⁰⁵

⁴⁰¹ *Id.*

⁴⁰² *Id.*

⁴⁰³ *Id.*

⁴⁰⁴ *Id.* at 3.

⁴⁰⁵ *Id.*

290. Noting “Philips’ failure to timely provide effective notice to health professionals who prescribe or use the Recalled Products and other persons (including consignees, distributors, retailers, and device users) who should be notified, of the recall and the health risks presented by the Recalled Products,” the FDA issued an order under Section 518(a) of the FDCA ordering Philips to give adequate notice.⁴⁰⁶ Specifically, the FDA ordered Philips to “notify all health professionals who prescribe or use the Recalled Products, and other persons (including consignees, distributors, retailers, and device users) who should be notified, of the recall and the health risks presented by the Recalled Products **within the next 45 days.**”⁴⁰⁷

2. Philips’ Repair and Replacement Program Has Been Extremely Slow, Inadequate, and Ineffective.

291. Those patients who registered their Recalled Devices with Philips for the Recall did not immediately receive replacement devices and were not told when a replacement device would be provided.

292. As Philips’ June 14, 2021 announcement explained:

Repair and replacement program

Philips is providing the relevant regulatory agencies with required information related to the launch and implementation of the projected correction. The company will replace the current sound abatement foam with a new material and has already begun the preparations, which include obtaining the relevant regulatory clearances. Philips aims to address all affected devices in scope of this correction as expeditiously as possible.

As part of the program, the first-generation DreamStation product families will be modified with a different sound abatement foam and shipped upon receipt of the required regulatory clearances. Philips’ recently launched next-generation CPAP platform, DreamStation 2, is not affected by the issue. To support the program,

⁴⁰⁶ *Id.* at 4.

⁴⁰⁷ *Id.* (emphasis in original).

Philips is increasing the production of its DreamStation 2 CPAP devices, that are available in the US and selected countries in Europe.⁴⁰⁸

293. In reality, patients may register their DreamStation Recalled Device with Philips for the Recall, but Philips has not immediately replaced the defective PE-PUR foam in the DreamStation Recalled Devices. Rather, patients have had to wait, sometimes for many months or years, for Philips to repair or replace their devices, and many patients are still waiting for a replacement device.

294. As of the date of this Complaint, nearly three years after the Recall was announced, the Recall remains ongoing.

295. The replacement program for the Trilogy devices has been even slower. Philips only began the rework of affected Trilogy 100/200 devices in the Fall of 2022 and that process has been problematic.⁴⁰⁹ Thousands of patients are still waiting for a replacement device from Philips.

296. There is no repair or replacement program for any of the other Recalled Devices recalled by Philips.

297. Due to the design of the Recalled Devices, it is prohibitively difficult and potentially dangerous for patients to remove or replace the PE-PUR foam themselves. Also, the FDA warns:

⁴⁰⁸ See Food and Drug Administration, Philips Issues a Recall Notification*, <https://www.fda.gov/safety/recalls-market-withdrawals-safety-alerts/philips-issues-recall-notification-mitigate-potential-health-risks-related-sound-abatement-foam> (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022).

⁴⁰⁹ See Philips “Ventilation News and Updates” webpage, Trilogy Remediation Update for Business Customers (June 1, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “11”); *see also* Food and Drug Administration, Certain Reworked Philips Respironics Trilogy 100/200 Ventilators Recalled Due to Potential for Silicone Foam Adhesion Failure and Residual PE-PUR Foam Debris: FDA Safety Communication, <https://www.fda.gov/medical-devices/safety-communications/certain-reworked-philips-respironics-trilogy-100200-ventilators-recalled-due-potential-silicone-foam> (Dec. 22, 2022) (attached hereto as Exhibit “190”).

Do **not** try to remove the foam from your device. Trying to or successfully removing the foam may damage the device or change how the device works. It may also lead to more foam or chemicals entering the air tubing of the device.⁴¹⁰

298. As a result, the Recall leaves patients without safe, free options. Instead, patients may simply be or were forced to buy Philips' next-generation product or a competitor's product—at full price, and indeed, thousands of patients, have already done so.

299. Thus, Philips intends to, and is, profiting from its “recall” by selling more of its next generation product, the DreamStation 2, whose launch appears intentionally timed to coincide with the “recall.”

300. Dating back to May of 2022, the FDA also believed that the Recall was not proceeding quickly enough stating:

Based on the status of Philips' recall as of the date of this letter [May 2, 2022], CDRH believes that, if an order were to be issued to Philips under section 518(b), the plan submitted by Philips in response to that order should provide for significant improvements to Philips' ongoing repair and replacement activities to speed the pace of remediation and address other deficiencies identified by CDRH and communicated to Philips, to the extent such improvements are achievable by Philips.⁴¹¹

301. Indeed, nearly three years after it was first announced, the Recall continues to be ineffective.⁴¹²

* * *

⁴¹⁰ <https://www.fda.gov/medical-devices/safety-communications/faqs-philips-respironics-ventilator-bipap-machine-and-cpap-machine-recalls> (emphasis in original) (last accessed Oct. 3, 2022).

⁴¹¹ 518(b) Notice (Exhibit “72” hereto), at 13.

⁴¹² See Debbie Cenziper & Michael D. Sallah, Amid Recall Crisis, Philips Agrees to Stop Selling Sleep Apnea Machines in the United States, ProPublica (Jan. 29, 2024), <https://www.propublica.org/article/philips-agrees-to-stop-selling-sleep-apnea-machines-in-us>.

302. As stated above, each Philips Defendant acted as part of one joint enterprise in connection with the design, development, testing, marketing, promotion, and sale of the defective and unreasonably dangerous Recalled Devices. Each Philips Defendant is also independently, directly responsible for the design, development, testing, marketing, promotion and sale of the defective and unreasonably dangerous Recalled Devices.

303. Royal Philips has directly been involved with and independently contributed to, for example, the quality, regulatory, and medical compliance functions for Philips; the Recall both globally and in the United States (which it effectively controlled, managed and coordinated); a research program into the hazards posed by the PE-PUR foam; and through its Chief Medical Officer provides guidance for the development and market introduction of all new product development and launches. Royal Philips made the decision to purchase Philips RS (then Respironics) for \$5.6 billion, made the decision to pursue expansion of the CPAP, BiPAP, and ventilator product lines; uses and adheres to a worldwide mandatory training program, General Business Principles, and the Philips Business System to govern the activities of the other Philips Defendants; owns the intellectual property rights that cover the Recalled Devices and tightly controls and protects all of its intellectual property, including that of its CPAP, BiPAP, and ventilator devices, in its own name and in conjunction with Philips RS; and owns and is listed as the copyright holder for the User Manuals for the Recalled Devices. Until the Recall was announced in June 2021, Royal Philips failed to disclose the existence, scope, and material safety risks of the Defect in the Recalled Devices despite its obligations pursuant to the federal securities laws. And through Philips USA, Royal Philips has controlled and managed Philips RS and Philips NA while distributing profits accrued from the Recalled Devices to shareholders of Royal Philips' stock.

304. Philips NA has also been directly involved with and independently contributed to, for example, the design, development, and sale of the Recalled Devices through employees with responsibility for quality and regulatory functions, including pre- and post-market regulatory compliance, and by participating in multiple HHEs relating to customer complaints of foam degradation. Philips NA also had a leading role in the marketing and new product development as it relates to the Recalled Devices. What's more, [employees of Philips NA were also among the recipients (including Philips RS employees) of the "Feedback for Philips Rework Strategy" emails from the FDA regarding the Form 483 report dating back to July/August 2021.] Until the Recall was announced in June 2021, Philips NA failed to disclose the existence, scope, and material safety risks of the Defect in the Recalled Devices.

305. Philips RS likewise designed, manufactured, promoted, and sold the Recalled Devices. Philips RS further received and managed complaints relating to the Recalled Devices; tested and failed to test the biocompatibility of PE-PUR foam as an element of medical devices; and ultimately implemented the Recall. Philips RS also jointly coordinated with Royal Philips to protect all of Royal Philips' intellectual property, including that related to its CPAP, BiPAP, and ventilator devices. Until the Recall was announced in June 2021, Philips RS failed to disclose the existence, scope, and material safety risks of the Defect in the Recalled Devices.

V. EQUITABLE TOLLING OF STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS

306. The running of any statute of limitations has been equitably tolled by Defendants' fraudulent concealment and/or omissions of critical safety information. Through its affirmative misrepresentations and omissions, Philips actively concealed from Plaintiffs and physicians the true risks associated with the Recalled Devices.

307. As a result of Defendants' actions, Plaintiffs were unaware, and could not have

reasonably known or learned through reasonable diligence, that the Recalled Devices were defective and exposed users to the risks and harms set forth here and that those risks and harms were the direct and proximate result of Defendants' acts and omissions.

308. Plaintiffs did not have the technical, scientific or medical knowledge and information sufficient to ascertain the cause of their injury prior to learning of the recall and the basis for the recall.

VI. CAUSES OF ACTION

COUNT I NEGLIGENCE

(All Jurisdictions except Connecticut, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, Tennessee, and Washington)

309. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations set forth throughout the Complaint as if set forth herein and further allege as follows:

310. This claim is brought against the Philips Defendants and the PolyTech Defendants.

311. Philips and PolyTech owed a duty to Plaintiffs to use and exercise reasonable and due care in the design, materials procurement, manufacturing, testing, distribution, labeling, marketing, warnings, instructions for use and storage, disclosures, regulatory compliance, and sale of the Recalled Devices.

312. Philips and PolyTech owed a duty to Plaintiffs to ensure that the Recalled Devices they sold in the United States were safe, did not expose patients using the devices to toxic substances, and/or complied with current best manufacturing practices and regulatory requirements.

313. Philips and PolyTech owed a duty of care to Plaintiffs because they were the foreseeable, reasonable, and probable users of the Recalled Devices. Philips and PolyTech knew, or should have known, that the Recalled Devices were not safe, exposed their users to toxic and

carcinogenic compounds, and/or did not comply with best manufacturing practices and regulatory requirements. Philips and PolyTech were in the best position to uncover and remedy these shortcomings.

314. Philips and PolyTech negligently designed and manufactured the Recalled Devices, causing patients using the Recalled Devices to be exposed to the Foam Toxins and degraded particulate matter which are harmful, carcinogenic and/or toxic.

315. Philips and PolyTech failed to discharge their duties of reasonable care. Philips and PolyTech inadequately conducted and/or oversaw the design, materials procurement, manufacturing, testing, labeling, distribution, marketing, warnings, disclosures, instructions for use and storage, regulatory compliance and sale of the Recalled Devices. Philips and PolyTech knew or should have known that the aforesaid wrongdoing would damage Plaintiffs.

316. Philips and PolyTech negligently failed to promptly and immediately warn and disclose to Plaintiffs, and the medical and regulatory communities, of the potential and actual danger posed by the PE-PUR foam in the Recalled Devices as soon as it was discovered, delaying notice of this harmful and potentially fatal toxic exposure to carcinogens and thus causing continued exposure to the carcinogenic and/or hazardous compounds, and delaying cessation of use, necessary medical testing, examinations, surveillance, and treatment.

317. Philips and PolyTech failed to discharge their duties of reasonable care. Philips and PolyTech failed to warn or instruct that the Recalled Devices should not be stored in warm climates and conditions; failed to warn that warm temperatures and humidity would hasten the degradation of the foam and make the Recalled Devices especially dangerous; and further failed to warn or instruct that the Recalled Devices should not be used in conjunction with the SoClean ozone cleaning system which Philips now claims can hasten or cause the degradation of the foam and

make the Recalled Devices especially dangerous.

318. Philips' and PolyTech's negligent or grossly negligent conduct created and then exacerbated an unreasonable and dangerous condition for Plaintiffs.

319. Philips and PolyTech acted with recklessness and willful and wanton disregard for the health of Plaintiffs.

320. Philips' and PolyTech's unreasonable, negligent actions and inactions were taken or not taken with willful and wanton disregard for the health of Plaintiffs and created a foreseeable risk of harm to Plaintiffs.

321. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' and PolyTech's negligence, Plaintiffs have suffered serious and debilitating injuries.

322. In addition, as a direct and proximate cause of Philips' and PolyTech's negligence, Plaintiffs may suffer additional serious and debilitating illnesses or injuries, including various cancers, in the future as a result of exposure to the Foam Toxins.

323. Plaintiffs demand judgment against Philips and PolyTech and request compensatory damages, punitive damages, medical monitoring, interest, costs of suit, attorneys' fees, and such other relief as the Court deems equitable and just.

COUNT II
STRICT LIABILITY – DESIGN DEFECT
(All Jurisdictions except Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, New Jersey, Ohio, Tennessee, Virginia, and Washington)

324. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations set forth throughout the Complaint as if set forth herein and further allege as follows:

325. This claim is brought against the Philips Defendants and the PolyTech Defendants.

326. At all times mentioned herein, Philips and PolyTech were involved in researching, designing, developing, manufacturing, testing, selling and/or distributing the Recalled Devices, which were defective and unreasonably dangerous.

327. Plaintiffs were foreseeable users of the Recalled Devices and Philips and PolyTech knew that Plaintiffs would use the Recalled Devices.

328. The Recalled Devices are defective in design because the PE-PUR foam comprising part of the devices is subject to degradation and off-gassing and the PE-PUR foam contains toxic and carcinogenic materials. The Recalled Devices release particles and off-gas chemicals, including TDA, TDI, DEG. These chemicals and particles are then inhaled and ingested by Plaintiffs using the Recalled Devices and cause, among other problems, cancer, COPD, kidney injuries, cardiac injuries, pulmonary injuries, liver damage, inflammation, respiratory issues, asthma, adverse effects to organs, and toxic and carcinogenic effects.

329. Philips and PolyTech knew or should have known that the defective conditions of the Recalled Devices made the Recalled Devices unreasonably dangerous to Plaintiffs.

330. The Recalled Devices were unreasonably dangerous when used by ordinary users, such as Plaintiffs, who used the Recalled Devices as they were intended to be used.

331. The Recalled Devices are dangerous to an extent beyond what would be contemplated by the ordinary user of the Recalled Devices.

332. The defective condition of the subject Recalled Devices rendered them unreasonably dangerous and/or not reasonably safe, and the devices were in this defective condition at the time they left the hands of Philips and PolyTech. The Recalled Devices reached Plaintiffs without substantial change in the condition in which they were designed, manufactured,

labeled, sold, distributed, marketed, promoted, supplied, and otherwise released into the stream of commerce.

333. Plaintiffs were not able to discover, nor could they have discovered through the exercise of reasonable diligence, the defective nature of the subject devices. Further, in no way could Plaintiffs have known that Philips had designed, developed, and manufactured the subject devices in a way as to make the risk of harm or injury outweigh any benefits.

334. Safer alternative machines and designs were available which did not have an unreasonable risk of harm that the Recalled Devices and their unsafe PE-PUR foam did; for example, devices that included non-PE-PUR foam and designs that included other types of sound abatement technologies.

335. At the time the Recalled Devices left Philips' and PolyTech's possession and continuing through when they were used by Plaintiffs, the Recalled Devices were in a condition that made them unreasonably dangerous to Plaintiffs.

336. The Recalled Devices used by Plaintiffs were expected to, and did, reach Plaintiffs without substantial change in the condition in which the Recalled Devices were manufactured, sold, distributed, and marketed by Philips and PolyTech.

337. At all relevant times, Plaintiffs used the Recalled Devices in the manner in which the devices were intended to be used.

338. Philips and PolyTech researched, designed, manufactured, tested, advertised, promoted, marketed, sold, and distributed the defective Recalled Devices which, when used in their intended or reasonably foreseeable manner, created an unreasonable risk to the health of consumers, such as Plaintiffs; and Philips and PolyTech are therefore strictly liable for the injuries sustained by Plaintiffs.

339. As a direct and proximate cause of Philips' and PolyTech's conduct, Plaintiffs have suffered serious and debilitating injuries.

340. In addition, as a direct and proximate cause of Philips' and PolyTech's conduct, Plaintiffs may suffer additional serious and debilitating illnesses or injuries, including various cancers, in the future as a result of exposure to the Foam Toxins.

341. Plaintiffs demand judgment against Philips and PolyTech and request compensatory damages, punitive damages, medical monitoring, interest, costs of suit, attorneys' fees, and such further relief as the Court deems equitable and just.

COUNT III
NEGLIGENT DESIGN
*(All Jurisdictions except Connecticut, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana,
Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, Tennessee, and Washington)*

342. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations set forth throughout the Complaint as if set forth herein and further allege as follows:

343. This claim is brought against the Philips Defendants and the PolyTech Defendants.

344. At all times mentioned herein, Philips and PolyTech were involved in researching, designing, developing, manufacturing, testing, selling and/or distributing the Recalled Devices.

345. At all times relevant to this action, Philips and PolyTech had a duty to design, manufacture, formulate, test, package, label, produce, create, make, construct, assemble, market, advertise, promote, distribute, and sell the Recalled Devices with reasonable and due care for the safety and well-being of users, including Plaintiffs who used the Recalled Devices.

346. Plaintiffs were foreseeable users of the Recalled Devices, and Philips and PolyTech knew that Plaintiffs would use the Recalled Devices.

347. It was foreseeable that the Recalled Devices would be used with the Accessory Humidifiers contributing to humidity; and that they could be used in many climates, and stored in

very warm settings, as noted by their own environmental specifications, with said condition contributing to rapid foam degradation.

348. The Recalled Devices are defective in design because the PE-PUR foam comprising part of the devices is subject to degradation and off-gassing and the PE-PUR foam contains toxic and carcinogenic materials. The Recalled Devices release chemicals and particles, including but not limited to TDA, TDI, and DEG. These chemicals and particles are then inhaled and ingested by Plaintiffs using the Recalled Devices and cause, among other problems, cancer, COPD, kidney injuries, cardiac injuries, pulmonary injuries, liver damage, inflammation, respiratory issues, asthma, adverse effects to organs, and toxic and carcinogenic effects.

349. The foreseeable risks of using the Recalled Devices, particularly respiratory illnesses up to and including death, significantly outweigh the benefits conferred upon patients using the subject devices.

350. Philips and PolyTech knew or should have known that the defects of the Recalled Devices made the Recalled Devices unreasonably dangerous.

351. Philips and PolyTech continued to manufacture and distribute the Recalled Devices after Philips and PolyTech knew or should have known of the Recalled Devices adverse effects or the availability of safer designs.

352. The Recalled Devices were unreasonably dangerous when used by Plaintiffs, who followed the instructions provided by Philips and used the Recalled Devices with common knowledge of their characteristics and according to their common usage.

353. At the time the Recalled Devices left Philips' and PolyTech's possession and continuing through when they were used by Plaintiffs, the Recalled Devices were in a condition that made them unreasonably dangerous to Plaintiffs.

354. The Recalled Devices used by Plaintiffs were expected to and did reach Plaintiffs without substantial change in the condition in which the Recalled Devices were manufactured, sold, distributed, and marketed by Philips and PolyTech.

355. At all relevant times, Plaintiffs used the Recalled Devices in the manner in which the Recalled Devices were intended to be used.

356. Philips and PolyTech had superior knowledge of the Recalled Devices and owed a duty of care to Plaintiffs.

357. Reasonable alternative designs existed for the Recalled Devices which would have eliminated or reduced the risk of inhalation of carcinogenic materials and VOCs including, but not limited to the use of non-PE-PUR foam or other sound abatement technologies such as those used by other manufacturers.

358. Philips and PolyTech failed to exercise reasonable and due care under the circumstances and breached their duty of care.

359. As a direct and proximate cause of Philips' and PolyTech's negligence, Plaintiffs have suffered serious and debilitating injuries.

360. In addition, as a direct and proximate cause of Philips' and PolyTech's negligence, Plaintiffs may suffer additional serious and debilitating illnesses or injuries, including various cancers, in the future as a result of exposure to the Foam Toxins.

361. Plaintiffs demand judgment against Philips and PolyTech and request compensatory damages, punitive damages, medical monitoring, interest, costs of suit, attorneys' fees, and such other relief as the Court deems equitable and just.

COUNT IV

STRICT LIABILITY – FAILURE TO WARN

(All Jurisdictions except Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, New Jersey, Ohio, Tennessee, Virginia, and Washington)

362. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations set forth throughout the Complaint as if set forth herein and further allege as follows:

363. This claim is brought against the Philips Defendants and the PolyTech Defendants.

364. At all times mentioned herein, Philips and PolyTech designed, manufactured, and sold the Recalled Devices.

365. Plaintiffs were foreseeable users of the Recalled Devices.

366. The Recalled Devices are defective because the PE-PUR foam comprising part of the devices is subject to degradation and off-gassing and the PE-PUR foam contains toxic and carcinogenic materials. The Recalled Devices release chemicals and particles, including but not limited to TDA, TDI, DEG. These chemicals and particles are then inhaled and ingested by Plaintiffs using the Recalled Devices and cause, among other problems, cancer, COPD, kidney injuries, cardiac injuries, pulmonary injuries, liver damage, inflammation, respiratory issues, asthma, adverse effects to organs, and toxic and carcinogenic effects.

367. Philips and PolyTech knew that the defective condition of the Recalled Devices made the devices unreasonably dangerous to users such as Plaintiffs.

368. The Recalled Devices were dangerous when used by ordinary users, such as Plaintiffs, who used the devices as they were intended to be used.

369. The Recalled Devices are dangerous to an extent beyond what would be contemplated by the ordinary user of the device.

370. Philips and PolyTech knew or should have known of the defects in the Recalled Devices at the time Philips and PolyTech sold or provided the Recalled Devices that were used by Plaintiffs.

371. At the time the Recalled Devices left Philips' and PolyTech's possession, the Recalled Devices were defective and in a condition that made them unreasonably dangerous to Plaintiffs.

372. At the time Plaintiffs used the Recalled Devices, the devices were defective and in a condition that made them unreasonably dangerous to Plaintiffs.

373. The Recalled Devices used by Plaintiffs were expected to, and did, reach Plaintiffs without substantial change in the condition in which the devices were manufactured, sold, distributed, and marketed by Philips and PolyTech.

374. At all relevant times, Plaintiffs used the Recalled Devices in the manner in which the devices were intended to be used.

375. The Recalled Devices are defective because Philips and PolyTech failed to warn or instruct that the PE-PUR foam in the Recalled Devices can degrade and off-gas dangerous and carcinogenic chemicals and particles, posing a serious risk to users.

376. Philips and PolyTech further failed to warn or instruct that the Recalled Devices had been adequately or properly tested.

377. The warning and instructions that accompanied the Recalled Devices failed to provide the level of information that ordinary consumers, including Plaintiffs, would expect when using the product in a manner reasonably foreseeable to Philips and PolyTech.

378. Philips and PolyTech further failed to warn or instruct that the Recalled Devices, when used in conjunction with the Accessory Humidifiers, would hasten the degradation of the foam and make the Recalled Devices especially dangerous.

379. Philips and PolyTech further failed to warn or instruct that the Recalled Devices should not be stored in warm climates and conditions, and that warm temperatures and humidity would hasten the degradation of the foam, and make the Recalled Devices especially dangerous.

380. Philips and PolyTech further failed to warn or instruct that the Recalled Devices should not be used in conjunction with the SoClean ozone cleaning system which Philips now claims can hasten or cause the degradation of the foam and make the Recalled Devices especially dangerous.

381. Had Plaintiffs received proper or adequate warnings or instructions as to the risks of using the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs would not have used the Recalled Devices.

382. Had Plaintiffs received proper or adequate warnings or instructions as to the storage, climate and cleaning conditions and protocols, they would have heeded such warnings to mitigate the risk of premature foam degradation.

383. Philips and PolyTech researched, designed, manufactured, tested, advertised, promoted, marketed, sold, and distributed the defective Recalled Devices which, when used in their intended or reasonably foreseeable manner, created an unreasonable risk to the health of consumers, such as Plaintiffs, and Philips and PolyTech are therefore strictly liable for the injuries sustained by Plaintiffs.

384. As a direct and proximate cause of Philips' and PolyTech's conduct, Plaintiffs have suffered serious and debilitating injuries.

385. In addition, as a direct and proximate cause of Philips' and PolyTech's conduct, Plaintiffs may suffer additional serious and debilitating illnesses or injuries, including various cancers, in the future as a result of exposure to the Foam Toxins.

386. Plaintiffs demand judgment against Philips and PolyTech and request compensatory damages, punitive damages, medical monitoring, interest, costs of suit, attorneys' fees, and such other relief as the Court deems equitable and just.

COUNT V
NEGLIGENT FAILURE TO WARN
*(All Jurisdictions except Connecticut, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana,
Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, Tennessee, and Washington)*

387. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations set forth throughout the Complaint as if set forth herein and further allege as follows:

388. This claim is brought against the Philips Defendants and the PolyTech Defendants.

389. At all times mentioned herein, Philips and PolyTech designed, manufactured, and sold the Recalled Devices.

390. At all times relevant to this action, Philips and PolyTech had a duty to manufacture, design, formulate, test, package, label, produce, create, make, construct, assemble, market, advertise, promote, distribute, and sell the Recalled Devices with reasonable and due care for the safety and well-being of Plaintiffs, who were subject to and used the devices.

391. In addition, Philips and PolyTech owed a duty of care to Plaintiffs because, among other things, they had superior knowledge with respect to the Recalled Devices including, but not limited to critical safety issues associated with foam degradation, off-gassing, and related health risks.

392. Plaintiffs were foreseeable users of the Recalled Devices.

393. The Recalled Devices are defective because the PE-PUR foam comprising part of the devices is subject to degradation and off-gassing and the PE-PUR foam contains toxic and carcinogenic materials. The Recalled Devices release chemicals and particles, including but not limited to TDA, TDI, DEG. These chemicals and particles are then inhaled and ingested by Plaintiffs using the Recalled Devices and cause, among other problems, cancer, COPD, kidney injuries, cardiac injuries, pulmonary injuries, liver damage, inflammation, respiratory issues, asthma, adverse effects to organs, and toxic and carcinogenic effects.

394. The foreseeable risks of using the Recalled Devices significantly outweigh the benefits conferred upon patients using the Recalled Devices.

395. Philips and PolyTech knew that the defective condition of the Recalled Devices made the devices unreasonably dangerous to users such as Plaintiffs.

396. The Recalled Devices were unreasonably dangerous when used by ordinary users, such as Plaintiffs, who used the devices as they were intended to be used.

397. The Recalled Devices are dangerous to an extent beyond what would be contemplated by the ordinary user of the device.

398. Philips and PolyTech knew or should have known of the defects in the Recalled Devices at the time Philips sold or provided the Recalled Devices that were used by Plaintiffs.

399. At the time the Recalled Devices left Philips' and PolyTech's possession and continuing through when they were used by Plaintiffs, the Recalled Devices were defective and in a condition that made them unreasonably dangerous to Plaintiffs.

400. The Recalled Devices used by Plaintiffs were expected to, and did, reach Plaintiffs without substantial change in the condition in which the devices were manufactured, sold, distributed, and marketed by Philips and PolyTech.

401. At all relevant times, Plaintiffs used the Recalled Devices in the manner in which the devices were intended to be used.

402. Philips and PolyTech breached their duty to Plaintiffs by failing to warn of the risks and dangers of using the Recalled Devices as they are intended to be used. The Recalled Devices did not contain warnings of the risks of the PE-PUR foam and the risks of degradation, off-gassing, and related health risks.

403. Philips and PolyTech further breached their duty to Plaintiffs because they failed to warn or instruct that the Recalled Devices had not been adequately or properly tested.

404. Philips and PolyTech further failed to warn or instruct that the Recalled Devices, when used in conjunction with the Accessory Humidifiers would hasten the degradation of the foam and make the Recalled Devices especially dangerous.

405. Philips and PolyTech further failed to warn or instruct that the Recalled Devices should not be stored in warm climates and conditions; and that warm temperatures and humidity would hasten the degradation of the foam, and make the Recalled Devices especially dangerous.

406. Philips and PolyTech further failed to warn or instruct that the Recalled Devices should not be used in conjunction with the SoClean ozone cleaning system which Philips now claims can hasten or cause the degradation of the foam and make the Recalled Devices especially dangerous.

407. The warnings and instructions of the Recalled Devices did not provide the amount of information that ordinary consumers, including Plaintiffs, would expect when using the devices in a reasonably foreseeable manner.

408. Had Plaintiffs received proper or adequate warnings or instructions as to the risks of using the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs would not have used the Recalled Devices.

409. Had Plaintiffs received proper or adequate warnings or instructions as to the storage, climate and cleaning conditions and protocol, they would have heeded such warnings to mitigate the risk of premature foam degradation.

410. As a direct and proximate cause of Philips' and PolyTech's conduct, Plaintiffs have suffered serious and debilitating injuries.

411. In addition, as a direct and proximate cause of Philips' and PolyTech's conduct, Plaintiffs may suffer additional serious and debilitating illnesses or injuries, including various cancers, in the future as a result of exposure to the Foam Toxins.

412. Plaintiffs demand judgment against Philips and PolyTech and request compensatory damages, punitive damages, medical monitoring, interest, costs of suit, attorneys' fees, and such other relief as the Court deems equitable and just.

COUNT VI(1)

NEGLIGENT FAILURE TO RECALL

(All Jurisdictions except Alaska, Connecticut, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, and Washington)

413. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations set forth throughout the Complaint as if set forth herein and further allege as follows:

414. This claim is brought against the Philips Defendants.

415. For Plaintiffs who have filed a Short Form Complaint and elected to assert a claim under "Count VI – Negligent Recall / Negligent Failure to Recall", those Plaintiffs will be presumed to be asserting a claim under both Counts VI(1) and VI(2) of this Complaint.

416. Despite being aware of the Defect in the Recalled Devices as far back as 2008, Philips did not initiate a recall of the Recalled Devices until June 14, 2021.

417. At all times relevant hereto, Philips manufactured, marketed, distributed, and sold the Recalled Devices.

418. As set forth in detail above, as far back as 2008 (and in no event later than 2015), Philips knew or reasonably should have known that the Recalled Devices were defective and exposed users to Foam Toxins as a result of the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam in the Recalled Devices.

419. Despite that knowledge, Philips did not attempt to recall or retrofit the Recalled Devices prior to June 14, 2021, long after any reasonable manufacturer, distributor, and/or seller under the same circumstances would have instituted a recall or retrofitted the Recalled Devices.

420. Because of the delay in instituting a recall, Plaintiffs continued to use and pay for the Recalled Devices when, without their knowledge, they were being exposed to substantial health risks.

421. Had Philips instituted a recall when the risks to potential users of using the Recalled Devices were first made clear, Plaintiffs would have not used or paid for the defective devices and would have sought alternative methods to treat their breathing-related illnesses.

422. Philips was aware that Plaintiffs would make such a choice. That is why Philips waited until it announced the launch of the DreamStation 2, which does not contain PE-PUR foam, before it publicly disclosed that its previous generation of DreamStation products and other Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users, and before Philips finally instituted a recall.

423. As the designer, manufacturer, marketer, and/or seller of the Recalled Devices, Philips had a duty to recall the devices once it knew of the Defect. By failing to recall the Recalled Devices prior to June 14, 2021, Philips breached that duty.

424. As a result of Philips' breach of duty, Plaintiffs continued to use the Recalled Devices. At all relevant times, Plaintiffs used the Recalled Devices in the manner in which the Devices were intended to be used.

425. As a direct result of Philips' breach of duty, Plaintiffs have suffered serious and debilitating injuries.

426. In addition, as a direct and proximate cause of Philips' breach of duty, Plaintiffs may suffer additional serious and debilitating illnesses or injuries, including various cancers, in the future as a result of continued exposure to the Foam Toxins.

427. Plaintiffs demand judgment against Philips and request compensatory damages, punitive damages, medical monitoring, interest, costs of suit, attorneys' fees, and such other relief as the Court deems equitable and just.

COUNT VI (2)
NEGLIGENT RECALL
***(All Jurisdictions except Connecticut, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana,
Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, Tennessee, and Washington)***

428. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations set forth throughout the Complaint as if set forth herein and further allege as follows:

429. This claim is brought against the Philips Defendants.

430. For Plaintiffs who have filed a Short Form Complaint and elected to assert a claim under Count VI – Negligent Recall / Negligent Failure to Recall, those Plaintiffs will be presumed to be asserting a claim under both Counts VI(1) and VI(2) of this Complaint.

431. Philips announced a recall on June 14, 2021. However, even after Philips finally announced it was instituting a voluntary recall of the Recalled Devices, it implemented the Recall negligently.

432. Royal Philips took charge of and responsibility for the Recall. Royal Philips has interfaced with regulatory agencies in the U.S. and worldwide but has not adequately notified users and their doctors about the Recall or the options for obtaining a replacement device.

433. First, when the Recall was announced on June 14, 2021, Philips did not adequately provide notice to users or their doctors about the risks of using the Recalled Devices, nor did Philips offer users of the Recalled Devices any option for a replacement device. In fact, the FDA issued a Notification Order to Philips under § 518(a) of the FDCA, documenting that the FDA “on multiple occasions has informed Philips that FDA was concerned that Philips’ efforts to notify patients and consumers, healthcare providers, and consignees regarding the recall have been insufficient,” and expressed concern that “it is likely that a significant portion of patients and consumers using the Recalled Products are unaware of the health risks presented by those products.”⁴¹³

434. Then, when Philips received authorization from the FDA to begin a repair and/or replacement process for affected DreamStation devices in the United States, Philips estimated that it would take a year to complete the program. Philips was aware that this time frame was untenable for patients, many of whom relied on the machines to treat medical conditions.

435. In addition, DreamStation customers were not given any specifics as to how the replacement program would work nor were they told when they might receive a replacement device (a significant factor for users who, again, relied on the machines for medical conditions) nor were their treating physicians given any meaningful guidance by Philips.

436. Still, the repair/replacement program only applied to affected DreamStation devices and did not impact any of the other Recalled Devices. Later, Philips instituted a repair program for the Trilogy devices, which has only just recently begun.

⁴¹³ 518(a) Notification Order (Exhibit “136” hereto), at 6.

437. Despite the estimated one-year timeline originally announced by Philips to replace recalled DreamStation devices, Philips has not performed the Recall according to its own projections, and many users are still waiting for repaired or replaced devices.

438. In issuing a voluntary recall, Philips assumed duties to exercise reasonable care in issuing and implementing the Recall. Philips' conduct constitutes a breach of its duties by failing to adequately warn and notify users of the risks of using the Recalled Devices and failing to promptly replace the Recalled Devices.

439. As a result of Philips breach of duty, Plaintiffs continued to use Recalled Devices. At all relevant times, Plaintiffs used the Recalled Devices in the manner in which the devices were intended to be used.

440. As a direct result of Philips' breach of duty, Plaintiffs have suffered serious and debilitating injuries.

441. In addition, as a direct and proximate cause of Philips' breach of duty, Plaintiffs may suffer additional serious and debilitating illnesses or injuries, including various cancers, in the future as a result of continued exposure to the Foam Toxins.

442. Plaintiffs demand judgment against Philips and request compensatory damages, punitive damages, medical monitoring, interest, costs of suit, attorneys' fees, and such other relief as the Court deems equitable and just.

COUNT VII
BATTERY

*(All Jurisdictions except Connecticut, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana,
Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, Tennessee, and Washington)*

443. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations set forth throughout the Complaint as if set forth herein and further allege as follows:

444. This claim is brought against the Philips Defendants.

445. Philips engaged in acts that resulted in harmful and offensive contact with Plaintiffs.

446. Plaintiffs each used a Recalled Device and unknowingly had unwanted and dangerous particles and gases blown into their bodies, including into their respiratory systems.

447. Philips designed, manufactured, marketed, and sold the Recalled Devices with the defects discussed herein including foam degradation and resulting off-gassing. Thus, Philips did acts that caused the harmful and offensive touching of Plaintiffs to occur.

448. The acts engaged in by Philips that caused the unwanted and dangerous particles and gases to touch and enter Plaintiffs' bodies were all done intentionally, and with full knowledge that they would result in harmful and offensive contact.

449. The touching was harmful and offensive to Plaintiffs because they are dangerous and can cause serious health problems. Any reasonable person in Plaintiffs' situation would have been offended by the touching under the circumstances.

450. Plaintiffs did not consent to the touching. Any ostensible "consent" provided was not done knowingly and was otherwise vitiated under the circumstances and not effective.

451. Plaintiffs agreed to use the Recalled Devices and have air circulated through their respiratory systems, but, as alleged herein, they each did so without knowledge of the dangerous particles and gases caused by the Defect in the Recalled Devices.

452. As alleged herein, Philips knew about the Defect and that it was substantially certain to result in the harmful touching of Plaintiffs. Despite this knowledge, Philips did not disclose the Defect to Plaintiffs, their doctors, the FDA, or others.

453. As alleged herein, while Philips knew of the Defect for many years, Philips failed to disclose and concealed it from Plaintiffs and the public. Philips thus knew the offensive touching

would occur and that Plaintiffs were under the mistaken impression that the products were safe and that no such offensive touching would occur.

454. Philips willfully, knowingly and tortiously battered Plaintiffs.

455. Plaintiffs were harmed and injured by this harmful and offensive touching.

456. As a foreseeable, proximate, and direct result of Philips' conduct, Plaintiffs each have suffered a battery and have been damaged, including as otherwise set forth in this Complaint and the individual Short Form Complaints, and by invasion of their privacy and bodily integrity without their consent, severe emotional stress and anxiety, and harm to their human dignity and corresponding damages therefrom.

457. Plaintiffs demand judgment against Philips and request compensatory damages, punitive damages, medical monitoring, interest, costs of suit, attorneys' fees, and such other relief as the Court deems equitable and just.

COUNT VIII

[COUNT DISMISSED]

COUNT IX

[COUNT DISMISSED]

COUNT X

BREACH OF EXPRESS WARRANTY

***(All Jurisdictions except Connecticut, Kansas, Louisiana,
Mississippi, Ohio, Tennessee, and Washington)***

458. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations set forth throughout the Complaint as if set forth herein and further allege as follows:

459. This claim is brought against the Philips Defendants.

460. As set forth more fully above, Philips marketed and sold the Recalled Devices as machines that would help users breathe by, among other things, pumping air into users' lungs.

When it sold the Recalled Devices, Philips knew that they were defective in that they posed serious health risks to users who would be exposed to Foam Toxins as a result of the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam.

461. At the time of sale, Philips provided a User Manual with its CPAP, BiPAP, and ventilator devices. Royal Philips owns the copyright to all, or most, of those User Manuals.

462. Philips' User Manuals for the Recalled Devices contained an express warranty providing that the Recalled Devices "shall be free from defects of workmanship and materials and will perform in accordance with the product specifications for a period of two (2) years from the date of sale."⁴¹⁴

463. Philips breached this express warranty in connection with the sale and distribution of Recalled Devices. At the point of sale, the Recalled Devices, while appearing normal, contained latent defects as set forth in more detail above, rendering them unsuitable and unsafe for personal use.

464. Further, through Philips' public statements, descriptions, and promises relating to the Recalled Devices, Philips expressly warranted that the products were safe and effective for their intended use.

465. Had Plaintiffs known the Recalled Devices were unsafe for use, they would not have used them.

466. Plaintiffs reasonably expected that the Recalled Devices were safe for their ordinary and intended use. Had Plaintiffs known the Recalled Devices were defective, unsafe for use, and exposed them to the Foam Toxins, they would not have used them.

⁴¹⁴ See, e.g., Warranty Exemplars: DreamStation (Exhibit "47" hereto), at 29; REMstar SE (Exhibit "48" hereto), at 21; Trilogy 100 (Exhibit "49" hereto), at 163.

467. Philips has breached its warranty and refused to provide appropriate warranty relief notwithstanding the risks of using the Recalled Devices.

468. To the extent privity may be required, Plaintiffs can establish privity with Philips or alternatively, Plaintiffs can establish that they fall into an exception to a privity requirement.

469. Plaintiffs relied on Philips' warranties and dealt directly with Philips through the exchange of warranty and recall information.

470. Plaintiffs were foreseeable and intended third-party beneficiaries of Philips' sale of the Recalled Devices, and/or of contracts between Philips and the distributors or sellers of the Recalled Devices.

471. The Recalled Devices are medical devices that affect human health and life; and therefore, they implicate the broad public policy of protecting human health and life.

472. Enforcement of a privity requirement would unfairly prejudice Plaintiffs, who relied on Philips' warranties and dealt directly with Philips through the exchange of warranty and recall information.

473. In addition, any purported durational limit to the warranties would be procedurally and substantively unconscionable and otherwise unenforceable.

474. An attempted durational limit would be procedurally unconscionable because Philips unilaterally imposed the time limitation on the warranties, without affording Plaintiffs any bargaining authority. Indeed, the limitation was drafted by Philips unilaterally, and it was presented to Plaintiffs as a settled term in the User Manual issued for each Recalled Device on a "take it or leave it" basis. As such, Plaintiffs had no meaningful choice in setting any temporal limitation on the warranty.

475. Such a limitation would be substantively unconscionable because there was a substantial disparity in the parties' relative bargaining power, which Philips used to craft a warranty that unreasonably favors it over the Plaintiff. As Plaintiffs allege, prior to and at the time it sold the Recalled Devices to Plaintiffs, Philips was aware of the latent defect regarding PE-PUR foam degradation in the Recalled Devices. Yet, Philips suppressed information concerning the latent defect from Plaintiffs. If a durational limit were enforceable, it would mean Philips had abused its superior knowledge of the Defect to manipulate the temporal limits of the warranties in such a manner so that it could avoid coverage relating to the latent defect while it continued manufacturing and selling the Recalled Devices containing PE-PUR foam, including to Plaintiffs. Plaintiffs had no notice or ability to detect the latent defect.

476. Relatedly, due to Philips' knowing concealment of facts and information concerning the latent defect in the Recalled Devices, any purported durational limitation on the warranties would be tolled or waived. Philips' affirmative acts of concealment were designed to prevent any inquiry concerning the Recalled Devices and to induce Plaintiffs, who did not have notice of or the ability to detect the latent defect, to purchase, lease, and/or use the Recalled Devices that purportedly had the temporal limitation on the warranties.

477. In addition, any attempt by Philips to limit the term of the warranties should not be enforced given that the language purporting to set forth the limitation was not presented to Plaintiffs in a clear and conspicuous manner.

478. Plaintiffs are not required to give pre-suit notice to Philips and to the extent that any pre-suit notice was purportedly required, Plaintiffs have complied or substantially complied with all applicable notice requirements or are otherwise excused from compliance for this proceeding. First, Philips had notice of the type and source of claims in this matter for years. In

addition, at a minimum, on September 8, 2021, and on May 16, 2022, Plaintiffs involved in this multi-district litigation, through counsel, sent Philips a letter complying with any required pre-suit notification requirements. Additional notice letters were served on Philips before this MDL was formed. These letters put Philips on notice of the demands of the Plaintiffs, and Philips' responses made clear that Philips refused to acknowledge and cure the violations in a manner that would compensate Plaintiffs for all the losses they have suffered as a result of Philips' conduct. Philips has failed to remedy its unlawful misconduct and it is clear that any additional notice would be futile. In addition, any obligation to provide pre-suit should be excused because Philips does not maintain a place of business in many of the jurisdictions or does not keep assets within those jurisdictions.

479. Philips has refused to provide appropriate warranty relief notwithstanding the risks of using the Recalled Devices. Plaintiffs reasonably expected that the Recalled Devices were safe for their ordinary and intended use.

480. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' breach of its express warranties, Plaintiffs have suffered serious and debilitating injuries.

481. In addition, as a direct and proximate cause of Philips' breach of its express warranties, Plaintiffs may suffer additional serious and debilitating illnesses or injuries, including various cancers, in the future as a result of exposure to the Foam Toxins.

482. Plaintiffs demand judgment against Philips and request compensatory damages, punitive damages, medical monitoring, interest, costs of suit, attorneys' fees, and such other relief as the Court deems equitable and just.

COUNT XI

BREACH OF THE IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY
(All Jurisdictions except Connecticut, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Washington, and Wisconsin)

483. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations set forth throughout the Complaint as if set forth herein and further allege as follows:

484. This claim is brought against the Philips Defendants.

485. The implied warranty of merchantability, contained in U.C.C. § 2-314, has been codified in each state. *See, e.g.*, Ala. Code § 7-2-314, *et seq.*; Alaska Stat. § 45.02.314, *et seq.*; Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 47-2314, *et seq.*; Ark. Code Ann. § 4-2-314, *et seq.*; Cal. Com. Code § 2314, *et seq.*; Colo. Rev. Stat. § 4-2-314, *et seq.*; Del. Code Ann. tit. 6, § 2-314, *et seq.*; D.C. Code Ann. § 28:2-314, *et seq.*; O.C.G.A. § 11-2-314, *et seq.*; Haw. Rev. Stat. § 490:2-314, *et seq.*; Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. Ch. 810, 5/2-314, *et seq.*; Ind. Code Ann. § 26-1-2-314, *et seq.*; Iowa Code Ann. § 554.2314, *et seq.*; Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 11, § 2-314, *et seq.*; Md. Code Ann., Com. Law § 2-314, *et seq.*; Mass. Gen. Laws Ann. Ch. 106, § 2-314, *et seq.*; Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. § 440.2314, *et seq.*; Minn. Stat. Ann. § 336.2-314, *et seq.*; Mo. Rev. Stat. § 400.2-314, *et seq.*; Mont. Code Ann. § 30-2-314, *et seq.*; Neb. Rev. Stat. § 2-314, *et seq.*; Nev. Rev. Stat. § 104.2314, *et seq.*; N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 382-A:2-314, *et seq.*; N.M. Stat. Ann. § 55-2-314, *et seq.*; N.Y. U.C.C. Law § 2-314, *et seq.*; N.C. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 25-2-314, *et seq.*; N.D. Cent. Code § 41-02-31, *et seq.*; Okla. Stat. tit. 12A, § 2-314, *et seq.*; Or. Rev. Stat. § 72.3140, *et seq.*; R.I. Gen. Laws § 6A-2-314, *et seq.*; S.C. Code Ann. § 36-2-314, *et seq.*; S.D. Codified Laws § 57A-2-314, *et seq.*; Tex. Bus. & Com. Code § 2.314, *et seq.*; Utah Code Ann. § 70A-2-314, *et seq.*; Va. Code Ann. § 8.2-314, *et seq.*; Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 9A, § 2-314, *et seq.*; W. Va. Code § 46-2-314, *et seq.*; and Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 34.1-2-314, *et seq.*

486. Philips has, at all times, been a merchant with respect to the products which were sold to Plaintiffs, under U.C.C. §§ 2-104 and 2-314, as codified in each state; and was in the business of selling such products.

487. Pursuant to U.C.C. § 2-314, as codified in each state, each Recalled Device sold by Philips comes with an implied warranty that it will be merchantable and fit for the ordinary purpose for which it would be used.

488. The ordinary intended purpose of the Recalled Devices—and the purpose for which they were marketed, promoted, and sold—was to help people breathe. The Recalled Devices were not fit for that use—or any other use—because using the Recalled Device for breathing assistance exposed the user to Foam Toxins as a result of the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. When used as intended, the Recalled Devices were unsuitable and unsafe for personal use.

489. Philips breached its implied warranty of merchantability because the Recalled Devices were not in merchantable condition when sold, were defective when sold, and/or did not possess even the most basic degree of fitness for ordinary use.

490. Plaintiffs were injured as a direct and proximate result of Philips' breach of its implied warranty of merchantability because, had they been aware of the unmerchantable condition of the Recalled Devices, they would not have bought them, leased them, and/or used them and jeopardized their health.

491. To the extent that privity may be required, Plaintiffs can establish privity with Philips, or, alternatively, can establish that they fall into an exception to a privity requirement.

492. Plaintiffs relied on Philips' warranties and dealt directly with Philips through the exchange of warranty and recall information.

493. Plaintiffs were foreseeable and intended third-party beneficiaries of Philips' sale of the Recalled Devices, and/or of contracts between Philips and the distributors or sellers of the Recalled Devices.

494. The Recalled Devices are products, such as medical devices, that affect human health and life; and therefore, they implicate the broad public policy of protecting human health and life.

495. Enforcement of a privity requirement would unfairly prejudice Plaintiffs, who relied on Philips' warranties and dealt directly with Philips through the exchange of warranty and recall information.

496. In addition, any purported durational limit to the implied warranty of merchantability would be procedurally and substantively unconscionable and otherwise unenforceable.

497. An attempted durational limit would be procedurally unconscionable because Philips unilaterally imposed the time limitation on the implied warranty of merchantability, without affording Plaintiffs any bargaining authority. Indeed, the limitation was drafted by Philips, without any input or consent from Plaintiffs, and it was presented to Plaintiffs as a settled term in the User Manual issued for each Recalled Device. As such, Plaintiffs had no meaningful choice in setting any temporal limitation on the warranty.

498. Such a limitation would be substantively unconscionable because there was a substantial disparity in the parties' relative bargaining power. As Plaintiffs allege, prior to and at the time it sold the Recalled Devices to Plaintiffs, Philips was aware of the latent defect regarding PE-PUR foam degradation in the Recalled Devices. Yet, Philips suppressed information concerning the latent defect from Plaintiffs. If a durational limit existed, it would mean Philips had

abused its superior knowledge of the Defect to manipulate the temporal limits of the implied warranty of merchantability in such a manner so that it could avoid coverage relating to the latent defect while it continued manufacturing and selling the Recalled Devices containing PE-PUR foam, including to Plaintiffs. Plaintiffs had no notice or ability to detect the latent defect.

499. Relatedly, due to Philips' knowing concealment of facts and information concerning the latent defect in the Recalled Devices, any purported durational limitation on the implied warranty of merchantability would be tolled or waived. Philips' affirmative acts of concealment were designed to prevent any inquiry concerning the Recalled Devices and to induce Plaintiffs, who did not have notice of or the ability to detect the latent defect, to purchase, lease, and/or use the Recalled Devices that purportedly had the temporal limitation on the implied warranty of merchantability in place.

500. In addition, any attempt by Philips to limit the term of the implied warranty of merchantability should not be enforced given that the language purporting to set forth the limitation was not presented to Plaintiffs in a clear and conspicuous manner.

501. Plaintiffs are not required to give pre-suit notice to Philips and to the extent that any pre-suit notice was purportedly required, Plaintiffs have complied or substantially complied with all applicable notice requirements or are otherwise excused from compliance for this proceeding. First, Philips had notice of the type and source of claims in this matter for years. In addition, at a minimum, on September 8, 2021, and on May 16, 2022, Plaintiffs involved in this multi-district litigation, through counsel, sent Philips a letter complying with any required pre-suit notification requirements. Additional notice letters were served on Philips before this MDL was formed. These letters put Philips on notice of the demands of the Plaintiffs, and Philips' responses made clear that Philips refused to acknowledge and cure the violations in a manner that would

compensate Plaintiffs for all the losses they have suffered as a result of Philips' conduct. Philips has failed to remedy its unlawful misconduct and it is clear that any additional notice would be futile. In addition, any obligation to provide pre-suit should be excused because Philips does not maintain a place of business in many of the jurisdictions or does not keep assets within those jurisdictions.

502. Philips has refused to provide appropriate warranty relief notwithstanding the risks of using the Recalled Devices. Plaintiffs reasonably expected that the Recalled Devices were safe for their ordinary and intended use.

503. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' breach of its implied warranties, Plaintiffs have been injured and suffered damages, in that their use of the Recalled Devices increased their risk of developing cancer, cardiac injuries, respiratory issues, kidney injuries, adverse effects to other organs, and other illnesses.

504. As a direct and proximate cause of Philips' breach of its implied warranties, Plaintiffs have suffered serious and debilitating injuries.

505. In addition, as a direct and proximate cause of Philips' conduct, Plaintiffs may suffer additional serious and debilitating illnesses or injuries, including various cancers, in the future as a result of exposure to the Foam Toxins.

506. Plaintiffs demand judgment against Philips and request compensatory damages, punitive damages, medical monitoring, interest, costs of suit, attorneys' fees, and such other relief as the Court deems equitable and just.

COUNT XII
BREACH OF THE IMPLIED WARRANTY OF USABILITY
(All Jurisdictions except Connecticut, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Washington, and Wisconsin)

507. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations set forth throughout the Complaint as if set forth herein and further allege as follows:

508. This claim is brought against the Philips Defendants.

509. The implied warranty of usability arises under U.C.C. § 2-314 which has been codified in each state. *See, e.g.*, Ala. Code § 7-2-314, *et seq.*; Alaska Stat. § 45.02.314, *et seq.*; Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 47-2314, *et seq.*; Ark. Code Ann. § 4-2-314, *et seq.*; Cal. Com. Code § 2314, *et seq.*; Colo. Rev. Stat. § 4-2-314, *et seq.*; Del. Code Ann. tit. 6, § 2-314, *et seq.*; D.C. Code Ann. § 28:2-314, *et seq.*; O.C.G.A. § 11-2-314, *et seq.*; Haw. Rev. Stat. § 490:2-314, *et seq.*; Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. Ch. 810, 5/2-314, *et seq.*; Ind. Code Ann. § 26-1-2-314, *et seq.*; Iowa Code Ann. § 554.2314, *et seq.*; Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 11, § 2-314, *et seq.*; Md. Code Ann., Com. Law § 2-314, *et seq.*; Mass. Gen. Laws Ann. Ch. 106, § 2-314, *et seq.*; Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. § 440.2314, *et seq.*; Minn. Stat. Ann. § 336.2-314, *et seq.*; Mo. Rev. Stat. § 400.2-314, *et seq.*; Mont. Code Ann. § 30-2-314, *et seq.*; Neb. Rev. Stat. § 2-314, *et seq.*; Nev. Rev. Stat. § 104.2314, *et seq.*; N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 382-A:2-314, *et seq.*; N.M. Stat. Ann. § 55-2-314, *et seq.*; N.Y. U.C.C. Law § 2-314, *et seq.*; N.C. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 25-2-314, *et seq.*; N.D. Cent. Code § 41-02-31, *et seq.*; Okla. Stat. tit. 12A, § 2-314, *et seq.*; Or. Rev. Stat. § 72.3140, *et seq.*; R.I. Gen. Laws § 6A-2-314, *et seq.*; S.C. Code Ann. § 36-2-314, *et seq.*; S.D. Codified Laws § 57A-2-314, *et seq.*; Tex. Bus. & Com. Code § 2.314, *et seq.*; Utah Code Ann. § 70A-2-314, *et seq.*; Va. Code Ann. § 8.2-314, *et seq.*; Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 9A, § 2-314, *et seq.*; W. Va. Code § 46-2-314, *et seq.*; and Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 34.1-2-314, *et seq.*

510. Philips has, at all times, been a merchant with respect to the products which were sold to Plaintiffs, under U.C.C. §§ 2-104 and 2-314, as codified in each state; and was in the business of selling such products.

511. By operation of law, Philips, as the manufacturer of the Recalled Devices and as the provider of a limited warranty for the Recalled Devices, impliedly warranted to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were usable for their ordinary and intended use.

512. Such implied warranty arises under U.C.C. § 2-314(3) as adopted in each state.

513. Through usage of trade, manufacturers of medical devices, such as the Recalled Devices, impliedly warrant that their products are usable for the end consumer.

514. The ordinary intended use of the Recalled Devices was to help people breathe. The Recalled Devices were not fit for that use—or any other use—because using the Recalled Device for breathing assistance exposed the user to Foam Toxins as a result of the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. When used for their ordinary and intended use, the Recalled Devices were unsuitable and unsafe, and, thus, adulterated.

515. Philips breached its implied warranty of usability because the Recalled Devices were not usable for their ordinary and intended use and were not usable for the end consumer. At the point of sale, the Recalled Devices while appearing normal—contained the Defect rendering them unusable.

516. Philips, its agents, and employees knew, or should have known, that the Recalled Devices suffered from a defect that causes negative health effects and/or places persons at risk for negative health effects to such an extent that the products are unusable.

517. Philips' Recall announcement instructed Plaintiffs to not use Recalled Devices because of the health risks illustrating that the Recalled Devices are unusable and worthless.

518. Philips has refused to provide appropriate warranty relief notwithstanding the risks of using the Recalled Devices. Plaintiffs reasonably expected that the Recalled Devices were usable for their ordinary and intended use.

519. Had Plaintiffs known that Philips had breached the implied warranty of usability for their Recalled Devices, they would not have used the Recalled Devices nor would they have purchased or leased the Recalled Devices.

520. To the extent privity may be required, Plaintiffs can establish privity with Philips, or, alternatively, can establish that they fall into an exception to a privity requirement.

521. Plaintiffs relied on Philips' warranties and dealt directly with Philips through the exchange of warranty and recall information.

522. Plaintiffs were foreseeable and intended third-party beneficiaries of Philips' sale of the Recalled Devices, and/or of contracts between Philips and the distributors or sellers of the Recalled Devices.

523. The Recalled Devices are products, such as medical devices, that affect human health and life; and therefore, they implicate the broad public policy of protecting human health and life.

524. Enforcement of a privity requirement would unfairly prejudice Plaintiffs, who relied on Philips' warranties and dealt directly with Philips through the exchange of warranty and recall information.

525. In addition, any purported durational limit to the implied warranty of usability would be procedurally and substantively unconscionable and otherwise unenforceable.

526. An attempted durational limit would be procedurally unconscionable because Philips unilaterally imposed the time limitation on the implied warranty of usability, without

affording Plaintiffs any bargaining authority. Indeed, the limitation was drafted by Philips, without any input or consent from Plaintiffs, and it was presented to Plaintiffs as a settled term in the User Manual issued for each Recalled Device. As such, Plaintiffs had no meaningful choice in setting any temporal limitation on the warranty.

527. Such a limitation would be substantively unconscionable because there was a substantial disparity in the parties' relative bargaining power. As Plaintiffs allege, prior to and at the time it sold the Recalled Devices to Plaintiffs, Philips was aware of the latent defect regarding PE-PUR foam degradation in the Recalled Devices. Yet, Philips suppressed information concerning the latent defect from Plaintiffs. If a durational limit existed, it would mean Philips had abused its superior knowledge of the Defect to manipulate the temporal limits of the implied warranty of usability in such a manner so that it could avoid coverage relating to the latent defect while it continued manufacturing and selling the Recalled Devices containing PE-PUR foam, including to Plaintiff. Plaintiffs had no notice or ability to detect the latent defect.

528. Relatedly, due to Philips' knowing concealment of facts and information concerning the latent defect in the Recalled Devices, any purported durational limitation on the implied warranty of usability would be tolled or waived. Philips' affirmative acts of concealment were designed to prevent any inquiry concerning the Recalled Devices and to induce Plaintiffs, who did not have notice of or the ability to detect the latent defect, to purchase and/or use the Recalled Devices that purportedly had the temporal limitation on the implied warranty of usability in place.

529. In addition, any attempt by Philips to limit the term of the implied warranty of usability should not be enforced given that the language purporting to set forth the limitation was not presented to Plaintiffs in a clear and conspicuous manner.

530. Plaintiffs are not required to give pre-suit notice to Philips and to the extent that any pre-suit notice was purportedly required, Plaintiffs have complied or substantially complied with all applicable notice requirements or are otherwise excused from compliance for this proceeding. First, Philips had notice of the type and source of claims in this matter for years. In addition, at a minimum, on September 8, 2021, and on May 16, 2022, Plaintiffs involved in this multi-district litigation, through counsel, sent Philips a letter complying with any required pre-suit notification requirements. Additional notice letters were served on Philips before this MDL was formed. These letters put Philips on notice of the demands of the Plaintiffs, and Philips' responses made clear that Philips refused to acknowledge and cure the violations in a manner that would compensate Plaintiffs for all the losses they have suffered as a result of Philips' conduct. Philips has failed to remedy its unlawful misconduct and it is clear that any additional notice would be futile. In addition, any obligation to provide pre-suit should be excused because Philips does not maintain a place of business in many of the jurisdictions or does not keep assets within those jurisdictions.

531. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' breach of its implied warranties, Plaintiffs have been injured and suffered damages, in that their use of the Recalled Devices increased their risk of developing cancer, cardiac injuries, respiratory issues, kidney injuries, adverse effects to other organs, and other illnesses.

532. As a direct and proximate cause of Philips' breach of its implied warranties, Plaintiffs have suffered serious and debilitating injuries.

533. In addition, as a direct and proximate cause of Philips' conduct, Plaintiffs may suffer additional serious and debilitating illnesses or injuries, including various cancers, in the future as a result of exposure to the Foam Toxins.

534. Plaintiffs demand judgment against Philips and request compensatory damages, punitive damages, medical monitoring, interest, costs of suit, attorneys' fees, and such other relief as the Court deems equitable and just.

COUNT XIII
COMMON LAW FRAUD BY OMISSION
(All Jurisdictions except Connecticut, Indiana, Louisiana, and New Jersey)

535. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations set forth throughout the Complaint as if set forth herein and further allege as follows:

536. This claim is brought against the Philips Defendants.

537. As set forth more fully above, Philips marketed and sold the Recalled Devices as breathing assistance devices that helped users breathe by, among other things, pumping clean air into users' lungs when, in fact, Philips knew that the Recalled Devices were defective in that they had the potential to pump toxic fumes and foam debris into users' lungs as a result of the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam.

538. In the United States, Philips sold the Recalled Devices through intermediaries, frequently DMEs. To drive sales and increase profits, Philips [REDACTED]

[REDACTED].⁴¹⁵

539. To drive up revenue, Philips promoted awareness of sleep apnea and the Recalled Devices to end users directly.⁴¹⁶

540. Philips knew of the Defect as far back as 2008. Indeed, as alleged above, there were user complaints dating back to 2008 and Philips tested and studied the Recalled Devices and foam

⁴¹⁵ Transcript of Deposition of Mark D'Angelo ("D'Angelo Tr.") at 142:17-150:4, 151:6-18, 166:4-12 (select excerpts of the D'Angelo Transcript are attached hereto as Exhibit "165").

⁴¹⁶ *Id.* at 151:6-18.

degradation in the years since – repeatedly stating in internal test reports and communications that PE-PUR foam degraded when the Recalled Devices were used as intended. *See, e.g.*, ¶¶7, 11, 166, 168, 171-175, 181-186. Deposition testimony from Philips employees taken to-date has confirmed, among other things, that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] 417

541. Because of the Defect, the Recalled Devices have the potential to blow numerous hazardous toxins and foam debris into users’ lungs which can cause serious health conditions and even death. Indeed, the FDA found that Recalled Devices posed “an unreasonable risk of substantial harm.” Philips knew that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users.

542. The Defect, *i.e.*, that the PE-PUR foam in the Recalled Devices was susceptible to degradation and off-gassing that resulted in users inhaling toxic fumes and particles was material to Plaintiffs and all users of Recalled Devices, as well as their physicians.

543. Any reasonable person, including Plaintiffs, would find information that impacted on their health and well-being, such as the serious adverse health risks (including death) associated with the Defect and the use of the Recalled Devices, to be important when deciding whether to use those Recalled Devices. This is especially true given the existence of comparable devices on the market from other manufacturers that did not contain a foam degradation defect that rendered them unreasonably dangerous. No Plaintiff, user of Recalled Devices, physician, or anyone else would have considered the Defect to be immaterial.

⁴¹⁷ *See* Transcript of Deposition of Vaishali Hegde (“Hegde Tr.”) at 149:2-152:20 (select excerpts of the Hegde Transcript are attached hereto as Exhibit “166”); *see also* Transcript of Deposition of Hisham Elzayat (“Elzayat Tr.”) at 140:18-151:4 (select excerpts of the Elzayat Transcript are attached hereto as Exhibit “167”) (filed under seal).

544. Philips knew that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] 418

545. Despite its knowledge [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] 419

546. When asked about events [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] 420

In addition, Philips' documents show that despite knowledge [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] 421

⁴¹⁸ D'Angelo Tr. (Exhibit "165") at 166:4-12.

⁴¹⁹ See Exhibit "106"; D'Angelo Tr. (Exhibit "165") at 163:17-164:11, 207:3-16.

⁴²⁰ D'Angelo Tr. (Exhibit "165") at 207:3-16.

⁴²¹ See Hegde Tr. (Exhibit "166") at 117:5-25, 119:13-124:11 ([REDACTED])

547. Philips also failed to disclose any risks associated with using SoClean or any other ozone product with any of the Recalled Devices.⁴²²

548. Philips not only failed to disclose this material information [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED].⁴²⁴

549. Philips had many opportunities to disclose [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] These opportunities for disclosure include:

- a. The packaging of each Recalled Device (which would have reached every Plaintiff);
- b. The label on the bottom of each Recalled Device that contains the model and serial number among other information (which would have reached every Plaintiff);
- c. In the user manuals and other guides that came with each of the Recalled Devices, these manuals already include information on how to use the

⁴²² D’Angelo Tr. (Exhibit “165”) at 282:10-283:8.

⁴²³ See [REDACTED]

⁴²⁴ [REDACTED]

machines, how to clean the machines, and other product warnings and safety information which would have made it an easy and natural place to disclose the Defect (it would have reached all Plaintiffs);⁴²⁵

- d. In the direct-to-consumer marketing promoting the use of the Recalled Devices;
- e. Various Philips websites, including Philips' main website, Respiroics' website, and www.sleepapnea.com, a website Philips operates to educate patients about sleep apnea and its CPAP and BiPAP machines;⁴²⁶
- f. Any of the numerous press releases and product announcements over many years made by Philips about the Recalled Devices;⁴²⁷ and
- g. At any of the tradeshows Philips attended to promote Recalled Devices to healthcare providers (the information would have been disclosed to doctors, hospitals, DMEs and other healthcare industry professionals which eventually would have led to disclosure to users such as Plaintiffs).

550. In addition, Philips had other avenues available for disclosure of the Defect:

- a. Internal Philips emails show [REDACTED]⁴²⁸
- b. Internal Philips Microsoft Teams Chats reveal [REDACTED]⁴²⁹ and

⁴²⁵ See, e.g., Exhibit "47"; Exhibit "48"; Exhibit "49"; see also DreamStation BiPAP autoSV – Patient Welcome Guide, PHILIPS RS DFS-00003401 (attached hereto as Exhibit "173"); [REDACTED]

⁴²⁶ <https://web.archive.org/web/20190704143504/https://www.sleepapnea.com/products/dream-family/> (last visited Feb. 7, 2024) ("Introducing the Dream Family" of Recalled Devices).

⁴²⁷ See, e.g., BiPAP System from Respiroics Tackles Complicated Breathing Cycles, https://www.medgadget.com/2010/01/bipap_system_from_respiroics_tackles_complicated_breathing_cycles.html (Jan. 6, 2010); Philips' Care Orchestrator to Connect Trilogy Ventilators to Advance Care for Patients with COPD, Other Respiratory Conditions, <https://sleepreviewmag.com/uncategorized/philips-care-orchestrator-connect-trilogy-ventilators-advance-care-patients-copd-respiratory-conditions/> (July 21, 2016); Philips unveils non-invasive ventilator for COPD patients, <https://www.medicaldevice-network.com/news/philips-ventilator-copd-patients/> (Nov. 5, 2020).

⁴²⁸ See, e.g., [REDACTED]

⁴²⁹ See, e.g., [REDACTED]

c. Emails from Philips' internal [REDACTED]

⁴³⁰

551. Notably, Philips could have disclosed the Defect in its marketing:

a.

[REDACTED]

b. Philips markets not only to physicians and DMEs but directly to businesses and consumers and users (such as Plaintiffs). The Business Leader for Philips RS's Obstructive Sleep Apnea Group said [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] that Philips did, indeed, "have direct to business marketing," "had a sales force," "attended conferences," and "made publications."⁴³² Any one of these avenues would have been places where Philips could have, and should have, disclosed the Defect.

c. In addition, as part of Philips' marketing function with the sleep group, "[t]here was a marketing function that . . . was, like, a master marketing group. They were -- they had centers of excellence. . . It would be like our ad agency or whatever. *So they certainly would deliver the message that we wanted or they would help us generate messaging.*"⁴³³

⁴³⁰ See, e.g., [REDACTED]

⁴³¹ See [REDACTED]

⁴³² D'Angelo Tr. (Exhibit "165") at 147:12-17, 148:8-15, 149:4-16, 151:6-18.

⁴³³ *Id.* at 155:14-156:6 (emphasis added).

552. For example, Philips' consumer marketing for the DreamStation Go device [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] .⁴³⁴

553. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] .⁴³⁵

554. Philips directly targeted [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] .⁴³⁶

555. Philips knew that failing to disclose the material information (the Defect), omitting the material information from all of its communication, and active concealment of this material information was false, deceptive, inadequate, and misleading.

556. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

434 [REDACTED]

435 [REDACTED]

436 [REDACTED]

437 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] 438

557. Philips intentionally hid the Defect from the general public, consumers, users (including Plaintiffs), doctors (including Plaintiffs’ physicians), DMEs, and others because if it had disclosed that information, Philips would have suffered financially. The most direct and straightforward financial harm to Philips would have occurred because if Philips had disclosed the Defect, among other things, consumers (including Plaintiffs) would not have bought the Recalled Devices, users (including Plaintiffs) would not have used the Recalled Devices, and doctors (including Plaintiffs’ physicians) would not have prescribed the Recalled Devices.

558. In addition, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] 440

559. Philips made a conscious and intentional choice to not disclose, omit and actively conceal the Defect from everyone until April of 2021 (and only after Philips announced a market substitute – a new iteration of the DreamStation that did not contain the hazardous PE-PUR foam).

560. By failing to disclose, omitting, and concealing the Defect, Philips intentionally, knowingly, and recklessly allowed its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures to mislead Plaintiffs, and their physicians,

438 [REDACTED]

⁴³⁹ D’Angelo Tr. (Exhibit “165”) at 163:17-164:1.

⁴⁴⁰ *Id.* at 166:4-12.

into justifiably and reasonably believing that the Recalled Devices were safe for use and free from an unreasonably dangerous Defect.

561. Plaintiffs justifiably and reasonably relied on Philips' failure to disclose and omissions and used the Recalled Devices. Reasonable consumers and users would have been expected to rely on these omissions and failure to disclose, in part, because they are omissions that seriously impact users' health and well-being.

562. Philips had a duty to disclose the material information (the Defect) to, among others, Plaintiffs and their physicians.

563. Philips was under a duty to disclose the serious health risks posed to users of the Recalled Devices because: (a) Philips had superior knowledge with respect to the Defect and any related health effects; (b) Philips was in a superior position to know the risks associated with the use of the Recalled Devices; (c) Philips was in a superior position to determine whether or not to disclose or conceal information regarding the Recalled Devices in its packaging, labels, advertising, websites, and other communications and disclosures; (d) Philips had a duty to fully disclose all facts related to the serious health risks to users posed by the Recalled Devices; (e) Philips knew that Plaintiffs and their physicians could not reasonably have been expected to learn or discover the Defect or serious health risks posed by use of the Recalled Devices prior to using, purchasing, leasing, paying for, recommending, and/or prescribing the Recalled Devices; and (f) Philips has a duty to disclose information related to the health and safety of its products, including the Recalled Devices.

564. In addition, Philips held itself out as a trusted brand and “global leader in the sleep and respiratory markets”⁴⁴¹ promising consumers that they will “[b]reathe easier, sleep more naturally.”⁴⁴² Philips assured consumers that its “sleep therapy systems are designed with the needs of care practitioners and patients in mind,” and that its “quality systems reflect [Philips’] commitment to providing enhanced patient comfort,” among other things.⁴⁴³ And Philips has long advertised its CPAP and BiPAP Machines as “clinically proven” treatment for sleep disorders.⁴⁴⁴ Having made these “partial” statements with respect to the Recalled Devices, Philips had a duty to disclose other material information, namely information related to the Defect and related health risks, that rendered the partial statements more accurate.

565. Even though Philips had a duty to disclose the Defect, it did not disclose the Defect until April of 2021.

566. Philips’ fraudulent conduct actually and proximately caused harm to Plaintiffs because absent Philips’ failure to disclose, omissions, and active concealment, Plaintiffs would have behaved differently and would not have purchased, chosen, or used the Recalled Devices. In addition, had Philips disclosed the Defect, no doctor would have prescribed the Recalled Devices. No Plaintiff and no Plaintiff’s physician would have chosen a Recalled Device over a comparable device from another manufacturer that did not suffer from the Defect.

567. As a direct and proximate result of Philips’ fraudulent conduct, Plaintiffs have been

⁴⁴¹ See Philips Respironics website – About Philips Respironics, http://www.respironics.com/product_libraryhttp://www.respironics.com/product_library (Exhibit “101”).

⁴⁴² *Id.*

⁴⁴³ See <https://www.usa.philips.com/healthcare/solutions/sleep/sleep-therapy> (Exhibit “102”).

⁴⁴⁴ *Id.*

injured and suffered damages, in that their use of the Recalled Devices increased their risk of developing cancer, respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, and other illnesses.

568. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' fraudulent conduct, Plaintiffs have suffered serious and debilitating injuries and other economic harm.

569. In addition, as a direct and proximate cause of Philips' fraudulent conduct, Plaintiffs may suffer additional serious and debilitating illnesses or injuries, including various cancers, in the future as a result of exposure to the Foam Toxins and particulate matter.

570. Therefore, Plaintiffs demand judgment against Philips and request compensatory damages, punitive damages, medical monitoring, interest, costs of suit, attorneys' fees, and such other relief as the Court deems equitable and just.

COUNT XIV
NEGLIGENT MISREPRESENTATION
(All Jurisdictions except Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, Minnesota, North Carolina, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia, and Washington)

571. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations set forth throughout the Complaint as if set forth herein and further allege as follows:

572. This claim is brought against the Philips Defendants.

573. As set forth more fully above, Philips marketed and sold the Recalled Devices as machines that would help users breathe by, among other things, pumping air into users' lungs. While selling and profiting from the Recalled Devices, Philips knew, or should have known, that they were defective in that they posed serious health risks to users who would potentially be inhaling toxic fumes as they used the machines due to the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. Philips intentionally concealed this material information from consumers, users, payors, prescribers, and other healthcare providers, including Plaintiffs and their physicians,

because to do otherwise would have resulted in users seeking safer alternatives to treat their breathing issues.

574. Philips concealed and failed to disclose in any of its marketing materials, advertising, packaging, and/or any other communication that the Recalled Devices were defective and would expose users to Foam Toxins as a result of the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. These material omissions were misleading and deceptive standing alone and were particularly deceptive in light of the fact that the Recalled Devices were sold as breathing assistance devices.

575. Philips had a duty to tell Plaintiffs and the public the truth about the risks and harms associated with the Recalled Devices.

576. Philips concealed from Plaintiffs and failed to disclose to them, material information regarding the serious health risks posed to users of the Recalled Devices by, among other things, failing to include material information in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

577. Philips was under a duty to disclose to, among others, Plaintiffs and their physicians, the serious health risks posed to users of the Recalled Devices because: (a) Philips was in a superior position to know the risks associated with the use of the Recalled Devices; (b) Philips was in a superior position to determine whether or not to disclose or conceal information regarding the Recalled Devices in its packaging, labels, advertising, websites, and other communications and disclosures; (c) Philips had a duty to fully disclose all facts related to the serious health risks to users posed by the Recalled Devices; (d) Philips knew that Plaintiffs and their physicians could not reasonably have been expected to learn or discover the serious health risks posed by use of the

Recalled Devices prior to using, purchasing, leasing, paying for, and/or recommending the Recalled Devices in general, and particularly given the representations, concealed material information, and omissions by Philips in its packaging, labels, advertising, websites, and other communications and disclosures; and (e) Philips has a duty to disclose information related to the health and safety of its products, including the Recalled Devices.

578. Philips breached its duty by falsely representing to Plaintiffs and the public that the Recalled Devices were safe for use when Defendants knew or should have known that the Recalled Devices were defective, and had not been properly or adequately tested.

579. Philips failed to exercise ordinary care in the representation of the Recalled Devices during its manufacturing, sale, testing, quality assurance, quality control, and/or distribution into interstate commerce, in that Philips negligently misrepresented the safety and efficacy of the devices.

580. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have suffered serious and debilitating injuries and other economic harm.

581. In addition, as a direct and proximate cause of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs may suffer additional serious and debilitating illnesses or injuries, including various cancers, in the future as a result of exposure to the Foam Toxins.

582. Plaintiffs demand judgment against Philips and request compensatory damages, punitive damages, medical monitoring, interest, costs of suit, attorneys' fees, and such other relief as the Court deems equitable and just.

COUNT XV
NEGLIGENCE *PER SE*

(All Jurisdictions except Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, Nevada, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, and Washington)

583. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations set forth throughout the Complaint as if set forth herein and further allege as follows:

584. This claim is brought against the Philips Defendants.

585. At all times, Philips had an obligation to comply with applicable statutes and regulations, including relevant and applicable statutes and regulations promulgated by the FDA.

586. Philips utilized the 510(k) submissions or letters to file to receive clearances for each of its Recalled Devices except the E30 ventilator which was marketed under an EUA.

587. Philips' actions as described herein violated applicable statutes and regulations related to, at a minimum, the 510(k) application process, including but not limited to 21 C.F.R. § 807, *et seq.*, and parallel state law requirements.

588. Philips' actions as described herein violated applicable statutes and regulations related to its duty to monitor, investigate, evaluate, and timely report issues with foam degradation, including 21 C.F.R. part 803 and 21 C.F.R. § 820.198, and parallel state law requirements.

589. Plaintiffs are within the class of persons that these statutes and regulations are intended to protect.

590. Plaintiffs' injuries and/or symptoms are the type of harm that these statutes and regulations are intended to prevent.

591. Philips' violations of the foregoing statutes and regulations, among others, constitute negligence *per se*.

592. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' negligence *per se*, Plaintiffs have suffered serious and debilitating injuries.

593. In addition, as a direct and proximate cause of Philips' negligence *per se*, Plaintiffs may suffer additional serious and debilitating illnesses or injuries, including various cancers, in the future as a result of exposure to the Foam Toxins.

594. Plaintiffs demand judgment against Philips and request compensatory damages, punitive damages, medical monitoring, interest, costs of suit, attorneys' fees, and such other relief as the Court deems equitable and just.

COUNT XVI
**CONSUMER FRAUD AND/OR UNFAIR AND
DECEPTIVE PRACTICES UNDER STATE LAW**

595. For Plaintiffs who have filed a Short Form Complaint and elected "Count XVI – Consumer Fraud and/or Unfair and Deceptive Practices Under State Law", the applicable state statute(s) will be determined at an appropriate time.

COUNT XVI(1)
VIOLATIONS OF ALABAMA DECEPTIVE TRADE PRACTICES ACT
Ala. Code § 8-19-1, *et seq.*

596. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations set forth throughout the Complaint as if set forth herein and further allege as follows:

597. This claim is brought against the Philips Defendants.

598. Philips is on notice that such claims may be asserted by Plaintiffs.

599. The Alabama Deceptive Trade Practices Act was created to protect consumers from unconscionable, false, misleading, or deceptive acts or practices in the conduct of trade or commerce. Ala. Code. Ann. § 8-19-5.

600. Plaintiffs are consumers who purchased, leased, or used Recalled Devices for personal and/or household purposes.

601. Under the Alabama Deceptive Trade Practices Act, Philips is the supplier, manufacturer, advertiser, and seller of the Recalled Devices, subject to liability under such legislation from fraudulent, unfair, deceptive, and unconscionable consumer sales practices. Philips marketed and advertised the Recalled Devices to consumers, physicians, and other healthcare entities in Alabama. In addition, in Alabama, Philips sold the Recalled Devices, shipped Recalled Devices, and otherwise engaged in trade or commerce, or conducted business, related to the Recalled Devices.

602. At all relevant times, Philips knew that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users—the FDA itself concluded that Philips was aware of foam degradation issues and yet delayed doing anything to rectify or mitigate the hazards. Indeed, beginning in at least 2008, and over time, Philips received hundreds of thousands of customer complaints regarding foam degradation in the Recalled Devices and, years later, received data from a variety of sources confirming foam degradation. In light of these customer complaints, Philips contacted its foam supplier in 2015 about the potential for degradation of PE-PUR foam and in 2016 the supplier confirmed such risks. Philips itself conducted testing in 2016, which determined that the PE-PUR foam was susceptible to degradation and off-gassing. Despite its knowledge that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users, Philips continued manufacturing the Recalled Devices with PE-PUR foam, and at no point prior to April 2021, when Philips first disclosed foam issues to its shareholders, did Philips even hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that could result in serious bodily injury.

603. As set forth more fully above, Philips marketed and sold the Recalled Devices as machines that would help users breathe by, among other things, pumping air into users' lungs. While selling and profiting from the Recalled Devices, Philips knew that they were defective in that they posed serious health risks to users who would potentially be inhaling toxic fumes as they used the machines due to the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. Philips intentionally concealed this material information from consumers, users, prescribers, and other healthcare providers, including Plaintiffs and their physicians, because to do otherwise would have resulted in users seeking safer alternatives to treat their breathing issues. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

604. Philips concealed and failed to disclose in any of its marketing materials, advertising, packaging, and/or any other communication that the Recalled Devices were defective and would expose users to Foam Toxins as a result of the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. For example, Philips has: (a) long advertised that its Recalled Devices were "clinically proven" treatments for sleep disorders; (b) held itself out as a trusted brand and global leader in the sleep and respiratory markets; and (c) recommended customers use a humidifier with their Recalled Devices despite knowing that warm, hot, and humid conditions contributed to rapid degradation of the PE-PUR foam in its Recalled Devices, all while simultaneously failing to hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that posed a risk of serious bodily injury until April 2021. These material omissions were misleading and deceptive standing alone and were particularly deceptive in light of the fact that the Recalled Devices were sold as breathing assistance devices.

605. Philips concealed from Plaintiffs and suppressed, omitted, and failed to disclose to them, material information regarding the serious health risks posed to users of the Recalled

Devices by, among other things, failing to include material information in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

606. By concealing, suppressing, omitting, and failing to disclose the Defect, Philips intentionally, knowingly, and recklessly allowed its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures to mislead Plaintiffs, and their physicians, into believing that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

607. Philips knew that its concealment and omissions regarding the Defect in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures were false, deceptive, inadequate, and misleading.

608. The information undisclosed and concealed by Philips was material. A reasonable person, including Plaintiffs, would find information that impacted on users' health and well-being, such as the serious adverse health risks associated with the use of the Recalled Devices, to be important when deciding whether to use the Recalled Devices.

609. Philips' conduct described herein constitutes the knowing and willful act, use, or employment of deception, false promise, misrepresentation, unfair practices, and the concealment, suppression, and omission of material facts in connection with the sale and advertisement of merchandise, the Recalled Devices, in trade or commerce in Alabama; and was made with the intention that Plaintiffs would rely upon such conduct in purchasing the Recalled Devices, significantly impacting consumers and making it unlawful under Ala. Code Ann. § 8-19-5, *et seq.*

610. Philips' conduct constituted, among other things, the following prohibited fraudulent, unconscionable, false, misleading, or deceptive acts or practices in the conduct of trade or commerce: (a) knowingly making a false representation as to the Recalled Devices

characteristics, ingredients, uses, or benefits, which they do not have; (b) misrepresenting that the Recalled Devices are of a particular standard, quality, grade, or that the goods are of a particular model when they are not; (c) advertising goods or services with intent not to sell them as advertised; (d) concealing, suppressing, or omitting material facts concerning goods or services which was known at the time of an advertisement or sale and intended to induce a customer to enter into a transaction; and (e) knowingly or recklessly engaging in other unconscionable, false, misleading, or deceptive acts or practices.

611. Philips' conduct was fraudulent and deceptive because the misrepresentations and omissions had the capacity or tendency to deceive and, in fact, did deceive reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs. Reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs, would have found it material to their purchasing, leasing, and use decisions that the PE-PUR foam in the Recalled Devices posed a risk of degradation and off-gassing that would subject users to potential serious health consequences. Knowledge of those facts would have been a substantial factor in Plaintiffs' decision to purchase, lease, and/or use the Recalled Devices.

612. Philips owed Plaintiffs a duty to disclose these facts because they were known and/or accessible exclusively to Philips (along with PolyTech and potentially other parties who are not Plaintiffs) who had exclusive and superior knowledge of the facts; because the facts would be material to reasonable consumers; because Philips actively concealed them; because Philips intended for consumers to rely on the omissions in question; and because the Recalled Devices pose an unreasonable risk of substantial bodily injury.

613. As a result of such deceptive packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures, Plaintiffs justifiably and reasonably relied on the omissions by Philips and used the Recalled Devices. Reasonable

consumers would have been expected to rely on these omissions, in part, because they are omissions that seriously impact users' health and well-being.

614. The actions and omissions of Philips are uncured or incurable.

615. Philips was put on notice of these issues by the investigation of the FDA, numerous complaints filed against Philips, and individual letters and communications from certain Plaintiffs and others within a reasonable amount of time after Philips' conduct was publicly disclosed.

616. Philips had actual knowledge of the defective and dangerous condition of the Recalled Devices and failed to take any action to cure those conditions.

617. Philips' conduct actually and proximately caused an ascertainable loss of money or property to Plaintiffs. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have been injured and suffered damages, in that their use of the Recalled Devices increased their risk of developing cancer, respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, and other illnesses.

618. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have suffered serious and debilitating injuries and other harm.

619. In addition, as a direct and proximate cause of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs may suffer additional serious and debilitating illnesses or injuries, including various cancers, in the future as a result of exposure to the Foam Toxins.

620. Accordingly, pursuant to Ala. Code Ann. § 8-19-10, *et seq.*, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover their actual damages. In addition, given the nature of Philips' conduct, Plaintiffs are

entitled to recover all available statutory, exemplary, treble, and/or punitive damages, costs of suit, and attorneys' fees based on the amount of time reasonable expended and equitable relief necessary, and all such other relief as the Court deems proper.

621. Philips does not maintain and place of business or keep assets within the state of Alabama, and for that reason, there is no obligation to provide pre-suit notice under the Alabama Deceptive Trade Practices Act in this case. Ala. Code Ann. § 8-19-10(e).

622. In any event, even if pre-suit notice were required, Plaintiffs have complied or substantially complied with all applicable notice requirements or are otherwise excused from compliance for this proceeding. Philips had notice of its violations for years. In addition, at a minimum, on September 8, 2021, and on May 16, 2022, numerous Plaintiffs involved in this multi-district litigation, through counsel, sent Philips a letter complying with any required pre-suit notification requirements. Additional notice letters were served on Philips by Plaintiffs before this MDL was formed. These letters put Philips on notice of demands of Plaintiffs and Philips' responses made clear that Philips refused to acknowledge and cure the violations in a manner that would compensate Plaintiffs for all the losses they have suffered as a result of Philips' misconduct. Philips has failed to remedy its unlawful conduct. Notice was provided, and any additional notice would be futile.

COUNT XVI(2)
VIOLATIONS OF ARIZONA CONSUMER FRAUD ACT
Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 44-1521, *et seq.*

623. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations set forth throughout the Complaint as if set forth herein and further allege as follows:

624. This claim is brought against the Philips Defendants.

625. Philips is on notice that such claims may be asserted by Plaintiffs.

626. The Arizona Consumer Fraud Act prohibits “the act, use or employment by any person of any deception, deceptive or unfair act or practice, fraud, false pretense, false promise, misrepresentation, or concealment, suppression or omission of any material fact with intent that others rely on such concealment, suppression or omission, in connection with the sale or advertisement of any merchandise whether or not any person has in fact been misled, deceived or damaged thereby, is declared to be an unlawful practice.” Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 44-1552.

627. Plaintiffs are consumers who purchased, leased, or used Recalled Devices for personal and/or household purposes.

628. Under the Arizona Consumer Fraud Act, Philips is the supplier, manufacturer, advertiser, and seller of the Recalled Devices, subject to liability under such legislation from fraudulent, unfair, deceptive, and unconscionable consumer sales practices. Philips marketed and advertised the Recalled Devices to consumers, physicians, and other healthcare entities in Arizona. In addition, in Arizona, Philips sold the Recalled Devices, shipped Recalled Devices, and otherwise engaged in trade or commerce, or conducted business, related to the Recalled Devices.

629. At all relevant times, Philips knew that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users—the FDA itself concluded that Philips was aware of foam degradation issues and yet delayed doing anything to rectify or mitigate the hazards. Indeed, beginning in at least 2008, and over time, Philips received hundreds of thousands of customer complaints regarding foam degradation in the Recalled Devices and, years later, received data from a variety of sources confirming foam degradation. In light of these customer complaints, Philips contacted its foam supplier in 2015 about the potential for degradation of PE-PUR foam and in 2016 the supplier confirmed such risks. Philips itself conducted testing in 2016, which determined that the PE-PUR foam was susceptible to degradation and off-gassing. Despite its knowledge that the Recalled

Devices posed serious health risks to users, Philips continued manufacturing the Recalled Devices with PE-PUR foam, and at no point prior to April 2021, when Philips first disclosed foam issues to its shareholders, did Philips even hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that could result in serious bodily injury.

630. As set forth more fully above, Philips marketed and sold the Recalled Devices as machines that would help users breathe by, among other things, pumping air into users' lungs. While selling and profiting from the Recalled Devices, Philips knew that they were defective in that they posed serious health risks to users who would potentially be inhaling toxic fumes as they used the machines due to the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. Philips intentionally concealed this material information from consumers, users, prescribers, and other healthcare providers, including Plaintiffs and their physicians, because to do otherwise would have resulted in users seeking safer alternatives to treat their breathing issues. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

631. Philips concealed and failed to disclose in any of its marketing materials, advertising, packaging, and/or any other communication that the Recalled Devices were defective and would expose users to Foam Toxins as a result of the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. For example, Philips has: (a) long advertised that its Recalled Devices were "clinically proven" treatments for sleep disorders; (b) held itself out as a trusted brand and global leader in the sleep and respiratory markets; and (c) recommended customers use a humidifier with their Recalled Devices despite knowing that warm, hot, and humid conditions contributed to rapid degradation of the PE-PUR foam in its Recalled Devices, all while simultaneously failing to hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that posed a risk of serious bodily injury until April 2021. These material omissions were misleading and deceptive standing alone

and were particularly deceptive in light of the fact that the Recalled Devices were sold as breathing assistance devices.

632. Philips concealed from Plaintiffs and failed to disclose to them, material information regarding the serious health risks posed to users of the Recalled Devices by, among other things, failing to include material information in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

633. By concealing and failing to disclose the Defect, Philips intentionally, knowingly, and recklessly allowed its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures to mislead Plaintiffs, and their physicians, into believing that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

634. Philips knew that its concealment and omissions regarding the Defect in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures were false, deceptive, inadequate, and misleading.

635. The information undisclosed and concealed by Philips was material. A reasonable person, including Plaintiffs, would find information that impacted on users' health and well-being, such as the serious adverse health risks associated with the use of the Recalled Devices, to be important when deciding whether to use the Recalled Devices.

636. Philips' conduct described herein constitutes the knowing and willful act, use, or employment of deception, false promise, misrepresentation, unfair practices, and the concealment, suppression, and omission of material facts in connection with the sale and advertisement of merchandise, the Recalled Devices, in trade or commerce in Arizona; and was made with the intention that Plaintiffs would rely upon such conduct in purchasing the Recalled Devices,

significantly impacting consumers and making it unlawful under Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 44-1521, *et seq.*

637. Philips' conduct was fraudulent and deceptive because the misrepresentations and omissions had the capacity or tendency to deceive and, in fact, did deceive reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs. Reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs, would have found it material to their purchasing, leasing, and use decisions that the PE-PUR foam in the Recalled Devices posed a risk of degradation and off-gassing that would subject users to potential serious health consequences. Knowledge of those facts would have been a substantial factor in Plaintiffs' decision to purchase, lease, and/or use the Recalled Devices.

638. Philips owed Plaintiffs a duty to disclose these facts because they were known and/or accessible exclusively to Philips (along with PolyTech and potentially other parties who are not Plaintiffs) who had exclusive and superior knowledge of the facts; because the facts would be material to reasonable consumers; because Philips actively concealed them; because Philips intended for consumers to rely on the omissions in question; and because the Recalled Devices pose an unreasonable risk of substantial bodily injury.

639. As a result of such deceptive packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures, Plaintiffs justifiably and reasonably relied on the omissions by Philips and used the Recalled Devices. Reasonable consumers would have been expected to rely on these omissions, in part, because they are omissions that seriously impact users' health and well-being.

640. The actions and omissions of Philips are uncured or incurable.

641. Philips was put on notice of these issues by the investigation of the FDA, numerous complaints filed against Philips, and individual letters and communications from certain Plaintiffs

and others within a reasonable amount of time after Philips' conduct was publicly disclosed.

642. Philips had actual knowledge of the defective and dangerous condition of the Recalled Devices and failed to take any action to cure those conditions.

643. Philips' conduct actually and proximately caused an ascertainable loss of money or property to Plaintiffs. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have been injured and suffered damages, in that their use of the Recalled Devices increased their risk of developing cancer, respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, and other illnesses.

644. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have suffered serious and debilitating injuries and other harm.

645. In addition, as a direct and proximate cause of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs may suffer additional serious and debilitating illnesses or injuries, including various cancers, in the future as a result of exposure to the Foam Toxins.

646. Accordingly, pursuant to Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 44-1521, *et seq.*, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover their actual damages. In addition, given the nature of Philips' conduct, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover all available statutory, exemplary, treble, and/or punitive damages, costs of suit, and attorneys' fees based on the amount of time reasonable expended and equitable relief necessary, and all such other relief as the Court deems proper.

COUNT XVI (3)
VIOLATIONS OF ARKANSAS DECEPTIVE TRADE PRACTICES ACT
Ark. Code Ann. § 4-88-101, *et seq.*

647. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations set forth throughout the Complaint as if set forth herein and further allege as follows:

648. This claim is brought against the Philips Defendants.

649. Philips is on notice that such claims may be asserted by the Plaintiffs.

650. The Arkansas Deceptive Trade Practices Act was created to protect consumers from deceptive, unconscionable, deliberately misleading, false, fraudulent, and/or unfair business practices.

651. Plaintiffs are consumers who purchased, leased, or used Recalled Devices for personal and/or household purposes.

652. Under the Arkansas Deceptive Trade Practices Act, Philips is the supplier, manufacturer, advertiser, and seller of the Recalled Devices, subject to liability under such legislation from fraudulent, unfair, deceptive, and unconscionable consumer sales practices. Philips marketed and advertised the Recalled Devices to consumers, physicians, and other healthcare entities in Arkansas. In addition, in Arkansas, Philips sold the Recalled Devices, shipped Recalled Devices, and otherwise engaged in trade or commerce, or conducted business, related to the Recalled Devices.

653. At all relevant times, Philips knew that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users—the FDA itself concluded that Philips was aware of foam degradation issues and yet delayed doing anything to rectify or mitigate the hazards. Indeed, beginning in at least 2008, and over time, Philips received hundreds of thousands of customer complaints regarding foam degradation in the Recalled Devices and, years later, received data from a variety of sources

confirming foam degradation. In light of these customer complaints, Philips contacted its foam supplier in 2015 about the potential for degradation of PE-PUR foam and in 2016 the supplier confirmed such risks. Philips itself conducted testing in 2016, which determined that the PE-PUR foam was susceptible to degradation and off-gassing. Despite its knowledge that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users, Philips continued manufacturing the Recalled Devices with PE-PUR foam, and at no point prior to April 2021, when Philips first disclosed foam issues to its shareholders, did Philips even hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that could result in serious bodily injury.

654. As set forth more fully above, Philips marketed and sold the Recalled Devices as machines that would help users breathe by, among other things, pumping air into users' lungs. While selling and profiting from the Recalled Devices, Philips knew that they were defective in that they posed serious health risks to users who would potentially be inhaling toxic fumes as they used the machines due to the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. Philips intentionally concealed this material information from consumers, users, prescribers, and other healthcare providers, including Plaintiffs and their physicians, because to do otherwise would have resulted in users seeking safer alternatives to treat their breathing issues. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

655. Philips concealed and failed to disclose in any of its marketing materials, advertising, packaging, and/or any other communication that the Recalled Devices were defective and would expose users to Foam Toxins as a result of the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. For example, Philips has: (a) long advertised that its Recalled Devices were "clinically proven" treatments for sleep disorders; (b) held itself out as a trusted brand and global leader in the sleep and respiratory markets; and (c) recommended customers use a humidifier with their

Recalled Devices despite knowing that warm, hot, and humid conditions contributed to rapid degradation of the PE-PUR foam in its Recalled Devices, all while simultaneously failing to hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that posed a risk of serious bodily injury until April 2021. These material omissions were misleading and deceptive standing alone and were particularly deceptive in light of the fact that the Recalled Devices were sold as breathing assistance devices.

656. Philips concealed from Plaintiffs and failed to disclose to them, material information regarding the serious health risks posed to users of the Recalled Devices by, among other things, failing to include material information in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

657. By concealing and failing to disclose the Defect, Philips intentionally, knowingly, and recklessly allowed its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures to mislead Plaintiffs, and their physicians, into believing that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

658. Philips knew that its concealment and omissions regarding the Defect in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures were false, deceptive, inadequate, and misleading.

659. The information undisclosed and concealed by Philips was material. A reasonable person, including Plaintiffs, would find information that impacted on users' health and well-being, such as the serious adverse health risks associated with the use of the Recalled Devices, to be important when deciding whether to use the Recalled Devices.

660. Philips' conduct described herein constitutes the knowing and willful act, use, or employment of deception, false promise, misrepresentation, unfair practices, and the concealment, suppression, and omission of material facts in connection with the sale and advertisement of merchandise, the Recalled Devices, in trade or commerce in Arkansas; and was made with the intention that Plaintiffs would rely upon such conduct in purchasing the Recalled Devices, significantly impacting consumers and making it unlawful under Ark. Code Ann. § 4-88-101, *et seq.*

661. Philips' conduct constituted, among other things, the following prohibited fraudulent, deceptive, unfair, and/or unconscionable business practices: (a) knowingly making a false representation as to the Recalled Devices characteristics, ingredients, uses, or benefits, which they do not have; (b) misrepresenting that the Recalled Devices are of a particular standard, quality, grade, or that the goods are of a particular model when they are not; (c) advertising goods or services with intent not to sell them as advertised; (d) concealing, suppressing, or omitting material facts concerning goods or services which was known at the time of an advertisement or sale and intended to induce a customer to enter into a transaction; and (e) knowingly or recklessly engaging in other unconscionable, false, or deceptive acts or practices.

662. Philips' conduct was fraudulent and deceptive because the misrepresentations and omissions had the capacity or tendency to deceive and, in fact, did deceive reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs. Reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs, would have found it material to their purchasing, leasing, and use decisions that the PE-PUR foam in the Recalled Devices posed a risk of degradation and off-gassing that would subject users to potential serious health consequences. Knowledge of those facts would have been a substantial factor in Plaintiffs' decision to purchase, lease, and/or use the Recalled Devices.

663. Philips owed Plaintiffs a duty to disclose these facts because they were known and/or accessible exclusively to Philips (along with PolyTech and potentially other parties who are not Plaintiffs) who had exclusive and superior knowledge of the facts; because the facts would be material to reasonable consumers; because Philips actively concealed them; because Philips intended for consumers to rely on the omissions in question; and because the Recalled Devices pose an unreasonable risk of substantial bodily injury.

664. As a result of such deceptive packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures, Plaintiffs justifiably and reasonably relied on the omissions by Philips and used the Recalled Devices. Reasonable consumers would have been expected to rely on these omissions, in part, because they are omissions that seriously impact users' health and well-being.

665. The actions and omissions of Philips are uncured or incurable.

666. Philips was put on notice of these issues by the investigation of the FDA, numerous complaints filed against Philips, and individual letters and communications from certain Plaintiffs and others within a reasonable amount of time after Philips' conduct was publicly disclosed.

667. Philips had actual knowledge of the defective and dangerous condition of the Recalled Devices and failed to take any action to cure those conditions.

668. Philips' conduct actually and proximately caused an ascertainable loss of money or property to Plaintiffs. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have been injured and suffered damages, in that their use of the Recalled Devices increased their risk of developing cancer, respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, and other illnesses.

669. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have suffered serious and debilitating injuries and other harm.

670. In addition, as a direct and proximate cause of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs may suffer additional serious and debilitating illnesses or injuries, including various cancers, in the future as a result of exposure to the Foam Toxins.

671. Accordingly, pursuant to Ark. Code Ann. § 4-88-101, *et seq.*, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover their actual damages. In addition, given the nature of Philips' conduct, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover all available statutory, exemplary, treble, and/or punitive damages, costs of suit, and attorneys' fees based on the amount of time reasonable expended and equitable relief necessary, and all such other relief as the Court deems proper.

COUNT XVI (4)
VIOLATIONS OF CALIFORNIA CONSUMER LEGAL REMEDIES ACT
Cal. Civ. Code § 1750, *et seq.*

672. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations set forth throughout the Complaint as if set forth herein and further allege as follows:

673. This claim is brought against the Philips Defendants.

674. Philips is on notice that such claims may be asserted by Plaintiffs.

675. The California Consumers Legal Remedies Act ("CLRA") protects consumers from deceptive and unfair trade practices.

676. Philips are "persons" under the CLRA.

677. Plaintiffs are "consumers" who purchased, leased, and/or used Recalled Devices for personal and/or household purposes under the CLRA.

678. The Recalled Devices are “goods” under the CLRA.

679. Under the CLRA, Philips is the supplier, manufacturer, advertiser, and seller of the Recalled Devices, subject to liability under such legislation from fraudulent, unfair, deceptive, and unconscionable consumer sales practices. Philips marketed and advertised the Recalled Devices to consumers, physicians, and other healthcare entities in California. In addition, in California, Philips sold the Recalled Devices, shipped Recalled Devices, and otherwise engaged in trade or commerce, or conducted business, related to the Recalled Devices.

680. At all relevant times, Philips knew that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users—the FDA itself concluded that Philips was aware of foam degradation issues and yet delayed doing anything to rectify or mitigate the hazards. Indeed, beginning in at least 2008, and over time, Philips received hundreds of thousands of customer complaints regarding foam degradation in the Recalled Devices and, years later, received data from a variety of sources confirming foam degradation. In light of these customer complaints, Philips contacted its foam supplier in 2015 about the potential for degradation of PE-PUR foam and in 2016 the supplier confirmed such risks. Philips itself conducted testing in 2016, which determined that the PE-PUR foam was susceptible to degradation and off-gassing. Despite its knowledge that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users, Philips continued manufacturing the Recalled Devices with PE-PUR foam, and at no point prior to April 2021, when Philips first disclosed foam issues to its shareholders, did Philips even hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that could result in serious bodily injury.

681. As set forth more fully above, Philips marketed and sold the Recalled Devices as machines that would help users breathe by, among other things, pumping air into users’ lungs. While selling and profiting from the Recalled Devices, Philips knew that they were defective in

that they posed serious health risks to users who would potentially be inhaling toxic fumes as they used the machines due to the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. Philips intentionally concealed this material information from consumers, users, prescribers, and other healthcare providers, including Plaintiffs and their physicians, because to do otherwise would have resulted in users seeking safer alternatives to treat their breathing issues. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

682. Philips concealed and failed to disclose in any of its marketing materials, advertising, packaging, and/or any other communication that the Recalled Devices were defective and would expose users to Foam Toxins as a result of the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. For example, Philips has: (a) long advertised that its Recalled Devices were “clinically proven” treatments for sleep disorders; (b) held itself out as a trusted brand and global leader in the sleep and respiratory markets; and (c) recommended customers use a humidifier with their Recalled Devices despite knowing that warm, hot, and humid conditions contributed to rapid degradation of the PE-PUR foam in its Recalled Devices, all while simultaneously failing to hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that posed a risk of serious bodily injury until April 2021. These material omissions were misleading and deceptive standing alone and were particularly deceptive in light of the fact that the Recalled Devices were sold as breathing assistance devices.

683. Philips concealed from Plaintiffs and failed to disclose to them, material information regarding the serious health risks posed to users of the Recalled Devices by, among other things, failing to include material information in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

684. By concealing and failing to disclose the Defect, Philips intentionally, knowingly, and recklessly allowed its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures to mislead Plaintiffs, and their physicians, into believing that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

685. Philips knew that its concealment and omissions regarding the Defect in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures were false, deceptive, inadequate, and misleading.

686. The information undisclosed and concealed by Philips was material. A reasonable person, including Plaintiffs, would find information that impacted on users' health and well-being, such as the serious adverse health risks associated with the use of the Recalled Devices, to be important when deciding whether to use the Recalled Devices.

687. Philips concealed and failed to disclose in any of its marketing materials, advertising, packaging, and/or any other communication that the Recalled Devices were defective and would expose users to toxic gas as a result of the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. This material omission was misleading and deceptive standing alone and was particularly deceptive in light of the fact that the Recalled Devices were sold as breathing assistance devices.

688. Philips' conduct described herein constitutes the knowing and willful act, use or employment of deception, false promise, misrepresentation, unfair practices, and the concealment, suppression, and omission of material facts in connection with the sale and advertisement of merchandise, the Recalled Devices, in trade or commerce in California, and was made by Philips with knowledge of the serious health risks associated with use of the Recalled Devices and with the intention that Plaintiffs would rely on such conduct in purchasing the Recalled Devices, making it unlawful under Cal. Civ. Code § 1750, *et seq.*

689. Philips' conduct constituted, among other things, the following prohibited fraudulent, deceptive, unfair, and/or unconscionable business practices: (a) knowingly making a false representation as to the Recalled Devices characteristics, ingredients, uses, or benefits, which they do not have; (b) misrepresenting that the Recalled Devices are of a particular standard, quality, grade, or that the goods are of a particular model when they are not; (c) advertising goods or services with intent not to sell them as advertised; (d) concealing, suppressing, or omitting material facts concerning goods or services which was known at the time of an advertisement or sale and intended to induce a customer to enter into a transaction; and (e) knowingly or recklessly engaging in other unconscionable, false, or deceptive acts or practices.

690. Philips' conduct was fraudulent, deceptive, and unfair because the omissions created a likelihood of confusion and misunderstanding and had the capacity or tendency to deceive and, in fact, did deceive, ordinary consumers, including Plaintiffs. Ordinary consumers, including Plaintiffs, would have found it material to their purchasing, leasing, and use decisions that the PE-PUR foam in the Recalled Devices posed a risk of degradation and off-gassing that would subject users to potential serious health consequences. Knowledge of those facts would have been a substantial factor in Plaintiffs' decision to purchase, lease, and/or use the Recalled Devices.

691. Philips owed Plaintiffs a duty to disclose these facts because they were known and/or accessible exclusively to Philips (along with PolyTech and potentially other parties who are not Plaintiffs) who had exclusive and superior knowledge of the facts; because the facts would be material to reasonable consumers; because Philips actively concealed them; because Philips intended for consumers to rely on the omissions in question; and because the Recalled Devices pose an unreasonable risk of substantial bodily injury.

692. As a result of such deceptive packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures, Plaintiffs justifiably and reasonably relied on the omissions by Philips and used the Recalled Devices. Reasonable consumers would have been expected to rely on these omissions, in part, because they are omissions that seriously impact users' health and well-being.

693. The actions and omissions of Philips are uncured or incurable.

694. Philips was put on notice of these issues by the investigation of the FDA, numerous complaints filed against Philips, and individual letters and communications from certain Plaintiffs and others within a reasonable amount of time after Philips' conduct was publicly disclosed.

695. Philips had actual knowledge of the defective and dangerous condition of the Recalled Devices and failed to take any action to cure those conditions.

696. Philips' conduct actually and proximately caused an ascertainable loss of money or property to Plaintiffs. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have been injured and suffered damages, in that their use of the Recalled Devices increased their risk of developing cancer, respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, and other illnesses.

697. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have suffered serious and debilitating injuries and other harm.

698. In addition, as a direct and proximate cause of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects

to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs may suffer additional serious and debilitating illnesses or injuries, including various cancers, in the future as a result of exposure to the Foam Toxins.

699. Absent Philips' unfair, deceptive, fraudulent and/or unconscionable conduct, Plaintiffs would have behaved differently and would not have purchased, leased, and/or used the Recalled Devices. Philips' omissions induced Plaintiffs to purchase, lease, and/or use the Recalled Devices, which they would not otherwise have done. Plaintiffs acted as reasonable consumers would have acted under the circumstances, and Philips' unlawful conduct would cause reasonable persons to purchase, lease, and/or use the Recalled Devices that resulted in the damages.

700. Accordingly, pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code § 1750, *et seq.*, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover their actual damages, which can be calculated with a reasonable degree of certainty using sufficiently definitive and objective evidence. In addition, given the nature of Philips' conduct, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover all available statutory, exemplary, treble, and/or punitive damages, costs of suit, and attorneys' fees based on the amount of time reasonable expended and equitable relief necessary, and all such other relief as the Court deems proper.

701. To the extent that any pre-suit notice was purportedly required, Plaintiffs have complied or substantially complied with all applicable notice requirements or are otherwise excused from compliance for this proceeding. Philips had notice of its violations for years. In addition, at a minimum, on September 8, 2021, and on May 16, 2022, Plaintiffs involved in this multi-district litigation, through counsel, sent Philips a letter complying with any required pre-suit notification requirements. Additional notice letters were served on Philips before this MDL was formed. These letters put Philips on notice of the demands of the Plaintiffs, and Philips' responses made clear that Philips refused to acknowledge and cure the violations in a manner that would compensate Plaintiffs for all the losses they have suffered as a result of Philips' misconduct. Philips

has failed to remedy its unlawful conduct. Finally, notice was provided, and any additional notice would be futile.

COUNT XVI (5)
VIOLATIONS OF CALIFORNIA UNFAIR COMPETITION LAW
Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200, *et seq.*

702. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations set forth throughout the Complaint as if set forth herein and further allege as follows:

703. This claim is brought against the Philips Defendants.

704. Philips is on notice that such claims may be asserted by Plaintiffs.

705. The California Unfair Competition Law (“UCL”) prohibits any “unlawful, unfair, or fraudulent business act or practice and unfair, deceptive, untrue or misleading advertising.” By engaging in business practices which are also unlawful, Philips have violated the UCL.

706. Philips are “persons” under the UCL.

707. Plaintiffs are “consumers” who purchased, leased, and/or used Recalled Devices for personal and/or household purposes under the UCL.

708. Under the UCL, Philips is the supplier, manufacturer, advertiser, and seller of the Recalled Devices, subject to liability under such legislation from fraudulent, unfair, deceptive, and unconscionable consumer sales practices. Philips marketed and advertised the Recalled Devices to consumers, physicians, and other healthcare entities in California. In addition, Philips, among other things, sold the Recalled Devices in California, shipped Recalled Devices to California, and otherwise engaged in trade or commerce, or conducted business, related to the Recalled Devices in California.

709. At all relevant times, Philips knew that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users—the FDA itself concluded that Philips was aware of foam degradation issues and

yet delayed doing anything to rectify or mitigate the hazards. Indeed, beginning in at least 2008, and over time, Philips received hundreds of thousands of customer complaints regarding foam degradation in the Recalled Devices and, years later, received data from a variety of sources confirming foam degradation. In light of these customer complaints, Philips contacted its foam supplier in 2015 about the potential for degradation of PE-PUR foam and in 2016 the supplier confirmed such risks. Philips itself conducted testing in 2016, which determined that the PE-PUR foam was susceptible to degradation and off-gassing. Despite its knowledge that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users, Philips continued manufacturing the Recalled Devices with PE-PUR foam, and at no point prior to April 2021, when Philips first disclosed foam issues to its shareholders, did Philips even hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that could result in serious bodily injury.

710. As set forth more fully above, Philips marketed and sold the Recalled Devices as machines that would help users breathe by, among other things, pumping air into users' lungs. While selling and profiting from the Recalled Devices, Philips knew that they were defective in that they posed serious health risks to users who would potentially be inhaling toxic fumes as they used the machines due to the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. Philips intentionally concealed this material information from consumers, users, prescribers, and other healthcare providers, including Plaintiffs and their physicians, because to do otherwise would have resulted in users seeking safer alternatives to treat their breathing issues. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

711. Philips concealed and failed to disclose in any of its marketing materials, advertising, packaging, and/or any other communication that the Recalled Devices were defective and would expose users to Foam Toxins as a result of the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-

PUR foam. For example, Philips has: (a) long advertised that its Recalled Devices were “clinically proven” treatments for sleep disorders; (b) held itself out as a trusted brand and global leader in the sleep and respiratory markets; and (c) recommended customers use a humidifier with their Recalled Devices despite knowing that warm, hot, and humid conditions contributed to rapid degradation of the PE-PUR foam in its Recalled Devices, all while simultaneously failing to hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that posed a risk of serious bodily injury until April 2021. These material omissions were misleading and deceptive standing alone and were particularly deceptive in light of the fact that the Recalled Devices were sold as breathing assistance devices.

712. By concealing and failing to disclose the Defect, Philips intentionally, knowingly, and recklessly allowed its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures to mislead Plaintiffs, and their physicians, into believing that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

713. Philips knew that its concealment and omissions regarding the Defect in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures were false, deceptive, inadequate, and misleading.

714. The information undisclosed and concealed by Philips was material. A reasonable person, including Plaintiffs, would find information that impacted on users’ health and well-being, such as the serious adverse health risks associated with the use of the Recalled Devices, to be important when deciding whether to use the Recalled Devices.

715. Philips’ conduct was fraudulent and deceptive because the misrepresentations and omissions had the capacity or tendency to deceive and, in fact, did deceive reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs. Reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs, would have found it material to

their purchasing, leasing, and use decisions that the PE-PUR foam in the Recalled Devices posed a risk of degradation and off-gassing that would subject users to potential serious health consequences. Knowledge of those facts would have been a substantial factor in Plaintiffs' decision to purchase, lease, and/or use the Recalled Devices.

716. Philips owed Plaintiffs a duty to disclose these facts because they were known and/or accessible exclusively to Philips (along with PolyTech and potentially other parties who are not Plaintiffs) who had exclusive and superior knowledge of the facts; because the facts would be material to reasonable consumers; because Philips actively concealed them; because Philips intended for consumers to rely on the omissions in question; and because the Recalled Devices pose an unreasonable risk of substantial bodily injury.

717. As a result of such deceptive packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures, Plaintiffs justifiably and reasonably relied on the omissions by Philips and used the Recalled Devices. Reasonable consumers would have been expected to rely on these omissions, in part, because they are omissions that seriously impact users' health and well-being.

718. The actions and omissions of Philips are uncured or incurable.

719. Philips was put on notice of these issues by the investigation of the FDA, numerous complaints filed against Philips, and individual letters and communications from certain Plaintiffs and others within a reasonable amount of time after Philips' conduct was publicly disclosed.

720. Philips had actual knowledge of the defective and dangerous condition of the Recalled Devices and failed to take any action to cure those conditions.

721. Philips' conduct actually and proximately caused an ascertainable loss of money or property to Plaintiffs. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions,

misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have been injured and suffered damages, in that their use of the Recalled Devices increased their risk of developing cancer, respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, and other illnesses.

722. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have suffered serious and debilitating injuries and other harm.

723. In addition, as a direct and proximate cause of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs may suffer additional serious and debilitating illnesses or injuries, including various cancers, in the future as a result of exposure to the Foam Toxins.

724. As set forth in detail throughout this Complaint, Philips' conduct constituted "unlawful" acts and practices which include RICO violations, breach of express warranty, breach of implied warranties, violations of the Magnuson-Moss Federal Warranty Act, common law fraud, negligent failure to recall or conducting a negligent recall, and violations of state (including California's) consumer protection statutes. In asserting this UCL claim, Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations for each of these other claims.

725. Plaintiffs conferred tangible and material economic benefits upon Philips by purchasing, leasing, and/or using the Recalled Devices. Plaintiffs would not have purchased, leased, and/or used the Recalled Devices had they known of the Defect and the associated serious health risks.

726. Philips reaped unjust profits, revenue, and benefits by virtue of their UCL violations.

727. Accordingly, pursuant to Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200, *et seq.*, Plaintiffs seek restitutionary disgorgement of these unjust profits and revenues along with reasonable attorneys’ fees, as well as any other relief the Court may deem just or proper.

COUNT XVI(6)
VIOLATIONS OF CALIFORNIA FALSE ADVERTISING LAW
Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17500, *et seq.*

728. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations set forth throughout the Complaint as if set forth herein and further allege as follows:

729. This claim is brought against the Philips Defendants.

730. Philips is on notice that such claims may be asserted by Plaintiffs.

731. The California False Advertising Law (“FAL”) was created to protect consumers from deceptive, misleading, and false advertising practices.

732. Plaintiffs are consumers who purchased, leased, or used Recalled Devices for personal and/or household purposes.

733. Philips marketed and advertised the Recalled Devices to consumers, physicians, and other healthcare entities in California. In addition, Philips, among other things, sold the Recalled Devices in California, shipped Recalled Devices to California, and otherwise engaged in trade or commerce, or conducted business, related to the Recalled Devices in California.

734. As set forth more fully above, Philips marketed, advertised, and sold the Recalled Devices as machines that would help users breathe by, among other things, pumping air into the users’ lungs. As it was marketing, advertising, selling, and profiting from the Recalled Devices, Philips knew that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users—the FDA itself concluded that Philips was aware of foam degradation issues and yet delayed doing anything to rectify or mitigate the hazards. Indeed, beginning in at least 2008, and over time, Philips received

hundreds of thousands of customer complaints regarding foam degradation in the Recalled Devices and, years later, received data from a variety of sources confirming foam degradation. In light of these customer complaints, Philips contacted its foam supplier in 2015 about the potential for degradation of PE-PUR foam and in 2016 the supplier confirmed such risks. Philips itself conducted testing in 2016, which determined that the PE-PUR foam was susceptible to degradation and off-gassing. Despite its knowledge that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users, Philips continued manufacturing the Recalled Devices with PE-PUR foam, and at no point prior to April 2021, when Philips first disclosed foam issues to its shareholders, did Philips even hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that could result in serious bodily injury.

735. As set forth more fully above, Philips marketed and sold the Recalled Devices as machines that would help users breathe by, among other things, pumping air into users' lungs. While selling and profiting from the Recalled Devices, Philips knew that they were defective in that they posed serious health risks to users who would potentially be inhaling toxic fumes as they used the machines due to the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. Philips intentionally concealed this material information from consumers, users, prescribers, and other healthcare providers, including Plaintiffs and their physicians, because to do otherwise would have resulted in users seeking safer alternatives to treat their breathing issues. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

736. Philips concealed and failed to disclose in any of its marketing materials, advertising, packaging, and/or any other communication that the Recalled Devices were defective and would expose users to Foam Toxins as a result of the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. For example, Philips has: (a) long advertised that its Recalled Devices were "clinically

proven” treatments for sleep disorders; (b) held itself out as a trusted brand and global leader in the sleep and respiratory markets; and (c) recommended customers use a humidifier with their Recalled Devices despite knowing that warm, hot, and humid conditions contributed to rapid degradation of the PE-PUR foam in its Recalled Devices, all while simultaneously failing to hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that posed a risk of serious bodily injury until April 2021. These material omissions were misleading and deceptive standing alone and were particularly deceptive in light of the fact that the Recalled Devices were sold as breathing assistance devices.

737. Philips concealed from Plaintiffs and failed to disclose to them, material information regarding the serious health risks posed to users of the Recalled Devices by, among other things, failing to include material information in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

738. By concealing and failing to disclose the Defect, Philips intentionally, knowingly, and recklessly allowed its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures to mislead Plaintiffs, and their physicians, into believing that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

739. Philips knew that its concealment and omissions regarding the Defect in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures were false, deceptive, inadequate, and misleading.

740. The information undisclosed and concealed by Philips was material. A reasonable person, including Plaintiffs, would find information that impacted on users’ health and well-being,

such as the serious adverse health risks associated with the use of the Recalled Devices, to be important when deciding whether to use the Recalled Devices.

741. Philips' conduct described herein constitutes the knowing and willful act, use, or employment of deception, false promise, misrepresentation, unfair practices, and the concealment, suppression, and omission of material facts in connection with the sale and advertisement of merchandise, the Recalled Devices, in trade or commerce in California; and was made with the intention that Plaintiffs would rely upon such conduct in purchasing the Recalled Devices, significantly impacting consumers and making it unlawful under Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17500, *et seq.*

742. Philips' conduct constituted, among other things, the following prohibited fraudulent, deceptive, unfair, and/or unconscionable business practices: (a) knowingly making a false representation as to the Recalled Devices characteristics, ingredients, uses, or benefits, which they do not have; (b) misrepresenting that the Recalled Devices are of a particular standard, quality, grade, or that the goods are of a particular model when they are not; (c) advertising goods or services with intent not to sell them as advertised; (d) concealing, suppressing, or omitting material facts concerning goods or services which was known at the time of an advertisement or sale and intended to induce a customer to enter into a transaction; and (e) knowingly or recklessly engaging in other unconscionable, false, or deceptive acts or practices.

743. Philips' conduct was fraudulent, deceptive, and unfair because the misrepresentations and omissions created a likelihood of confusion and misunderstanding and had the capacity or tendency to deceive and, in fact, did deceive reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs. Reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs, would have found it material to their purchasing decisions that the PE-PUR foam in the Recalled Devices posed a risk of degradation

and off-gassing that would subject users to potential serious health consequences. Knowledge of those facts would have been a substantial factor in Plaintiffs' decision to purchase, lease, and/or use the Recalled Devices.

744. Philips owed Plaintiffs a duty to disclose these facts because they were known and/or accessible exclusively to Philips (along with PolyTech and potentially other parties who are not Plaintiffs) who had exclusive and superior knowledge of the facts; because the facts would be material to reasonable consumers; because Philips actively concealed them; because Philips intended for consumers to rely on the omissions in question; and because the Recalled Devices pose an unreasonable risk of substantial bodily injury.

745. As a result of such deceptive packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures, Plaintiffs justifiably and reasonably relied on the omissions by Philips and used the Recalled Devices. Reasonable consumers would have been expected to rely on these omissions, in part, because they are omissions that seriously impact users' health and well-being.

746. The actions and omissions of Philips are uncured or incurable.

747. Philips was put on notice of these issues by the investigation of the FDA, numerous complaints filed against Philips, and individual letters and communications from certain Plaintiffs and others within a reasonable amount of time after Philips' conduct was publicly disclosed.

748. Philips had actual knowledge of the defective and dangerous condition of the Recalled Devices and failed to take any action to cure those conditions.

749. Philips' conduct actually and proximately caused an ascertainable loss of money or property to Plaintiffs. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects

to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have been injured and suffered damages, in that their use of the Recalled Devices increased their risk of developing cancer, respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, and other illnesses.

750. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have suffered serious and debilitating injuries and other harm.

751. In addition, as a direct and proximate cause of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs may suffer additional serious and debilitating illnesses or injuries, including various cancers, in the future as a result of exposure to the Foam Toxins.

752. Accordingly, pursuant to Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17500, *et seq.*, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover their actual damages, which can be calculated with a reasonable degree of certainty using sufficiently definitive and objective evidence. In addition, given the nature of Philips' conduct, Plaintiffs are entitled to all available statutory, exemplary, treble, and/or punitive damages and attorneys' fees based on the amount of time reasonably expended and equitable relief necessary or proper to protect them from Philips' unlawful conduct.

COUNT XVI (7)
VIOLATIONS OF COLORADO CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT
Colo. Rev. Stat. § 6-1-101, *et seq.*

753. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations set forth throughout the Complaint as if set forth herein and further allege as follows:

754. This claim is brought against the Philips Defendants.

755. Philips is on notice that such claims may be asserted by Plaintiffs.

756. The Colorado Consumer Protection Act was created to protect consumers from deceptive, unconscionable, deliberately misleading, false, fraudulent, and/or unfair business practices.

757. Plaintiffs are consumers who purchased, leased, or used Recalled Devices for personal and/or household purposes.

758. Under the Colorado Consumer Protection Act, Philips is the supplier, manufacturer, advertiser, and seller of the Recalled Devices, subject to liability under such legislation from fraudulent, unfair, deceptive, and unconscionable consumer sales practices. Philips marketed and advertised the Recalled Devices to consumers, physicians, and other healthcare entities in Colorado. In addition, in Colorado, Philips sold the Recalled Devices, shipped Recalled Devices, and otherwise engaged in trade or commerce, or conducted business, related to the Recalled Devices.

759. At all relevant times, Philips knew that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users—the FDA itself concluded that Philips was aware of foam degradation issues and yet delayed doing anything to rectify or mitigate the hazards. Indeed, beginning in at least 2008, and over time, Philips received hundreds of thousands of customer complaints regarding foam degradation in the Recalled Devices and, years later, received data from a variety of sources confirming foam degradation. In light of these customer complaints, Philips contacted its foam supplier in 2015 about the potential for degradation of PE-PUR foam and in 2016 the supplier confirmed such risks. Philips itself conducted testing in 2016, which determined that the PE-PUR foam was susceptible to degradation and off-gassing. Despite its knowledge that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users, Philips continued manufacturing the Recalled Devices with PE-PUR foam, and at no point prior to April 2021, when Philips first disclosed foam issues

to its shareholders, did Philips even hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that could result in serious bodily injury.

760. As set forth more fully above, Philips marketed and sold the Recalled Devices as machines that would help users breathe by, among other things, pumping air into users' lungs. While selling and profiting from the Recalled Devices, Philips knew that they were defective in that they posed serious health risks to users who would potentially be inhaling toxic fumes as they used the machines due to the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. Philips intentionally concealed this material information from consumers, users, prescribers, and other healthcare providers, including Plaintiffs and their physicians, because to do otherwise would have resulted in users seeking safer alternatives to treat their breathing issues. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

761. Philips concealed and failed to disclose in any of its marketing materials, advertising, packaging, and/or any other communication that the Recalled Devices were defective and would expose users to Foam Toxins as a result of the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. For example, Philips has: (a) long advertised that its Recalled Devices were "clinically proven" treatments for sleep disorders; (b) held itself out as a trusted brand and global leader in the sleep and respiratory markets; and (c) recommended customers use a humidifier with their Recalled Devices despite knowing that warm, hot, and humid conditions contributed to rapid degradation of the PE-PUR foam in its Recalled Devices, all while simultaneously failing to hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that posed a risk of serious bodily injury until April 2021. These material omissions were misleading and deceptive standing alone and were particularly deceptive in light of the fact that the Recalled Devices were sold as breathing assistance devices.

762. Philips concealed from Plaintiffs and failed to disclose to them, material information regarding the serious health risks posed to users of the Recalled Devices by, among other things, failing to include material information in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

763. By concealing and failing to disclose the Defect, Philips intentionally, knowingly, and recklessly allowed its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures to mislead Plaintiffs, and their physicians, into believing that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

764. Philips knew that its concealment and omissions regarding the Defect in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures were false, deceptive, inadequate, and misleading.

765. The information undisclosed and concealed by Philips was material. A reasonable person, including Plaintiffs, would find information that impacted on users' health and well-being, such as the serious adverse health risks associated with the use of the Recalled Devices, to be important when deciding whether to use the Recalled Devices.

766. Philips' conduct described herein constitutes the knowing and willful act, use, or employment of deception, false promise, misrepresentation, unfair practices, and the concealment, suppression, and omission of material facts in connection with the sale and advertisement of merchandise, the Recalled Devices, in trade or commerce in Colorado; and was made with the intention that Plaintiffs would rely upon such conduct in purchasing the Recalled Devices, significantly impacting consumers and making it unlawful under Colo. Rev. Stat. § 6-1-101, *et seq.*

767. Philips' conduct constituted, among other things, the following prohibited fraudulent, deceptive, unfair, and/or unconscionable business practices: (a) knowingly or recklessly misrepresenting that the Recalled Devices have characteristics, ingredients, uses, or benefits, which they do not have; (b) misrepresenting that the Recalled Devices are of a particular standard, quality, or grade, or that the goods are of a particular style or model when they are not; (c) advertising goods or services with intent not to sell them as advertised; (d) failing to disclose material information concerning goods or services which was known at the time of an advertisement or sale and intended to induce a customer to enter into a transaction; and (e) knowingly or recklessly engaging in other unfair, unconscionable, deceptive, deliberately misleading, false, or fraudulent acts or practices.

768. Philips' conduct was fraudulent and deceptive because the misrepresentations and omissions had the capacity or tendency to deceive and, in fact, did deceive reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs. Reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs, would have found it material to their purchasing, leasing, and use decisions that the PE-PUR foam in the Recalled Devices posed a risk of degradation and off-gassing that would subject users to potential serious health consequences. Knowledge of those facts would have been a substantial factor in Plaintiffs' decision to purchase, lease, and/or use the Recalled Devices.

769. Philips owed Plaintiffs a duty to disclose these facts because they were known and/or accessible exclusively to Philips (along with PolyTech and potentially other parties who are not Plaintiffs) who had exclusive and superior knowledge of the facts; because the facts would be material to reasonable consumers; because Philips actively concealed them; because Philips intended for consumers to rely on the omissions in question; and because the Recalled Devices pose an unreasonable risk of substantial bodily injury.

770. As a result of such deceptive packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures, Plaintiffs justifiably and reasonably relied on the omissions by Philips and used the Recalled Devices. Reasonable consumers would have been expected to rely on these omissions, in part, because they are omissions that seriously impact users' health and well-being.

771. The actions and omissions of Philips are uncured or incurable.

772. Philips was put on notice of these issues by the investigation of the FDA, numerous complaints filed against Philips, and individual letters and communications from certain Plaintiffs and others within a reasonable amount of time after Philips' conduct was publicly disclosed.

773. Philips had actual knowledge of the defective and dangerous condition of the Recalled Devices and failed to take any action to cure those conditions.

774. Philips' conduct actually and proximately caused an ascertainable loss of money or property to Plaintiffs. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have been injured and suffered damages, in that their use of the Recalled Devices increased their risk of developing cancer, respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, and other illnesses.

775. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have suffered serious and debilitating injuries and other harm.

776. In addition, as a direct and proximate cause of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects

to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs may suffer additional serious and debilitating illnesses or injuries, including various cancers, in the future as a result of exposure to the Foam Toxins.

777. Accordingly, pursuant to Colo. Rev. Stat. § 6-1-101, *et seq.*, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover their actual damage. In addition, given the nature of Philips' conduct, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover all available statutory, exemplary, treble, and/or punitive damages, costs of suit, and attorneys' fees based on the amount of time reasonable expended and equitable relief necessary, and all such other relief as the Court deems proper.

COUNT XVI (8)
VIOLATIONS OF DELAWARE CONSUMER FRAUD ACT
Del. Code Ann. tit. 6, § 2511, *et seq.*

778. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations set forth throughout the Complaint as if set forth herein and further allege as follows:

779. This claim is brought against the Philips Defendants.

780. Philips is on notice that such claims may be asserted by Plaintiffs.

781. The Delaware Consumer Fraud Act prohibits “[t]he act, use, or employment by any person of any deception, fraud, false pretense, false promise, misrepresentation, unfair practice, or the concealment, suppression, or omission of any material fact with intent that others rely upon such concealment, suppression, or omission, in connection with the sale, lease, receipt, or advertisement of any merchandise, whether or not any person has in fact been misled, deceived, or damaged thereby, is an unlawful practice.” Del. Code Ann. tit. 6, § 2513(a).

782. Plaintiffs are consumers who purchased, leased, or used Recalled Devices for personal and/or household purposes.

783. Under the Delaware Consumer Fraud Act, Philips is the supplier, manufacturer, advertiser, and seller of the Recalled Devices, subject to liability under such legislation from

fraudulent, unfair, deceptive, and unconscionable consumer sales practices. Philips marketed and advertised the Recalled Devices to consumers, physicians, and other healthcare entities in Delaware. In addition, in Delaware, Philips sold the Recalled Devices, shipped Recalled Devices, and otherwise engaged in trade or commerce, or conducted business, related to the Recalled Devices.

784. At all relevant times, Philips knew that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users—the FDA itself concluded that Philips was aware of foam degradation issues and yet delayed doing anything to rectify or mitigate the hazards. Indeed, beginning in at least 2008, and over time, Philips received hundreds of thousands of customer complaints regarding foam degradation in the Recalled Devices and, years later, received data from a variety of sources confirming foam degradation. In light of these customer complaints, Philips contacted its foam supplier in 2015 about the potential for degradation of PE-PUR foam and in 2016 the supplier confirmed such risks. Philips itself conducted testing in 2016, which determined that the PE-PUR foam was susceptible to degradation and off-gassing. Despite its knowledge that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users, Philips continued manufacturing the Recalled Devices with PE-PUR foam, and at no point prior to April 2021, when Philips first disclosed foam issues to its shareholders, did Philips even hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that could result in serious bodily injury.

785. As set forth more fully above, Philips marketed and sold the Recalled Devices as machines that would help users breathe by, among other things, pumping air into users' lungs. While selling and profiting from the Recalled Devices, Philips knew that they were defective in that they posed serious health risks to users who would potentially be inhaling toxic fumes as they used the machines due to the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. Philips

intentionally concealed this material information from consumers, users, prescribers, and other healthcare providers, including Plaintiffs and their physicians, because to do otherwise would have resulted in users seeking safer alternatives to treat their breathing issues. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

786. Philips concealed and failed to disclose in any of its marketing materials, advertising, packaging, and/or any other communication that the Recalled Devices were defective and would expose users to Foam Toxins as a result of the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. For example, Philips has: (a) long advertised that its Recalled Devices were “clinically proven” treatments for sleep disorders; (b) held itself out as a trusted brand and global leader in the sleep and respiratory markets; and (c) recommended customers use a humidifier with their Recalled Devices despite knowing that warm, hot, and humid conditions contributed to rapid degradation of the PE-PUR foam in its Recalled Devices, all while simultaneously failing to hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that posed a risk of serious bodily injury until April 2021. These material omissions were misleading and deceptive standing alone and were particularly deceptive in light of the fact that the Recalled Devices were sold as breathing assistance devices.

787. Philips concealed from Plaintiffs and failed to disclose to them, material information regarding the serious health risks posed to users of the Recalled Devices by, among other things, failing to include material information in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

788. By concealing and failing to disclose the Defect, Philips intentionally, knowingly, and recklessly allowed its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and

other communications and disclosures to mislead Plaintiffs, and their physicians, into believing that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

789. Philips knew that its concealment and omissions regarding the Defect in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures were false, deceptive, inadequate, and misleading.

790. The information undisclosed and concealed by Philips was material. A reasonable person, including Plaintiffs, would find information that impacted on users' health and well-being, such as the serious adverse health risks associated with the use of the Recalled Devices, to be important when deciding whether to use the Recalled Devices.

791. Philips' conduct described herein constitutes the knowing and willful act, use, or employment of deception, false promise, misrepresentation, unfair practices, and the concealment, suppression, and omission of material facts in connection with the sale and advertisement of merchandise, the Recalled Devices, in trade or commerce in Delaware; and was made with the intention that Plaintiffs would rely upon such conduct in purchasing the Recalled Devices, significantly impacting consumers and making it unlawful under Del. Code Ann. tit. 6, § 2511, *et seq.*

792. Philips' conduct was fraudulent and deceptive because the misrepresentations and omissions had the capacity or tendency to deceive and, in fact, did deceive reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs. Reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs, would have found it material to their purchasing, leasing, and use decisions that the PE-PUR foam in the Recalled Devices posed a risk of degradation and off-gassing that would subject users to potential serious health consequences. Knowledge of those facts would have been a substantial factor in Plaintiffs' decision to purchase, lease, and/or use the Recalled Devices.

793. Philips owed Plaintiffs a duty to disclose these facts because they were known and/or accessible exclusively to Philips (along with PolyTech and potentially other parties who are not Plaintiffs) who had exclusive and superior knowledge of the facts; because the facts would be material to reasonable consumers; because Philips actively concealed them; because Philips intended for consumers to rely on the omissions in question; and because the Recalled Devices pose an unreasonable risk of substantial bodily injury.

794. As a result of such deceptive packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures, Plaintiffs justifiably and reasonably relied on the omissions by Philips and used the Recalled Devices. Reasonable consumers would have been expected to rely on these omissions, in part, because they are omissions that seriously impact users' health and well-being.

795. The actions and omissions of Philips are uncured or incurable.

796. Philips was put on notice of these issues by the investigation of the FDA, numerous complaints filed against Philips, and individual letters and communications from certain Plaintiffs and others within a reasonable amount of time after Philips' conduct was publicly disclosed.

797. Philips had actual knowledge of the defective and dangerous condition of the Recalled Devices and failed to take any action to cure those conditions.

798. Philips' conduct actually and proximately caused an ascertainable loss of money or property to Plaintiffs. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have been injured and suffered damages, in that their use of the Recalled Devices increased their risk of developing cancer, respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, and other illnesses.

799. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have suffered serious and debilitating injuries and other harm.

800. In addition, as a direct and proximate cause of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs may suffer additional serious and debilitating illnesses or injuries, including various cancers, in the future as a result of exposure to the Foam Toxins.

801. Accordingly, pursuant to Del. Code Ann. tit. 6, § 2511, *et seq.*, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover their actual damage. In addition, given the nature of Philips' conduct, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover all available statutory, exemplary, treble, and/or punitive damages, costs of suit, and attorneys' fees based on the amount of time reasonable expended and equitable relief necessary, and all such other relief as the Court deems proper.

COUNT XVI (9)
VIOLATIONS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
CONSUMER PROTECTION PROCEDURES ACT
D.C. Code Ann. § 28-3901, *et seq.*

802. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations set forth throughout the Complaint as if set forth herein and further allege as follows:

803. This claim is brought against the Philips Defendants.

804. Philips is on notice that such claims may be asserted by Plaintiffs.

805. The District of Columbia Consumer Protection Procedures Act was created to protect consumers from deceptive, unconscionable, deliberately misleading, false, fraudulent, and/or unfair business practices.

806. Plaintiffs are consumers who purchased, leased, or used Recalled Devices for personal and/or household purposes.

807. Under the District of Columbia Consumer Protection Procedures Act, Philips is the supplier, manufacturer, advertiser, and seller of the Recalled Devices, subject to liability under such legislation from fraudulent, unfair, deceptive, and unconscionable consumer sales practices. Philips marketed and advertised the Recalled Devices to consumers, physicians, and other healthcare entities in the District of Columbia. In addition, in the District of Columbia, Philips sold the Recalled Devices, shipped Recalled Devices, and otherwise engaged in trade or commerce, or conducted business, related to the Recalled Devices.

808. At all relevant times, Philips knew that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users—the FDA itself concluded that Philips was aware of foam degradation issues and yet delayed doing anything to rectify or mitigate the hazards. Indeed, beginning in at least 2008, and over time, Philips received hundreds of thousands of customer complaints regarding foam degradation in the Recalled Devices and, years later, received data from a variety of sources confirming foam degradation. In light of these customer complaints, Philips contacted its foam supplier in 2015 about the potential for degradation of PE-PUR foam and in 2016 the supplier confirmed such risks. Philips itself conducted testing in 2016, which determined that the PE-PUR foam was susceptible to degradation and off-gassing. Despite its knowledge that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users, Philips continued manufacturing the Recalled Devices with PE-PUR foam, and at no point prior to April 2021, when Philips first disclosed foam issues to its shareholders, did Philips even hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that could result in serious bodily injury.

809. As set forth more fully above, Philips marketed and sold the Recalled Devices as machines that would help users breathe by, among other things, pumping air into users' lungs. While selling and profiting from the Recalled Devices, Philips knew that they were defective in

that they posed serious health risks to users who would potentially be inhaling toxic fumes as they used the machines due to the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. Philips intentionally concealed this material information from consumers, users, prescribers, and other healthcare providers, including Plaintiffs and their physicians, because to do otherwise would have resulted in users seeking safer alternatives to treat their breathing issues. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

810. Philips concealed and failed to disclose in any of its marketing materials, advertising, packaging, and/or any other communication that the Recalled Devices were defective and would expose users to Foam Toxins as a result of the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. For example, Philips has: (a) long advertised that its Recalled Devices were “clinically proven” treatments for sleep disorders; (b) held itself out as a trusted brand and global leader in the sleep and respiratory markets; and (c) recommended customers use a humidifier with their Recalled Devices despite knowing that warm, hot, and humid conditions contributed to rapid degradation of the PE-PUR foam in its Recalled Devices, all while simultaneously failing to hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that posed a risk of serious bodily injury until April 2021. These material omissions were misleading and deceptive standing alone and were particularly deceptive in light of the fact that the Recalled Devices were sold as breathing assistance devices.

811. Philips concealed from Plaintiffs and failed to disclose to them, material information regarding the serious health risks posed to users of the Recalled Devices by, among other things, failing to include material information in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

812. By concealing and failing to disclose the Defect, Philips intentionally, knowingly, and recklessly allowed its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures to mislead Plaintiffs, and their physicians, into believing that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

813. Philips knew that its concealment and omissions regarding the Defect in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures were false, deceptive, inadequate, and misleading.

814. The information undisclosed and concealed by Philips was material. A reasonable person, including Plaintiffs, would find information that impacted on users' health and well-being, such as the serious adverse health risks associated with the use of the Recalled Devices, to be important when deciding whether to use the Recalled Devices.

815. Philips' conduct described herein constitutes the knowing and willful act, use, or employment of deception, false promise, misrepresentation, unfair practices, and the concealment, suppression, and omission of material facts in connection with the sale and advertisement of merchandise, the Recalled Devices, in trade or commerce in the District of Columbia; and was made with the intention that Plaintiffs would rely upon such conduct in purchasing the Recalled Devices, significantly impacting consumers and making it unlawful under D.C. Code Ann. § 28-3901, *et seq.*

816. Philips' conduct constituted, among other things, the following prohibited fraudulent, deceptive, unfair, and/or unconscionable business practices: (a) knowingly making a false representation as to the Recalled Devices characteristics, ingredients, uses, or benefits, which they do not have; (b) misrepresenting that the Recalled Devices are of a particular standard, quality, grade, or that the goods are of a particular model when they are not; (c) advertising goods or

services with intent not to sell them as advertised; (d) concealing, suppressing, or omitting material facts concerning goods or services which was known at the time of an advertisement or sale and intended to induce a customer to enter into a transaction; and (e) knowingly or recklessly engaging in other unconscionable, false, or deceptive acts or practices.

817. Philips' conduct was fraudulent and deceptive because the misrepresentations and omissions had the capacity or tendency to deceive and, in fact, did deceive reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs. Reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs, would have found it material to their purchasing, leasing, and use decisions that the PE-PUR foam in the Recalled Devices posed a risk of degradation and off-gassing that would subject users to potential serious health consequences. Knowledge of those facts would have been a substantial factor in Plaintiffs' decision to purchase, lease, and/or use the Recalled Devices.

818. Philips owed Plaintiffs a duty to disclose these facts because they were known and/or accessible exclusively to Philips (along with PolyTech and potentially other parties who are not Plaintiffs) who had exclusive and superior knowledge of the facts; because the facts would be material to reasonable consumers; because Philips actively concealed them; because Philips intended for consumers to rely on the omissions in question; and because the Recalled Devices pose an unreasonable risk of substantial bodily injury.

819. As a result of such deceptive packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures, Plaintiffs justifiably and reasonably relied on the omissions by Philips and used the Recalled Devices. Reasonable consumers would have been expected to rely on these omissions, in part, because they are omissions that seriously impact users' health and well-being.

820. The actions and omissions of Philips are uncured or incurable.

821. Philips was put on notice of these issues by the investigation of the FDA, numerous complaints filed against Philips, and individual letters and communications from certain Plaintiffs and others within a reasonable amount of time after Philips' conduct was publicly disclosed.

822. Philips had actual knowledge of the defective and dangerous condition of the Recalled Devices and failed to take any action to cure those conditions.

823. Philips' conduct actually and proximately caused an ascertainable loss of money or property to Plaintiffs. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have been injured and suffered damages, in that their use of the Recalled Devices increased their risk of developing cancer, respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, and other illnesses.

824. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have suffered serious and debilitating injuries and other harm.

825. In addition, as a direct and proximate cause of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs may suffer additional serious and debilitating illnesses or injuries, including various cancers, in the future as a result of exposure to the Foam Toxins.

826. Accordingly, pursuant to D.C. Code Ann. § 28-3901, *et seq.*, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover their actual damages. In addition, given the nature of Philips' conduct, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover all available statutory, exemplary, treble, and/or punitive damages, costs of suit, and attorneys' fees based on the amount of time reasonable expended and equitable relief necessary, and all such other relief as the Court deems proper.

COUNT XVI (10)
VIOLATIONS OF FLORIDA FALSE ADVERTISING STATUTE
Fla. Stat. Ann. § 817.06, 817.41, *et seq.*

827. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations set forth throughout the Complaint as if set forth herein and further allege as follows:

828. This claim is brought against the Philips Defendants.

829. Philips is on notice that such claims may be asserted by Plaintiffs.

830. The Florida False Advertising statute was created to protect consumers from deceptive and unfair advertising practices.

831. Plaintiffs are consumers who purchased, leased, or used Recalled Devices for personal and/or household purposes.

832. Under the Florida False Advertising Statute, Philips is the supplier, manufacturer, advertiser, and seller of the Recalled Devices, subject to liability under such legislation from deceptive and unfair advertising practices. Philips marketed and advertised the Recalled Devices to consumers, physicians, and other healthcare entities in Florida. In addition, in Florida, Philips sold the Recalled Devices, shipped Recalled Devices, and otherwise engaged in trade or commerce, or conducted business, related to the Recalled Devices.

833. At all relevant times, Philips knew that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users—the FDA itself concluded that Philips was aware of foam degradation issues and yet delayed doing anything to rectify or mitigate the hazards. Indeed, beginning in at least 2008, and over time, Philips received hundreds of thousands of customer complaints regarding foam degradation in the Recalled Devices and, years later, received data from a variety of sources confirming foam degradation. In light of these customer complaints, Philips contacted its foam supplier in 2015 about the potential for degradation of PE-PUR foam and in 2016 the supplier

confirmed such risks. Philips itself conducted testing in 2016, which determined that the PE-PUR foam was susceptible to degradation and off-gassing. Despite its knowledge that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users, Philips continued manufacturing the Recalled Devices with PE-PUR foam, and at no point prior to April 2021, when Philips first disclosed foam issues to its shareholders, did Philips even hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that could result in serious bodily injury.

834. As set forth more fully above, Philips marketed, advertised, and sold the Recalled Devices as machines that would help users breathe by, among other things, pumping air into users' lungs. While selling and profiting from the Recalled Devices, Philips knew that they were defective in that they posed serious health risks to users who would potentially be inhaling toxic fumes as they used the machines due to the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. Philips intentionally concealed this material information from consumers, users, prescribers, and other healthcare providers, including Plaintiffs and their physicians, because to do otherwise would have resulted in users seeking safer alternatives to treat their breathing issues. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

835. Philips concealed and failed to disclose in any of its marketing materials, advertising, packaging, and/or any other communication that the Recalled Devices were defective and would expose users to Foam Toxins as a result of the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. For example, Philips has: (a) long advertised that its Recalled Devices were "clinically proven" treatments for sleep disorders; (b) held itself out as a trusted brand and global leader in the sleep and respiratory markets; and (c) recommended customers use a humidifier with their Recalled Devices despite knowing that warm, hot, and humid conditions contributed to rapid degradation of the PE-PUR foam in its Recalled Devices, all while simultaneously failing to hint

that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that posed a risk of serious bodily injury until April 2021. These material omissions were misleading and deceptive standing alone and were particularly deceptive in light of the fact that the Recalled Devices were sold as breathing assistance devices.

836. Philips concealed from Plaintiffs and failed to disclose to them, material information regarding the serious health risks posed to users of the Recalled Devices by, among other things, failing to include material information in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

837. By concealing and failing to disclose the Defect, Philips intentionally, knowingly, and recklessly allowed its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures to mislead Plaintiffs, and their physicians, into believing that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

838. Philips knew that its concealment and omissions regarding the Defect in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures were false, deceptive, inadequate, and misleading.

839. The information undisclosed and concealed by Philips was material. A reasonable person, including Plaintiffs, would find information that impacted on users' health and well-being, such as the serious adverse health risks associated with the use of the Recalled Devices, to be important when deciding whether to use the Recalled Devices.

840. Philips' conduct described herein constitutes use or employment of deception, false promise, misrepresentation, unfair practices, and the concealment, suppression, and omission of material facts in connection with the advertisement of merchandise, the Recalled Devices, in trade

or commerce in Florida and was made with the intention that Plaintiffs rely on such advertisements in purchasing the Recalled Devices, making it unlawful under Fla. Stat. Ann. § 817.06 and § 817.41, *et seq.*

841. Philips' conduct was fraudulent and deceptive because the misrepresentations and omissions had the capacity or tendency to deceive and, in fact, did deceive reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs. Reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs, would have found it material to their purchasing, leasing, and use decisions that the PE-PUR foam in the Recalled Devices posed a risk of degradation and off-gassing that would subject users to potential serious health consequences. Knowledge of those facts would have been a substantial factor in Plaintiffs' decision to purchase, lease, and/or use the Recalled Devices.

842. Philips owed Plaintiffs a duty to disclose these facts because they were known and/or accessible exclusively to Philips (along with PolyTech and potentially other parties who are not Plaintiffs) who had exclusive and superior knowledge of the facts; because the facts would be material to reasonable consumers; because Philips actively concealed them; because Philips intended for consumers to rely on the omissions in question; and because the Recalled Devices pose an unreasonable risk of substantial bodily injury.

843. As a result of such deceptive packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures, Plaintiffs justifiably and reasonably relied on the omissions by Philips and used the Recalled Devices. Reasonable consumers would have been expected to rely on these omissions, in part, because they are omissions that seriously impact users' health and well-being.

844. The actions and omissions of Philips are uncured or incurable.

845. Philips was put on notice of these issues by the investigation of the FDA, numerous

complaints filed against Philips, and individual letters and communications from certain Plaintiffs and others within a reasonable amount of time after Philips' conduct was publicly disclosed.

846. Philips had actual knowledge of the defective and dangerous condition of the Recalled Devices and failed to take any action to cure those conditions.

847. Philips' conduct actually and proximately caused an ascertainable loss of money or property to Plaintiffs. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have been injured and suffered damages, in that their use of the Recalled Devices increased their risk of developing cancer, respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, and other illnesses.

848. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have suffered serious and debilitating injuries and other harm.

849. In addition, as a direct and proximate cause of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs may suffer additional serious and debilitating illnesses or injuries, including various cancers, in the future as a result of exposure to the Foam Toxins.

850. Accordingly, Fla. Stat. Ann. § 817.06 and § 817.41, *et seq.*, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover their actual damage. In addition, given the nature of Philips' conduct, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover all available statutory, exemplary, treble, and/or punitive damages, costs of suit, and attorneys' fees based on the amount of time reasonable expended and equitable relief necessary, and all such other relief as the Court deems proper.

COUNT XVI (11)
VIOLATIONS OF GEORGIA FAIR BUSINESS PRACTICES ACT
Ga. Code Ann. § 10-1-390, *et seq.*

851. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations set forth throughout the Complaint as if set forth herein and further allege as follows:

852. This claim is brought against the Philips Defendants.

853. Philips is on notice that such claims may be asserted by Plaintiffs.

854. The Georgia Fair Business Practices Act (“GFBPA”) was created to protect consumers from deceptive and unfair business practices in the conduct of any trade or commerce.

855. Plaintiffs are consumers within the meaning of the GFBPA who purchased, leased, or used Recalled Devices for personal and/or household purposes.

856. The GFBPA declares unlawful “[u]nfair or deceptive acts or practices in the conduct of consumer transactions and consumer acts in trade or commerce” including but not limited to “[r]epresenting that goods or services have sponsorship, approval, characteristics, ingredients, uses, benefits, or quantities that they do not have,” “[r]epresenting that goods or services are of a particular standard, quality, or grade . . . if they are of another” and “[a]dvertising goods or services with intent not to sell them as advertised.” Ga. Code Ann. §§ 10-1-393(b)(5), (7) & (9).

857. Under the GFBPA, Philips is the supplier, manufacturer, advertiser, and seller of the Recalled Devices, subject to liability under such legislation from fraudulent, unfair, deceptive, and unconscionable consumer sales practices. Philips marketed and advertised the Recalled Devices to consumers, physicians, and other healthcare entities in Georgia. In addition, in Georgia, Philips sold the Recalled Devices, shipped Recalled Devices, and otherwise engaged in trade or commerce, or conducted business, related to the Recalled Devices.

858. At all relevant times, Philips knew that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users—the FDA itself concluded that Philips was aware of foam degradation issues and yet delayed doing anything to rectify or mitigate the hazards. Indeed, beginning in at least 2008, and over time, Philips received hundreds of thousands of customer complaints regarding foam degradation in the Recalled Devices and, years later, received data from a variety of sources confirming foam degradation. In light of these customer complaints, Philips contacted its foam supplier in 2015 about the potential for degradation of PE-PUR foam and in 2016 the supplier confirmed such risks. Philips itself conducted testing in 2016, which determined that the PE-PUR foam was susceptible to degradation and off-gassing. Despite its knowledge that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users, Philips continued manufacturing the Recalled Devices with PE-PUR foam, and at no point prior to April 2021, when Philips first disclosed foam issues to its shareholders, did Philips even hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that could result in serious bodily injury.

859. As set forth more fully above, Philips marketed and sold the Recalled Devices as machines that would help users breathe by, among other things, pumping air into users' lungs. While selling and profiting from the Recalled Devices, Philips knew that they were defective in that they posed serious health risks to users who would potentially be inhaling toxic fumes as they used the machines due to the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. Philips intentionally concealed this material information from consumers, users, prescribers, and other healthcare providers, including Plaintiffs and their physicians, because to do otherwise would have resulted in users seeking safer alternatives to treat their breathing issues. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

860. Philips concealed and failed to disclose in any of its marketing materials, advertising, packaging, and/or any other communication that the Recalled Devices were defective and would expose users to Foam Toxins as a result of the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. For example, Philips has: (a) long advertised that its Recalled Devices were “clinically proven” treatments for sleep disorders; (b) held itself out as a trusted brand and global leader in the sleep and respiratory markets; and (c) recommended customers use a humidifier with their Recalled Devices despite knowing that warm, hot, and humid conditions contributed to rapid degradation of the PE-PUR foam in its Recalled Devices, all while simultaneously failing to hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that posed a risk of serious bodily injury until April 2021. These material omissions were misleading and deceptive standing alone and were particularly deceptive in light of the fact that the Recalled Devices were sold as breathing assistance devices.

861. Philips concealed from Plaintiffs and failed to disclose to them, material information regarding the serious health risks posed to users of the Recalled Devices by, among other things, failing to include material information in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

862. By concealing and failing to disclose the Defect, Philips intentionally, knowingly, and recklessly allowed its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures to mislead Plaintiffs, and their physicians, into believing that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

863. Philips knew that its concealment and omissions regarding the Defect in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures were false, deceptive, inadequate, and misleading.

864. The information undisclosed and concealed by Philips was material. A reasonable person, including Plaintiffs, would find information that impacted on users' health and well-being, such as the serious adverse health risks associated with the use of the Recalled Devices, to be important when deciding whether to use the Recalled Devices.

865. Philips' conduct described herein constitutes the knowing and willful act, use, or employment of deception, false promise, misrepresentation, unfair practices, and the concealment, suppression, and omission of material facts in connection with the sale and advertisement of merchandise, the Recalled Devices, in trade or commerce in Georgia; and was made with the intention that Plaintiffs would rely upon such conduct in purchasing the Recalled Devices, significantly impacting consumers and making it unlawful Ga. Code Ann. § 10-1-390, *et seq.*

866. Philips' conduct constituted, among other things, the following prohibited fraudulent, deceptive, unfair, and/or unconscionable business practices: (a) knowingly making a false representation as to the Recalled Devices characteristics, ingredients, uses, or benefits, which they do not have; (b) misrepresenting that the Recalled Devices are of a particular standard, quality, grade, or that the goods are of a particular model when they are not; (c) advertising goods or services with intent not to sell them as advertised; (d) concealing, suppressing, or omitting material facts concerning goods or services which was known at the time of an advertisement or sale and intended to induce a customer to enter into a transaction; and (e) knowingly or recklessly engaging in other unconscionable, false, or deceptive acts or practices.

867. Philips' conduct was fraudulent and deceptive because the misrepresentations and omissions had the capacity or tendency to deceive and, in fact, did deceive reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs. Reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs, would have found it material to their purchasing, leasing, and use decisions that the PE-PUR foam in the Recalled Devices posed a risk of degradation and off-gassing that would subject users to potential serious health consequences. Knowledge of those facts would have been a substantial factor in Plaintiffs' decision to purchase, lease, and/or use the Recalled Devices.

868. Philips owed Plaintiffs a duty to disclose these facts because they were known and/or accessible exclusively to Philips (along with PolyTech and potentially other parties who are not Plaintiffs) who had exclusive and superior knowledge of the facts; because the facts would be material to reasonable consumers; because Philips actively concealed them; because Philips intended for consumers to rely on the omissions in question; and because the Recalled Devices pose an unreasonable risk of substantial bodily injury.

869. As a result of such deceptive packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures, Plaintiffs justifiably and reasonably relied on the omissions by Philips and used the Recalled Devices. Reasonable consumers would have been expected to rely on these omissions, in part, because they are omissions that seriously impact users' health and well-being.

870. The actions and omissions of Philips are uncured or incurable.

871. Philips was put on notice of these issues by the investigation of the FDA, numerous complaints filed against Philips, and individual letters and communications from certain Plaintiffs and others within a reasonable amount of time after Philips' conduct was publicly disclosed.

872. Philips had actual knowledge of the defective and dangerous condition of the

Recalled Devices and failed to take any action to cure those conditions.

873. Philips' conduct actually and proximately caused an ascertainable loss of money or property to Plaintiffs. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have been injured and suffered damages, in that their use of the Recalled Devices increased their risk of developing cancer, respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, and other illnesses.

874. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have suffered serious and debilitating injuries and other harm.

875. In addition, as a direct and proximate cause of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs may suffer additional serious and debilitating illnesses or injuries, including various cancers, in the future as a result of exposure to the Foam Toxins.

876. Accordingly, pursuant Ga. Code. Ann. § 10-1-390, *et seq.*, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover their actual damages, which can be calculated with a reasonable degree of certainty using sufficiently definitive and objective evidence. In addition, given the nature of Philips' conduct, Plaintiffs are entitled to injunctive relief and all available statutory, exemplary, treble, and/or punitive damages, costs of suit, and attorneys' fees based on the amount of time reasonable expended and equitable relief necessary, and all such other relief as the Court deems proper

877. Philips does not maintain and place of business or keep assets within the state of Georgia, and for that reason, there is no obligation to provide pre-suit notice under the Georgia Fair Business Practices Act in this case. Ga. Code Ann. § 10-1-399(b).

878. In any event, even if pre-suit notice were required, Plaintiffs have complied or substantially complied with all applicable notice requirements or are otherwise excused from compliance for this proceeding. Philips had notice of its violations for years. In addition, at a minimum, on September 8, 2021, and on May 16, 2022, numerous Plaintiffs involved in this multi-district litigation, through counsel, sent Philips a letter complying with any required pre-suit notification requirements. Additional notice letters were served on Philips by Plaintiffs before this MDL was formed. These letters put Philips on notice of demands of Plaintiffs and Philips' responses made clear that Philips refused to acknowledge and cure the violations in a manner that would compensate Plaintiffs for all the losses they have suffered as a result of Philips' misconduct. Philips has failed to remedy its unlawful conduct. Notice was provided, and any additional notice would be futile.

COUNT XVI (12)
VIOLATIONS OF IDAHO CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT
 Idaho Code Ann. § 48-601, *et seq.*

879. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations set forth throughout the Complaint as if set forth herein and further allege as follows:

880. This claim is brought against the Philips Defendants.

881. Philips is on notice that such claims may be asserted by Plaintiffs.

882. The Idaho Consumer Protection Act was created to protect consumers from unfair methods of competition and unfair and deceptive acts or practices.

883. Plaintiffs are consumers who purchased, leased, or used Recalled Devices for personal and/or household purposes.

884. Under the Idaho Consumer Protection Act, Philips is the supplier, manufacturer, advertiser, and seller of the Recalled Devices, subject to liability under such legislation from

fraudulent, unfair, deceptive, and unconscionable consumer sales practices. Philips marketed and advertised the Recalled Devices to consumers, physicians, and other healthcare entities in Idaho. In addition, in Idaho, Philips sold the Recalled Devices, shipped Recalled Devices, and otherwise engaged in trade or commerce, or conducted business, related to the Recalled Devices.

885. At all relevant times, Philips knew that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users—the FDA itself concluded that Philips was aware of foam degradation issues and yet delayed doing anything to rectify or mitigate the hazards. Indeed, beginning in at least 2008, and over time, Philips received hundreds of thousands of customer complaints regarding foam degradation in the Recalled Devices and, years later, received data from a variety of sources confirming foam degradation. In light of these customer complaints, Philips contacted its foam supplier in 2015 about the potential for degradation of PE-PUR foam and in 2016 the supplier confirmed such risks. Philips itself conducted testing in 2016, which determined that the PE-PUR foam was susceptible to degradation and off-gassing. Despite its knowledge that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users, Philips continued manufacturing the Recalled Devices with PE-PUR foam, and at no point prior to April 2021, when Philips first disclosed foam issues to its shareholders, did Philips even hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that could result in serious bodily injury.

886. As set forth more fully above, Philips marketed and sold the Recalled Devices as machines that would help users breathe by, among other things, pumping air into users' lungs. While selling and profiting from the Recalled Devices, Philips knew that they were defective in that they posed serious health risks to users who would potentially be inhaling toxic fumes as they used the machines due to the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. Philips intentionally concealed this material information from consumers, users, prescribers, and other

healthcare providers, including Plaintiffs and their physicians, because to do otherwise would have resulted in users seeking safer alternatives to treat their breathing issues. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

887. Philips concealed and failed to disclose in any of its marketing materials, advertising, packaging, and/or any other communication that the Recalled Devices were defective and would expose users to Foam Toxins as a result of the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. For example, Philips has: (a) long advertised that its Recalled Devices were “clinically proven” treatments for sleep disorders; (b) held itself out as a trusted brand and global leader in the sleep and respiratory markets; and (c) recommended customers use a humidifier with their Recalled Devices despite knowing that warm, hot, and humid conditions contributed to rapid degradation of the PE-PUR foam in its Recalled Devices, all while simultaneously failing to hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that posed a risk of serious bodily injury until April 2021. These material omissions were misleading and deceptive standing alone and were particularly deceptive in light of the fact that the Recalled Devices were sold as breathing assistance devices.

888. Philips concealed from Plaintiffs and failed to disclose to them, material information regarding the serious health risks posed to users of the Recalled Devices by, among other things, failing to include material information in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

889. By concealing and failing to disclose the Defect, Philips intentionally, knowingly, and recklessly allowed its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and

other communications and disclosures to mislead Plaintiffs, and their physicians, into believing that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

890. Philips knew that its concealment and omissions regarding the Defect in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures were false, deceptive, inadequate, and misleading.

891. The information undisclosed and concealed by Philips was material. A reasonable person, including Plaintiffs, would find information that impacted on users' health and well-being, such as the serious adverse health risks associated with the use of the Recalled Devices, to be important when deciding whether to use the Recalled Devices.

892. Philips' conduct described herein constitutes the knowing and willful act, use, or employment of deception, false promise, misrepresentation, unfair practices, and the concealment, suppression, and omission of material facts in connection with the sale and advertisement of merchandise, the Recalled Devices, in trade or commerce in Idaho; and was made with the intention that Plaintiffs would rely upon such conduct in purchasing the Recalled Devices, significantly impacting consumers and making it unlawful under Idaho Code § 48-601, *et seq.*

893. Philips' conduct constituted, among other things, the following prohibited fraudulent, deceptive, and misleading business practices: (a) misrepresenting that the Recalled Devices have characteristics, ingredients, uses, or benefits, which they do not have; (b) misrepresenting that the Recalled Devices are of a particular standard, quality, or grade, or that goods are of a particular style or model, when they are not; (c) engaging in any act or practice that is otherwise misleading, false, or deceptive to the consumer; and (d) engaging in any unconscionable method, act or practice in the conduct of trade or commerce. *See* Idaho Code § 48-603.

894. Philips' conduct was fraudulent and deceptive because the misrepresentations and omissions had the capacity or tendency to deceive and, in fact, did deceive reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs. Reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs, would have found it material to their purchasing, leasing, and use decisions that the PE-PUR foam in the Recalled Devices posed a risk of degradation and off-gassing that would subject users to potential serious health consequences. Knowledge of those facts would have been a substantial factor in Plaintiffs' decision to purchase, lease, and/or use the Recalled Devices.

895. Philips owed Plaintiffs a duty to disclose these facts because they were known and/or accessible exclusively to Philips (along with PolyTech and potentially other parties who are not Plaintiffs) who had exclusive and superior knowledge of the facts; because the facts would be material to reasonable consumers; because Philips actively concealed them; because Philips intended for consumers to rely on the omissions in question; and because the Recalled Devices pose an unreasonable risk of substantial bodily injury.

896. As a result of such deceptive packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures, Plaintiffs justifiably and reasonably relied on the omissions by Philips and used the Recalled Devices. Reasonable consumers would have been expected to rely on these omissions, in part, because they are omissions that seriously impact users' health and well-being.

897. The actions and omissions of Philips are uncured or incurable.

898. Philips was put on notice of these issues by the investigation of the FDA, numerous complaints filed against Philips, and individual letters and communications from certain Plaintiffs and others within a reasonable amount of time after Philips' conduct was publicly disclosed.

899. Philips had actual knowledge of the defective and dangerous condition of the

Recalled Devices and failed to take any action to cure those conditions.

900. Philips' conduct actually and proximately caused an ascertainable loss of money or property to Plaintiffs. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have been injured and suffered damages, in that their use of the Recalled Devices increased their risk of developing cancer, respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, and other illnesses.

901. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have suffered serious and debilitating injuries and other harm.

902. In addition, as a direct and proximate cause of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs may suffer additional serious and debilitating illnesses or injuries, including various cancers, in the future as a result of exposure to the Foam Toxins.

903. Accordingly, pursuant to Idaho Code § 48-601, *et seq.*, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover their actual damages. In addition, given the nature of Philips' conduct, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover all available statutory, exemplary, treble, and/or punitive damages, costs of suit, and attorneys' fees based on the amount of time reasonable expended and equitable relief necessary, and all such other relief as the Court deems proper.

COUNT XVI (13)
VIOLATIONS OF ILLINOIS CONSUMER FRAUD
AND DECEPTIVE BUSINESS PRACTICES ACT
Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 505/1, *et seq.*

904. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations set forth throughout the Complaint as if set forth herein and further allege as follows:

905. This claim is brought against the Philips Defendants.

906. Philips is on notice that such claims may be asserted by Plaintiffs.

907. The Illinois Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practices Act was created to protect consumers from deceptive, unconscionable, deliberately misleading, false, fraudulent, and/or unfair business practices.

908. Plaintiffs are consumers who purchased, leased, or used Recalled Devices for personal and/or household purposes.

909. Under the Illinois Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practices Act, Philips is the supplier, manufacturer, advertiser, and seller of the Recalled Devices, subject to liability under such legislation from fraudulent, unfair, deceptive, and unconscionable consumer sales practices. Philips marketed and advertised the Recalled Devices to consumers, physicians, and other healthcare entities in Illinois. In addition, in Illinois, Philips sold the Recalled Devices, shipped Recalled Devices, and otherwise engaged in trade or commerce, or conducted business, related to the Recalled Devices.

910. At all relevant times, Philips knew that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users—the FDA itself concluded that Philips was aware of foam degradation issues and yet delayed doing anything to rectify or mitigate the hazards. Indeed, beginning in at least 2008, and over time, Philips received hundreds of thousands of customer complaints regarding foam degradation in the Recalled Devices and, years later, received data from a variety of sources confirming foam degradation. In light of these customer complaints, Philips contacted its foam supplier in 2015 about the potential for degradation of PE-PUR foam and in 2016 the supplier confirmed such risks. Philips itself conducted testing in 2016, which determined that the PE-PUR foam was susceptible to degradation and off-gassing. Despite its knowledge that the Recalled

Devices posed serious health risks to users, Philips continued manufacturing the Recalled Devices with PE-PUR foam, and at no point prior to April 2021, when Philips first disclosed foam issues to its shareholders, did Philips even hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that could result in serious bodily injury.

911. As set forth more fully above, Philips marketed and sold the Recalled Devices as machines that would help users breathe by, among other things, pumping air into users' lungs. While selling and profiting from the Recalled Devices, Philips knew that they were defective in that they posed serious health risks to users who would potentially be inhaling toxic fumes as they used the machines due to the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. Philips intentionally concealed this material information from consumers, users, prescribers, and other healthcare providers, including Plaintiffs and their physicians, because to do otherwise would have resulted in users seeking safer alternatives to treat their breathing issues. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

912. Philips concealed and failed to disclose in any of its marketing materials, advertising, packaging, and/or any other communication that the Recalled Devices were defective and would expose users to Foam Toxins as a result of the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. For example, Philips has: (a) long advertised that its Recalled Devices were "clinically proven" treatments for sleep disorders; (b) held itself out as a trusted brand and global leader in the sleep and respiratory markets; and (c) recommended customers use a humidifier with their Recalled Devices despite knowing that warm, hot, and humid conditions contributed to rapid degradation of the PE-PUR foam in its Recalled Devices, all while simultaneously failing to hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that posed a risk of serious bodily injury until April 2021. These material omissions were misleading and deceptive standing alone

and were particularly deceptive in light of the fact that the Recalled Devices were sold as breathing assistance devices.

913. Philips concealed from Plaintiffs and failed to disclose to them, material information regarding the serious health risks posed to users of the Recalled Devices by, among other things, failing to include material information in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

914. By concealing and failing to disclose the Defect, Philips intentionally, knowingly, and recklessly allowed its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures to mislead Plaintiffs, and their physicians, into believing that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

915. Philips knew that its concealment and omissions regarding the Defect in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures were false, deceptive, inadequate, and misleading.

916. The information undisclosed and concealed by Philips was material. A reasonable person, including Plaintiffs, would find information that impacted on users' health and well-being, such as the serious adverse health risks associated with the use of the Recalled Devices, to be important when deciding whether to use the Recalled Devices.

917. Philips' conduct described herein constitutes the knowing and willful act, use, or employment of deception, false promise, misrepresentation, unfair practices, and the concealment, suppression, and omission of material facts in connection with the sale and advertisement of merchandise, the Recalled Devices, in trade or commerce in Illinois; and was made with the intention that Plaintiffs would rely upon such conduct in purchasing the Recalled Devices,

significantly impacting consumers and making it unlawful under Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 505/1, *et seq.*

918. Philips' conduct constituted, among other things, the following prohibited fraudulent, deceptive, unfair, and/or unconscionable business practices: (a) knowingly making a false representation as to the Recalled Devices characteristics, ingredients, uses, or benefits, which they do not have; (b) misrepresenting that the Recalled Devices are of a particular standard, quality, grade, or that the goods are of a particular model when they are not; (c) advertising goods or services with intent not to sell them as advertised; (d) concealing, suppressing, or omitting material facts concerning goods or services which was known at the time of an advertisement or sale and intended to induce a customer to enter into a transaction; and (e) knowingly or recklessly engaging in other unconscionable, false, or deceptive acts or practices.

919. Philips' conduct was fraudulent and deceptive because the misrepresentations and omissions had the capacity or tendency to deceive and, in fact, did deceive reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs. Reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs, would have found it material to their purchasing, leasing, and use decisions that the PE-PUR foam in the Recalled Devices posed a risk of degradation and off-gassing that would subject users to potential serious health consequences. Knowledge of those facts would have been a substantial factor in Plaintiffs' decision to purchase, lease, and/or use the Recalled Devices.

920. Philips owed Plaintiffs a duty to disclose these facts because they were known and/or accessible exclusively to Philips (along with PolyTech and potentially other parties who are not Plaintiffs) who had exclusive and superior knowledge of the facts; because the facts would be material to reasonable consumers; because Philips actively concealed them; because Philips

intended for consumers to rely on the omissions in question; and because the Recalled Devices pose an unreasonable risk of substantial bodily injury.

921. As a result of such deceptive packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures, Plaintiffs justifiably and reasonably relied on the omissions by Philips and used the Recalled Devices. Reasonable consumers would have been expected to rely on these omissions, in part, because they are omissions that seriously impact users' health and well-being.

922. The actions and omissions of Philips are uncured or incurable.

923. Philips was put on notice of these issues by the investigation of the FDA, numerous complaints filed against Philips, and individual letters and communications from certain Plaintiffs and others within a reasonable amount of time after Philips' conduct was publicly disclosed.

924. Philips had actual knowledge of the defective and dangerous condition of the Recalled Devices and failed to take any action to cure those conditions.

925. Philips' conduct actually and proximately caused an ascertainable loss of money or property to Plaintiffs. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have been injured and suffered damages, in that their use of the Recalled Devices increased their risk of developing cancer, respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, and other illnesses.

926. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have suffered serious and debilitating injuries and other harm.

927. In addition, as a direct and proximate cause of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs may suffer additional serious and debilitating illnesses or injuries, including various cancers, in the future as a result of exposure to the Foam Toxins.

928. Accordingly, pursuant to Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 505/1, *et seq.*, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover their actual damages. In addition, given the nature of Philips' conduct, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover all available statutory, exemplary, treble, and/or punitive damages, costs of suit, and attorneys' fees based on the amount of time reasonable expended and equitable relief necessary, and all such other relief as the Court deems proper.

COUNT XVI (14)
VIOLATIONS OF INDIANA DECEPTIVE CONSUMER SALES ACT
Ind. Code Ann. § 24-5-0.5-1, *et seq.*

929. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations set forth throughout the Complaint as if set forth herein and further allege as follows:

930. This claim is brought against the Philips Defendants.

931. Philips is on notice that such claims may be asserted by Plaintiffs.

932. The Indiana Deceptive Consumer Sales Act ("IDCSA") was created to protect consumers from deceptive and unfair business practices.

933. Plaintiffs are consumers who purchased, leased, or used Recalled Devices for personal and/or household purposes.

934. Under the IDCSA, Philips is the supplier, manufacturer, advertiser, and seller of the Recalled Devices, subject to liability under such legislation from fraudulent, unfair, deceptive, and unconscionable consumer sales practices. Philips marketed and advertised the Recalled Devices to consumers, physicians, and other healthcare entities in Indiana. In addition, in Indiana,

Philips sold the Recalled Devices, shipped Recalled Devices, and otherwise engaged in trade or commerce, or conducted business, related to the Recalled Devices.

935. At all relevant times, Philips knew that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users—the FDA itself concluded that Philips was aware of foam degradation issues and yet delayed doing anything to rectify or mitigate the hazards. Indeed, beginning in at least 2008, and over time, Philips received hundreds of thousands of customer complaints regarding foam degradation in the Recalled Devices and, years later, received data from a variety of sources confirming foam degradation. In light of these customer complaints, Philips contacted its foam supplier in 2015 about the potential for degradation of PE-PUR foam and in 2016 the supplier confirmed such risks. Philips itself conducted testing in 2016, which determined that the PE-PUR foam was susceptible to degradation and off-gassing. Despite its knowledge that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users, Philips continued manufacturing the Recalled Devices with PE-PUR foam, and at no point prior to April 2021, when Philips first disclosed foam issues to its shareholders, did Philips even hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that could result in serious bodily injury.

936. As set forth more fully above, Philips marketed and sold the Recalled Devices as machines that would help users breathe by, among other things, pumping air into users' lungs. While selling and profiting from the Recalled Devices, Philips knew that they were defective in that they posed serious health risks to users who would potentially be inhaling toxic fumes as they used the machines due to the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. Philips intentionally concealed this material information from consumers, users, prescribers, and other healthcare providers, including Plaintiffs and their physicians, because to do otherwise would have

resulted in users seeking safer alternatives to treat their breathing issues. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

937. Philips concealed and failed to disclose in any of its marketing materials, advertising, packaging, and/or any other communication that the Recalled Devices were defective and would expose users to Foam Toxins as a result of the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. For example, Philips has: (a) long advertised that its Recalled Devices were “clinically proven” treatments for sleep disorders; (b) held itself out as a trusted brand and global leader in the sleep and respiratory markets; and (c) recommended customers use a humidifier with their Recalled Devices despite knowing that warm, hot, and humid conditions contributed to rapid degradation of the PE-PUR foam in its Recalled Devices, all while simultaneously failing to hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that posed a risk of serious bodily injury until April 2021. These material omissions were misleading and deceptive standing alone and were particularly deceptive in light of the fact that the Recalled Devices were sold as breathing assistance devices.

938. Philips concealed from Plaintiffs and failed to disclose to them, material information regarding the serious health risks posed to users of the Recalled Devices by, among other things, failing to include material information in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

939. By concealing and failing to disclose the Defect, Philips intentionally, knowingly, and recklessly allowed its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures to mislead Plaintiffs, and their physicians, into believing that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

940. Philips knew that its concealment and omissions regarding the Defect in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures were false, deceptive, inadequate, and misleading.

941. The information undisclosed and concealed by Philips was material. A reasonable person, including Plaintiffs, would find information that impacted on users' health and well-being, such as the serious adverse health risks associated with the use of the Recalled Devices, to be important when deciding whether to use the Recalled Devices.

942. Philips' conduct described herein constitutes the knowing and willful act, use, or employment of deception, false promise, misrepresentation, unfair practices, and the concealment, suppression, and omission of material facts in connection with the sale and advertisement of merchandise, the Recalled Devices, in trade or commerce in Indiana; and was made with the intention that Plaintiffs would rely upon such conduct in purchasing the Recalled Devices, significantly impacting consumers and making it unlawful under Ind. Code § 24-5-0.5-1, *et seq.*

943. Philips' conduct constituted, among other things, the following prohibited fraudulent, deceptive, unfair, and/or unconscionable business practices: (a) knowingly representing that property or services have sponsorship, approval, accessories, characteristics, ingredients, uses, benefits or quantities that they do not have; (b) knowingly representing that property or services are of particular standard, quality, grade, style or model, if they of another which differs materially from the representation; (c) knowingly representing that property or services has uses, benefits or characteristics unless the supplier relied upon and possesses a reasonable basis for making such representation; (d) knowingly representing that use, benefit or characteristic of property or services has been proven or otherwise substantiated unless the supplier relied upon and possesses the type and amount of proof or substantiation represented to exist; (e)

the willful use, in any oral or written representation, of exaggeration, falsehood, innuendo or ambiguity as to a material fact; and (f) the willful failure to state a material fact, or the willful concealment, suppression, or omission of a material fact. Ind. Code § 24-5-0.5-3.

944. Philips' conduct was fraudulent and deceptive because the misrepresentations and omissions had the capacity or tendency to deceive and, in fact, did deceive reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs. Reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs, would have found it material to their purchasing, leasing, and use decisions that the PE-PUR foam in the Recalled Devices posed a risk of degradation and off-gassing that would subject users to potential serious health consequences. Knowledge of those facts would have been a substantial factor in Plaintiffs' decision to purchase, lease, and/or use the Recalled Devices.

945. Philips owed Plaintiffs, among others, a duty to disclose these facts because they were known and/or accessible exclusively to Philips (along with PolyTech and potentially other parties who are not Plaintiffs) who had exclusive and superior knowledge of the facts; because the facts would be material to reasonable consumers; because Philips actively concealed them; because Philips intended for consumers to rely on the omissions in question; and because the Recalled Devices pose an unreasonable risk of substantial bodily injury.

946. As a result of such deceptive packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures, Plaintiffs justifiably and reasonably relied on the omissions by Philips and used the Recalled Devices. Reasonable consumers would have been expected to rely on these omissions, in part, because they are omissions that seriously impact users' health and well-being.

947. The actions and omissions of Philips are uncured or incurable.

948. Philips was put on notice of these issues by the investigation of the FDA, numerous

complaints filed against Philips, and individual letters and communications from certain Plaintiffs and others within a reasonable amount of time after Philips' conduct was publicly disclosed.

949. Philips had actual knowledge of the defective and dangerous condition of the Recalled Devices and failed to take any action to cure those conditions.

950. Philips' conduct actually and proximately caused an ascertainable loss of money or property to Plaintiffs. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have been injured and suffered damages, in that their use of the Recalled Devices increased their risk of developing cancer, respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, and other illnesses.

951. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have suffered serious and debilitating injuries and other harm.

952. In addition, as a direct and proximate cause of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs may suffer additional serious and debilitating illnesses or injuries, including various cancers, in the future as a result of exposure to the Foam Toxins.

953. Accordingly, pursuant to Ind. Code § 24-5-0.5-1, *et seq.*, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover their actual damages, which can be calculated with a reasonable degree of certainty using sufficiently definitive and objective evidence. In addition, given the nature of Philips' conduct, Plaintiffs are entitled to all available statutory, exemplary, treble, and/or punitive damages and attorneys' fees based on the amount of time reasonably expended and equitable relief necessary or proper to protect them from Philips' unlawful conduct.

954. Philips' conduct is "incurable" as defined by the IDCSA because it was done as part of a scheme with the intent to defraud, mislead, and engage in unfair business practices.

955. Because Philips' conduct is "incurable" as defined by the IDCSA, no pre-suit notice was required. To the extent that any pre-suit notice was purportedly required, Plaintiffs have complied or substantially complied with all applicable notice requirements or are otherwise excused from compliance for this proceeding. Philips had notice of its violations for years. In addition, at a minimum, on September 8, 2021, and on May 16, 2022, Plaintiffs involved in this multi-district litigation, through counsel, sent Philips a letter complying with any required pre-suit notification requirements. Additional notice letters were served on Philips before this MDL was formed. These letters put Philips on notice of the demands of the Plaintiffs, and Philips' responses made clear that Philips refused to acknowledge and cure the violations in a manner that would compensate Plaintiffs for all the losses they have suffered as a result of Philips' conduct. Philips has failed to remedy its unlawful misconduct. In addition, any obligation to provide pre-suit should be excused because Philips does not maintain a place of business or does not keep assets within the state of Indiana. Finally, notice was provided, and any additional notice would have been futile.

COUNT XVI (15)
VIOLATIONS OF KANSAS CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT
Kan. Stat. Ann. § 50-623, *et seq.*

956. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations set forth throughout the Complaint as if set forth herein and further allege as follows:

957. This claim is brought against the Philips Defendants.

958. Philips is on notice that such claims may be asserted by Plaintiffs.

959. The Kansas Consumer Protection Act was created to protect consumers from deceptive and unfair business practices.

960. Plaintiffs are consumers who purchased, leased, or used Recalled Devices for personal and/or household purposes.

961. Under the Kansas Consumer Protection Act, Philips is the supplier, manufacturer, advertiser, and seller of the Recalled Devices, subject to liability under such legislation from fraudulent, unfair, deceptive, and unconscionable consumer sales practices. Philips marketed and advertised the Recalled Devices to consumers, physicians, and other healthcare entities in Kansas. In addition, in Kansas, Philips sold the Recalled Devices, shipped Recalled Devices, and otherwise engaged in trade or commerce, or conducted business, related to the Recalled Devices.

962. At all relevant times, Philips knew that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users—the FDA itself concluded that Philips was aware of foam degradation issues and yet delayed doing anything to rectify or mitigate the hazards. Indeed, beginning in at least 2008, and over time, Philips received hundreds of thousands of customer complaints regarding foam degradation in the Recalled Devices and, years later, received data from a variety of sources confirming foam degradation. In light of these customer complaints, Philips contacted its foam supplier in 2015 about the potential for degradation of PE-PUR foam and in 2016 the supplier confirmed such risks. Philips itself conducted testing in 2016, which determined that the PE-PUR foam was susceptible to degradation and off-gassing. Despite its knowledge that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users, Philips continued manufacturing the Recalled Devices with PE-PUR foam, and at no point prior to April 2021, when Philips first disclosed foam issues to its shareholders, did Philips even hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that could result in serious bodily injury.

963. As set forth more fully above, Philips marketed and sold the Recalled Devices as machines that would help users breathe by, among other things, pumping air into users' lungs.

While selling and profiting from the Recalled Devices, Philips knew that they were defective in that they posed serious health risks to users who would potentially be inhaling toxic fumes as they used the machines due to the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. Philips intentionally concealed this material information from consumers, users, prescribers, and other healthcare providers, including Plaintiffs and their physicians, because to do otherwise would have resulted in users seeking safer alternatives to treat their breathing issues. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

964. Philips concealed and failed to disclose in any of its marketing materials, advertising, packaging, and/or any other communication that the Recalled Devices were defective and would expose users to Foam Toxins as a result of the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. For example, Philips has: (a) long advertised that its Recalled Devices were “clinically proven” treatments for sleep disorders; (b) held itself out as a trusted brand and global leader in the sleep and respiratory markets; and (c) recommended customers use a humidifier with their Recalled Devices despite knowing that warm, hot, and humid conditions contributed to rapid degradation of the PE-PUR foam in its Recalled Devices, all while simultaneously failing to hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that posed a risk of serious bodily injury until April 2021. These material omissions were misleading and deceptive standing alone and were particularly deceptive in light of the fact that the Recalled Devices were sold as breathing assistance devices.

965. Philips concealed from Plaintiffs and failed to disclose to them, material information regarding the serious health risks posed to users of the Recalled Devices by, among other things, failing to include material information in its packaging, labels, advertisements,

promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

966. By concealing and failing to disclose the Defect, Philips intentionally, knowingly, and recklessly allowed its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures to mislead Plaintiffs, and their physicians, into believing that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

967. Philips knew that its concealment and omissions regarding the Defect in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures were false, deceptive, inadequate, and misleading.

968. The information undisclosed and concealed by Philips was material. A reasonable person, including Plaintiffs, would find information that impacted on users' health and well-being, such as the serious adverse health risks associated with the use of the Recalled Devices, to be important when deciding whether to use the Recalled Devices.

969. Philips' conduct described herein constitutes the knowing and willful act, use, or employment of deception, false promise, misrepresentation, unfair practices, and the concealment, suppression, and omission of material facts in connection with the sale and advertisement of merchandise, the Recalled Devices, in trade or commerce in Kansas; and was made with the intention that Plaintiffs would rely upon such conduct in purchasing the Recalled Devices, significantly impacting consumers and making it unlawful under Kan. Stat. § 50-623.

970. Philips' conduct constituted, among other things, the following prohibited fraudulent, deceptive, unfair, and/or unconscionable business practices: (a) knowingly representing that property or services have sponsorship, approval, accessories, characteristics, ingredients, uses, benefits or quantities that they do not have; (b) knowingly representing that

property or services are of particular standard, quality, grade, style or model, if they of another which differs materially from the representation; (c) knowingly representing that property or services has uses, benefits or characteristics unless the supplier relied upon and possesses a reasonable basis for making such representation; (d) knowingly representing that use, benefit or characteristic of property or services has been proven or otherwise substantiated unless the supplier relied upon and possesses the type and amount of proof or substantiation represented to exist; (e) the willful use, in any oral or written representation, of exaggeration, falsehood, innuendo or ambiguity as to a material fact; and (f) the willful failure to state a material fact, or the willful concealment, suppression, or omission of a material fact. Kan. Stat. § 50-626.

971. Philips' conduct was fraudulent and deceptive because the misrepresentations and omissions had the capacity or tendency to deceive and, in fact, did deceive reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs. Reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs, would have found it material to their purchasing, leasing, and use decisions that the PE-PUR foam in the Recalled Devices posed a risk of degradation and off-gassing that would subject users to potential serious health consequences. Knowledge of those facts would have been a substantial factor in Plaintiffs' decision to purchase, lease, and/or use the Recalled Devices.

972. Philips owed Plaintiffs a duty to disclose these facts because they were known and/or accessible exclusively to Philips (along with PolyTech and potentially other parties who are not Plaintiffs) who had exclusive and superior knowledge of the facts; because the facts would be material to reasonable consumers; because Philips actively concealed them; because Philips intended for consumers to rely on the omissions in question; and because the Recalled Devices pose an unreasonable risk of substantial bodily injury.

973. As a result of such deceptive packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures, Plaintiffs justifiably and reasonably relied on the omissions by Philips and used the Recalled Devices. Reasonable consumers would have been expected to rely on these omissions, in part, because they are omissions that seriously impact users' health and well-being.

974. The actions and omissions of Philips are uncured or incurable.

975. Philips was put on notice of these issues by the investigation of the FDA, numerous complaints filed against Philips, and individual letters and communications from certain Plaintiffs and others within a reasonable amount of time after Philips' conduct was publicly disclosed.

976. Philips had actual knowledge of the defective and dangerous condition of the Recalled Devices and failed to take any action to cure those conditions.

977. Philips' conduct actually and proximately caused an ascertainable loss of money or property to Plaintiffs. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have been injured and suffered damages, in that their use of the Recalled Devices increased their risk of developing cancer, respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, and other illnesses.

978. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have suffered serious and debilitating injuries and other harm.

979. In addition, as a direct and proximate cause of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects

to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs may suffer additional serious and debilitating illnesses or injuries, including various cancers, in the future as a result of exposure to the Foam Toxins.

980. Accordingly, pursuant to Kan. Stat. § 50-623, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover their actual damage. In addition, given the nature of Philips' conduct, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover all available statutory, exemplary, treble, and/or punitive damages, costs of suit, and attorneys' fees based on the amount of time reasonable expended and equitable relief necessary, and all such other relief as the Court deems proper.

COUNT XVI (16)
VIOLATIONS OF KENTUCKY CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT
Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 367.110, *et seq.*

981. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations set forth throughout the Complaint as if set forth herein and further allege as follows:

982. This claim is brought against the Philips Defendants.

983. Philips is on notice that such claims may be asserted by Plaintiffs.

984. The Kentucky Consumer Protection Act provides that “[u]nfair, false, misleading, or deceptive acts or practices in the conduct of any trade or commerce are hereby declared unlawful.” Ky. Rev. Stat. § 367.170.

985. Plaintiffs are consumers who purchased, leased, or used Recalled Devices for personal and/or household purposes.

986. Under the Kentucky Consumer Protection Act, Philips is the supplier, manufacturer, advertiser, and seller of the Recalled Devices, subject to liability under such legislation from fraudulent, unfair, deceptive, and unconscionable consumer sales practices. Philips marketed and advertised the Recalled Devices to consumers, physicians, and other healthcare entities in Kentucky. In addition, in Kentucky, Philips sold the Recalled Devices,

shipped Recalled Devices, and otherwise engaged in trade or commerce, or conducted business, related to the Recalled Devices.

987. At all relevant times, Philips knew that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users—the FDA itself concluded that Philips was aware of foam degradation issues and yet delayed doing anything to rectify or mitigate the hazards. Indeed, beginning in at least 2008, and over time, Philips received hundreds of thousands of customer complaints regarding foam degradation in the Recalled Devices and, years later, received data from a variety of sources confirming foam degradation. In light of these customer complaints, Philips contacted its foam supplier in 2015 about the potential for degradation of PE-PUR foam and in 2016 the supplier confirmed such risks. Philips itself conducted testing in 2016, which determined that the PE-PUR foam was susceptible to degradation and off-gassing. Despite its knowledge that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users, Philips continued manufacturing the Recalled Devices with PE-PUR foam, and at no point prior to April 2021, when Philips first disclosed foam issues to its shareholders, did Philips even hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that could result in serious bodily injury.

988. As set forth more fully above, Philips marketed and sold the Recalled Devices as machines that would help users breathe by, among other things, pumping air into users' lungs. While selling and profiting from the Recalled Devices, Philips knew that they were defective in that they posed serious health risks to users who would potentially be inhaling toxic fumes as they used the machines due to the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. Philips intentionally concealed this material information from consumers, users, prescribers, and other healthcare providers, including Plaintiffs and their physicians, because to do otherwise would have

resulted in users seeking safer alternatives to treat their breathing issues. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

989. Philips concealed and failed to disclose in any of its marketing materials, advertising, packaging, and/or any other communication that the Recalled Devices were defective and would expose users to Foam Toxins as a result of the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. For example, Philips has: (a) long advertised that its Recalled Devices were “clinically proven” treatments for sleep disorders; (b) held itself out as a trusted brand and global leader in the sleep and respiratory markets; and (c) recommended customers use a humidifier with their Recalled Devices despite knowing that warm, hot, and humid conditions contributed to rapid degradation of the PE-PUR foam in its Recalled Devices, all while simultaneously failing to hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that posed a risk of serious bodily injury until April 2021. These material omissions were misleading and deceptive standing alone and were particularly deceptive in light of the fact that the Recalled Devices were sold as breathing assistance devices.

990. Philips concealed from Plaintiffs and failed to disclose to them, material information regarding the serious health risks posed to users of the Recalled Devices by, among other things, failing to include material information in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

991. By concealing and failing to disclose the Defect, Philips intentionally, knowingly, and recklessly allowed its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures to mislead Plaintiffs, and their physicians, into believing that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

992. Philips knew that its concealment and omissions regarding the Defect in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures were false, deceptive, inadequate, and misleading.

993. The information undisclosed and concealed by Philips was material. A reasonable person, including Plaintiffs, would find information that impacted on users' health and well-being, such as the serious adverse health risks associated with the use of the Recalled Devices, to be important when deciding whether to use the Recalled Devices.

994. Philips' conduct described herein constitutes the knowing and willful act, use, or employment of deception, false promise, misrepresentation, unfair practices, and the concealment, suppression, and omission of material facts in connection with the sale and advertisement of merchandise, the Recalled Devices, in trade or commerce in Kentucky; and was made with the intention that Plaintiffs would rely upon such conduct in purchasing the Recalled Devices, significantly impacting consumers and making it unlawful under Ky. Rev. Stat. § 367.110, *et seq.*

995. Philips' conduct was fraudulent and deceptive because the misrepresentations and omissions had the capacity or tendency to deceive and, in fact, did deceive reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs. Reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs, would have found it material to their purchasing, leasing, and use decisions that the PE-PUR foam in the Recalled Devices posed a risk of degradation and off-gassing that would subject users to potential serious health consequences. Knowledge of those facts would have been a substantial factor in Plaintiffs' decision to purchase, lease, and/or use the Recalled Devices.

996. Philips owed Plaintiffs a duty to disclose these facts because they were known and/or accessible exclusively to Philips (along with PolyTech and potentially other parties who are not Plaintiffs) who had exclusive and superior knowledge of the facts; because the facts would

be material to reasonable consumers; because Philips actively concealed them; because Philips intended for consumers to rely on the omissions in question; and because the Recalled Devices pose an unreasonable risk of substantial bodily injury.

997. As a result of such deceptive packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures, Plaintiffs justifiably and reasonably relied on the omissions by Philips and used the Recalled Devices. Reasonable consumers would have been expected to rely on these omissions, in part, because they are omissions that seriously impact users' health and well-being.

998. The actions and omissions of Philips are uncured or incurable.

999. Philips was put on notice of these issues by the investigation of the FDA, numerous complaints filed against Philips, and individual letters and communications from certain Plaintiffs and others within a reasonable amount of time after Philips' conduct was publicly disclosed.

1000. Philips had actual knowledge of the defective and dangerous condition of the Recalled Devices and failed to take any action to cure those conditions.

1001. Philips' conduct actually and proximately caused an ascertainable loss of money or property to Plaintiffs. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have been injured and suffered damages, in that their use of the Recalled Devices increased their risk of developing cancer, respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, and other illnesses.

1002. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have suffered serious and debilitating injuries and other harm.

1003. In addition, as a direct and proximate cause of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Kentucky Plaintiffs may suffer additional serious and debilitating illnesses or injuries, including various cancers, in the future as a result of exposure to the Foam Toxins.

1004. Accordingly, pursuant to Ky. Rev. Stat. § 367.110, *et seq.*, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover their actual damages, which can be calculated with a reasonable degree of certainty using sufficiently definitive and objective evidence. In addition, given the nature of Philips' conduct, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover all available statutory, exemplary, treble, and/or punitive damages, costs of suit, and attorneys' fees based on the amount of time reasonable expended and equitable relief necessary, and all such other relief as the Court deems proper.

COUNT XVI (17)
VIOLATIONS OF MARYLAND CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT
Md. Code Ann., Com. Law § 13-101, *et seq.*

1005. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations set forth throughout the Complaint as if set forth herein and further allege as follows:

1006. This claim is brought against the Philips Defendants.

1007. Philips is on notice that such claims may be asserted by Plaintiffs.

1008. The Maryland Consumer Protection Act was created to protect consumers from deceptive, unconscionable, deliberately misleading, false, fraudulent, and/or unfair business practices.

1009. Plaintiffs are consumers who purchased, leased, or used Recalled Devices for personal and/or household purposes.

1010. Under the Maryland Consumer Protection Act, Philips is the supplier, manufacturer, advertiser, and seller of the Recalled Devices, subject to liability under such legislation from fraudulent, unfair, deceptive, and unconscionable consumer sales practices. Philips marketed and advertised the Recalled Devices to consumers, physicians, and other healthcare entities in Maryland. In addition, in Maryland, Philips sold the Recalled Devices, shipped Recalled Devices, and otherwise engaged in trade or commerce, or conducted business, related to the Recalled Devices.

1011. At all relevant times, Philips knew that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users—the FDA itself concluded that Philips was aware of foam degradation issues and yet delayed doing anything to rectify or mitigate the hazards. Indeed, beginning in at least 2008, and over time, Philips received hundreds of thousands of customer complaints regarding foam degradation in the Recalled Devices and, years later, received data from a variety of sources confirming foam degradation. In light of these customer complaints, Philips contacted its foam supplier in 2015 about the potential for degradation of PE-PUR foam and in 2016 the supplier confirmed such risks. Philips itself conducted testing in 2016, which determined that the PE-PUR foam was susceptible to degradation and off-gassing. Despite its knowledge that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users, Philips continued manufacturing the Recalled Devices with PE-PUR foam, and at no point prior to April 2021, when Philips first disclosed foam issues to its shareholders, did Philips even hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that could result in serious bodily injury.

1012. As set forth more fully above, Philips marketed and sold the Recalled Devices as machines that would help users breathe by, among other things, pumping air into users' lungs. While selling and profiting from the Recalled Devices, Philips knew that they were defective in

that they posed serious health risks to users who would potentially be inhaling toxic fumes as they used the machines due to the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. Philips intentionally concealed this material information from consumers, users, prescribers, and other healthcare providers, including Plaintiffs and their physicians, because to do otherwise would have resulted in users seeking safer alternatives to treat their breathing issues. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1013. Philips concealed and failed to disclose in any of its marketing materials, advertising, packaging, and/or any other communication that the Recalled Devices were defective and would expose users to Foam Toxins as a result of the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. For example, Philips has: (a) long advertised that its Recalled Devices were “clinically proven” treatments for sleep disorders; (b) held itself out as a trusted brand and global leader in the sleep and respiratory markets; and (c) recommended customers use a humidifier with their Recalled Devices despite knowing that warm, hot, and humid conditions contributed to rapid degradation of the PE-PUR foam in its Recalled Devices, all while simultaneously failing to hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that posed a risk of serious bodily injury until April 2021. These material omissions were misleading and deceptive standing alone and were particularly deceptive in light of the fact that the Recalled Devices were sold as breathing assistance devices.

1014. Philips concealed from Plaintiffs and failed to disclose to them, material information regarding the serious health risks posed to users of the Recalled Devices by, among other things, failing to include material information in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1015. By concealing and failing to disclose the Defect, Philips intentionally, knowingly, and recklessly allowed its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures to mislead Plaintiffs, and their physicians, into believing that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1016. Philips knew that its concealment and omissions regarding the Defect in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures were false, deceptive, inadequate, and misleading.

1017. The information undisclosed and concealed by Philips was material. A reasonable person, including Plaintiffs, would find information that impacted on users' health and well-being, such as the serious adverse health risks associated with the use of the Recalled Devices, to be important when deciding whether to use the Recalled Devices.

1018. Philips' conduct described herein constitutes the knowing and willful act, use, or employment of deception, false promise, misrepresentation, unfair practices, and the concealment, suppression, and omission of material facts in connection with the sale and advertisement of merchandise, the Recalled Devices, in trade or commerce in Maryland; and was made with the intention that Plaintiffs would rely upon such conduct in purchasing the Recalled Devices, significantly impacting consumers and making it unlawful under Md. Code Ann., Com. Law § 13-101, *et seq.*

1019. Philips' conduct constituted, among other things, the following prohibited fraudulent, deceptive, unfair, and/or unconscionable business practices: (a) knowingly making a false representation as to the Recalled Devices characteristics, ingredients, uses, or benefits, which they do not have; (b) misrepresenting that the Recalled Devices are of a particular standard, quality, grade, or that the goods are of a particular model when they are not; (c) advertising goods or

services with intent not to sell them as advertised; (d) concealing, suppressing, or omitting material facts concerning goods or services which was known at the time of an advertisement or sale and intended to induce a customer to enter into a transaction; and (e) knowingly or recklessly engaging in other unconscionable, false, or deceptive acts or practices.

1020. Philips' conduct was fraudulent and deceptive because the misrepresentations and omissions had the capacity or tendency to deceive and, in fact, did deceive reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs. Reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs, would have found it material to their purchasing, leasing, and use decisions that the PE-PUR foam in the Recalled Devices posed a risk of degradation and off-gassing that would subject users to potential serious health consequences. Knowledge of those facts would have been a substantial factor in Plaintiffs' decision to purchase, lease, and/or use the Recalled Devices.

1021. Philips owed Plaintiffs a duty to disclose these facts because they were known and/or accessible exclusively to Philips (along with PolyTech and potentially other parties who are not Plaintiffs) who had exclusive and superior knowledge of the facts; because the facts would be material to reasonable consumers; because Philips actively concealed them; because Philips intended for consumers to rely on the omissions in question; and because the Recalled Devices pose an unreasonable risk of substantial bodily injury.

1022. As a result of such deceptive packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures, Plaintiffs justifiably and reasonably relied on the omissions by Philips and used the Recalled Devices. Reasonable consumers would have been expected to rely on these omissions, in part, because they are omissions that seriously impact users' health and well-being.

1023. The actions and omissions of Philips are uncured or incurable.

1024. Philips was put on notice of these issues by the investigation of the FDA, numerous complaints filed against Philips, and individual letters and communications from certain Plaintiffs and others within a reasonable amount of time after Philips' conduct was publicly disclosed.

1025. Philips had actual knowledge of the defective and dangerous condition of the Recalled Devices and failed to take any action to cure those conditions.

1026. Philips' conduct actually and proximately caused an ascertainable loss of money or property to Plaintiffs. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have been injured and suffered damages, in that their use of the Recalled Devices increased their risk of developing cancer, respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, and other illnesses.

1027. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have suffered serious and debilitating injuries and other harm.

1028. In addition, as a direct and proximate cause of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs may suffer additional serious and debilitating illnesses or injuries, including various cancers, in the future as a result of exposure to the Foam Toxins.

1029. Accordingly, pursuant to Md. Code Ann., Com. Law § 13-101, *et seq.*, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover their actual damages. In addition, given the nature of Philips' conduct, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover all available statutory, exemplary, treble, and/or punitive damages, costs of suit, and attorneys' fees based on the amount of time reasonable expended and equitable relief necessary, and all such other relief as the Court deems proper.

1030. To the extent that any pre-suit notice was purportedly required, Plaintiffs have complied or substantially complied with all applicable notice requirements or are otherwise excused from compliance for this proceeding. Philips had notice of its violations for years. In addition, at a minimum, on September 8, 2021, and on May 16, 2022, Plaintiffs involved in this multi-district litigation, through counsel, sent Philips a letter complying with any required pre-suit notification requirements. Additional notice letters were served on Philips before this MDL was formed and months before the filing of any Consolidated Class Action Complaint for claims by plaintiffs whose claims have been consolidated in this MDL. These letters put Philips on notice of the demands of the Plaintiffs, and Philips' responses made clear that Philips refused to acknowledge and cure the violations in a manner that would compensate Plaintiffs for all the losses they have suffered as a result of Philips' misconduct. Philips has failed to remedy its unlawful conduct. In addition, Plaintiffs are not required to provide pre-suit notice because Philips does not maintain a place of business or does not keep assets within the State of Maryland. Finally, notice was provided, and any additional notice would be futile.

COUNT XVI (18)
VIOLATIONS OF MASSACHUSETTS REGULATIONS
OF BUSINESS PRACTICES FOR CONSUMERS
 Mass. Gen. Laws Ann. Ch. 93A § 1-11, *et seq.*

1031. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations set forth throughout the Complaint as if set forth herein and further allege as follows:

1032. This claim is brought against the Philips Defendants.

1033. Philips is on notice that such claims may be asserted by Plaintiffs.

1034. The Massachusetts Regulation of Business Practices for Consumers Act was created to protect consumers from unfair and/or deceptive trade practices.

1035. Plaintiffs are consumers who purchased, leased, or used Recalled Devices for personal and/or household purposes.

1036. Under the Massachusetts Regulation of Business Practices for Consumers Act, Philips is the supplier, manufacturer, advertiser, and seller of the Recalled Devices, subject to liability under such legislation from fraudulent, unfair, deceptive, and unconscionable consumer sales practices. Philips marketed and advertised the Recalled Devices to consumers, physicians, and other healthcare entities in Massachusetts. In addition, in Massachusetts, Philips sold the Recalled Devices, shipped Recalled Devices, and otherwise engaged in trade or commerce, or conducted business, related to the Recalled Devices.

1037. At all relevant times, Philips knew that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users—the FDA itself concluded that Philips was aware of foam degradation issues and yet delayed doing anything to rectify or mitigate the hazards. Indeed, beginning in at least 2008, and over time, Philips received hundreds of thousands of customer complaints regarding foam degradation in the Recalled Devices and, years later, received data from a variety of sources confirming foam degradation. In light of these customer complaints, Philips contacted its foam supplier in 2015 about the potential for degradation of PE-PUR foam and in 2016 the supplier confirmed such risks. Philips itself conducted testing in 2016, which determined that the PE-PUR foam was susceptible to degradation and off-gassing. Despite its knowledge that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users, Philips continued manufacturing the Recalled Devices with PE-PUR foam, and at no point prior to April 2021, when Philips first disclosed foam issues to its shareholders, did Philips even hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that could result in serious bodily injury.

1038. As set forth more fully above, Philips marketed and sold the Recalled Devices as machines that would help users breathe by, among other things, pumping air into users' lungs. While selling and profiting from the Recalled Devices, Philips knew that they were defective in that they posed serious health risks to users who would potentially be inhaling toxic fumes as they used the machines due to the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. Philips intentionally concealed this material information from consumers, users, prescribers, and other healthcare providers, including Plaintiffs and their physicians, because to do otherwise would have resulted in users seeking safer alternatives to treat their breathing issues. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1039. Philips concealed and failed to disclose in any of its marketing materials, advertising, packaging, and/or any other communication that the Recalled Devices were defective and would expose users to Foam Toxins as a result of the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. For example, Philips has: (a) long advertised that its Recalled Devices were "clinically proven" treatments for sleep disorders; (b) held itself out as a trusted brand and global leader in the sleep and respiratory markets; and (c) recommended customers use a humidifier with their Recalled Devices despite knowing that warm, hot, and humid conditions contributed to rapid degradation of the PE-PUR foam in its Recalled Devices, all while simultaneously failing to hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that posed a risk of serious bodily injury until April 2021. These material omissions were misleading and deceptive standing alone and were particularly deceptive in light of the fact that the Recalled Devices were sold as breathing assistance devices.

1040. Philips concealed from Plaintiffs and failed to disclose to them, material information regarding the serious health risks posed to users of the Recalled Devices by, among

other things, failing to include material information in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1041. By concealing and failing to disclose the Defect, Philips intentionally, knowingly, and recklessly allowed its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures to mislead Plaintiffs, and their physicians, into believing that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1042. Philips knew that its concealment and omissions regarding the Defect in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures were false, deceptive, inadequate, and misleading.

1043. The information undisclosed and concealed by Philips was material. A reasonable person, including Plaintiffs, would find information that impacted on users' health and well-being, such as the serious adverse health risks associated with the use of the Recalled Devices, to be important when deciding whether to use the Recalled Devices.

1044. Philips' conduct described herein constitutes the knowing and willful act, use, or employment of deception, false promise, misrepresentation, unfair practices, and the concealment, suppression, and omission of material facts in connection with the sale and advertisement of merchandise, the Recalled Devices, in trade or commerce in Massachusetts; and was made with the intention that Plaintiffs would rely upon such conduct in purchasing the Recalled Devices, significantly impacting consumers and making it unlawful under Mass. Gen. L. Ch. 93A § 1-11, *et seq.*

1045. Philips' conduct constituted, among other things, the following prohibited fraudulent, deceptive, unfair, and/or unconscionable business practices: (a) knowingly making a

false representation as to the Recalled Devices characteristics, ingredients, uses, or benefits, which they do not have; (b) misrepresenting that the Recalled Devices are of a particular standard, quality, grade, or that the goods are of a particular model when they are not; (c) advertising goods or services with intent not to sell them as advertised; (d) concealing, suppressing, or omitting material facts concerning goods or services which was known at the time of an advertisement or sale and intended to induce a customer to enter into a transaction; and (e) knowingly or recklessly engaging in other unconscionable, false, or deceptive acts or practices.

1046. Philips' conduct was fraudulent and deceptive because the misrepresentations and omissions had the capacity or tendency to deceive and, in fact, did deceive reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs. Reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs, would have found it material to their purchasing, leasing, and use decisions that the PE-PUR foam in the Recalled Devices posed a risk of degradation and off-gassing that would subject users to potential serious health consequences. Knowledge of those facts would have been a substantial factor in Plaintiffs' decision to purchase, lease, and/or use the Recalled Devices.

1047. Philips owed Plaintiffs a duty to disclose these facts because they were known and/or accessible exclusively to Philips (along with PolyTech and potentially other parties who are not Massachusetts Plaintiffs) who had exclusive and superior knowledge of the facts; because the facts would be material to reasonable consumers; because Philips actively concealed them; because Philips intended for consumers to rely on the omissions in question; and because the Recalled Devices pose an unreasonable risk of substantial bodily injury.

1048. As a result of such deceptive packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures, Plaintiffs justifiably and reasonably relied on the omissions by Philips and used the Recalled Devices. Reasonable

consumers would have been expected to rely on these omissions, in part, because they are omissions that seriously impact users' health and well-being.

1049. The actions and omissions of Philips are uncured or incurable.

1050. Philips was put on notice of these issues by the investigation of the FDA, numerous complaints filed against Philips, and individual letters and communications from certain Plaintiffs and others within a reasonable amount of time after Philips' conduct was publicly disclosed.

1051. Philips had actual knowledge of the defective and dangerous condition of the Recalled Devices and failed to take any action to cure those conditions.

1052. Philips' conduct actually and proximately caused an ascertainable loss of money or property to Plaintiffs. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have been injured and suffered damages, in that their use of the Recalled Devices increased their risk of developing cancer, respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, and other illnesses.

1053. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have suffered serious and debilitating injuries and other harm.

1054. In addition, as a direct and proximate cause of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs may suffer additional serious and debilitating illnesses or injuries, including various cancers, in the future as a result of exposure to the Foam Toxins.

1055. Accordingly, pursuant to Mass. Gen. Laws Ch. 93A § 1-11, *et seq.*, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover their actual damages. In addition, given the nature of Philips' conduct, Plaintiffs

are entitled to recover all available statutory, exemplary, treble, and/or punitive damages, costs of suit, and attorneys' fees based on the amount of time reasonable expended and equitable relief necessary, and all such other relief as the Court deems proper.

1056. To the extent that any pre-suit notice was purportedly required, Plaintiffs have complied or substantially complied with all applicable notice requirements or are otherwise excused from compliance for this proceeding. Philips had notice of its violations for years. In addition, at a minimum, on September 8, 2021, and on May 16, 2022, Plaintiffs involved in this multi-district litigation, through counsel, sent Philips a letter complying with any required pre-suit notification requirements. Additional notice letters were served on Philips before this MDL was formed. These letters put Philips on notice of the demands of the Plaintiffs, and Philips' responses made clear that Philips refused to acknowledge and cure the violations in a manner that would compensate Plaintiffs for all the losses they have suffered as a result of Philips' misconduct. Philips has failed to remedy its unlawful conduct. Finally, notice was provided, and any additional notice would be futile.

COUNT XVI (19)
VIOLATIONS OF MICHIGAN CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT
 Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. § 445.901, *et seq.*

1057. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations set forth throughout the Complaint as if set forth herein and further allege as follows:

1058. This claim is brought against the Philips Defendants.

1059. Philips is on notice that such claims may be asserted by Plaintiffs.

1060. The Michigan Consumer Protection Act was created to protect consumers from unfair, unconscionable, or deceptive methods, acts, or practices in the conduct of trade or commerce.

1061. Plaintiffs are consumers who purchased, leased, or used Recalled Devices for personal and/or household purposes.

1062. Under the Michigan Consumer Protection Act, Philips is the supplier, manufacturer, advertiser, and seller of the Recalled Devices, subject to liability under such legislation from fraudulent, unfair, deceptive, and unconscionable consumer sales practices. Philips marketed and advertised the Recalled Devices to consumers, physicians, and other healthcare entities in Michigan. In addition, in Michigan, Philips sold the Recalled Devices, shipped Recalled Devices, and otherwise engaged in trade or commerce, or conducted business, related to the Recalled Devices.

1063. At all relevant times, Philips knew that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users—the FDA itself concluded that Philips was aware of foam degradation issues and yet delayed doing anything to rectify or mitigate the hazards. Indeed, beginning in at least 2008, and over time, Philips received hundreds of thousands of customer complaints regarding foam degradation in the Recalled Devices and, years later, received data from a variety of sources confirming foam degradation. In light of these customer complaints, Philips contacted its foam supplier in 2015 about the potential for degradation of PE-PUR foam and in 2016 the supplier confirmed such risks. Philips itself conducted testing in 2016, which determined that the PE-PUR foam was susceptible to degradation and off-gassing. Despite its knowledge that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users, Philips continued manufacturing the Recalled Devices with PE-PUR foam, and at no point prior to April 2021, when Philips first disclosed foam issues to its shareholders, did Philips even hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that could result in serious bodily injury.

1064. As set forth more fully above, Philips marketed and sold the Recalled Devices as machines that would help users breathe by, among other things, pumping air into users' lungs. While selling and profiting from the Recalled Devices, Philips knew that they were defective in that they posed serious health risks to users who would potentially be inhaling toxic fumes as they used the machines due to the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. Philips intentionally concealed this material information from consumers, users, prescribers, and other healthcare providers, including Plaintiffs and their physicians, because to do otherwise would have resulted in users seeking safer alternatives to treat their breathing issues. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1065. Philips concealed and failed to disclose in any of its marketing materials, advertising, packaging, and/or any other communication that the Recalled Devices were defective and would expose users to Foam Toxins as a result of the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. For example, Philips has: (a) long advertised that its Recalled Devices were "clinically proven" treatments for sleep disorders; (b) held itself out as a trusted brand and global leader in the sleep and respiratory markets; and (c) recommended customers use a humidifier with their Recalled Devices despite knowing that warm, hot, and humid conditions contributed to rapid degradation of the PE-PUR foam in its Recalled Devices, all while simultaneously failing to hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that posed a risk of serious bodily injury until April 2021. These material omissions were misleading and deceptive standing alone and were particularly deceptive in light of the fact that the Recalled Devices were sold as breathing assistance devices.

1066. Philips concealed from Plaintiffs and failed to disclose to them, material information regarding the serious health risks posed to users of the Recalled Devices by, among

other things, failing to include material information in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1067. By concealing and failing to disclose the Defect, Philips intentionally, knowingly, and recklessly allowed its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures to mislead Plaintiffs, and their physicians, into believing that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1068. Philips knew that its concealment and omissions regarding the Defect in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures were false, deceptive, inadequate, and misleading.

1069. The information undisclosed and concealed by Philips was material. A reasonable person, including Plaintiffs, would find information that impacted on users' health and well-being, such as the serious adverse health risks associated with the use of the Recalled Devices, to be important when deciding whether to use the Recalled Devices.

1070. Philips' conduct described herein constitutes the knowing and willful act, use, or employment of deception, false promise, misrepresentation, unfair practices, and the concealment, suppression, and omission of material facts in connection with the sale and advertisement of merchandise, the Recalled Devices, in trade or commerce in Michigan; and was made with the intention that Plaintiffs would rely upon such conduct in purchasing the Recalled Devices, significantly impacting consumers and making it unlawful under Mich. Comp. Law Ann. § 445.901, *et seq.*

1071. Philips' conduct constituted, among other things, the following prohibited fraudulent, deceptive, unfair, and/or unconscionable business practices: (a) causing a probability

of confusion or misunderstanding as to the source, sponsorship, approval, or certification of goods or services; (b) representing that goods or services have sponsorship, approval, characteristics, ingredients, uses, benefits, or quantities that they do not have or that a person has sponsorship, approval, status, affiliation, or connection that he or she does not have; (c) representing that goods or services are of a particular standard, quality, or grade; (d) advertising or representing goods or services with intent not to dispose of those goods or services as advertised or represented; (e) failing to reveal a material fact, the omission of which tends to mislead or deceive the consumer, and which fact could not reasonably be known by the consumer; (f) making a representation of fact or statement of fact material to the transaction such that a person reasonably believes the represented or suggested state of affairs to be other than it actually is; and (g) failing to reveal facts that are material to the transaction in light of representations of fact made in a positive manner.

1072. Philips' conduct was fraudulent and deceptive because the misrepresentations and omissions had the capacity or tendency to deceive and, in fact, did deceive reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs. Reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs, would have found it material to their purchasing, leasing, and use decisions that the PE-PUR foam in the Recalled Devices posed a risk of degradation and off-gassing that would subject users to potential serious health consequences. Knowledge of those facts would have been a substantial factor in Plaintiffs' decision to purchase, lease, and/or use the Recalled Devices.

1073. Philips owed Plaintiffs a duty to disclose these facts because they were known and/or accessible exclusively to Philips (along with PolyTech and potentially other parties who are not Plaintiffs) who had exclusive and superior knowledge of the facts; because the facts would be material to reasonable consumers; because Philips actively concealed them; because Philips

intended for consumers to rely on the omissions in question; and because the Recalled Devices pose an unreasonable risk of substantial bodily injury.

1074. As a result of such deceptive packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures, Plaintiffs justifiably and reasonably relied on the omissions by Philips and used the Recalled Devices. Reasonable consumers would have been expected to rely on these omissions, in part, because they are omissions that seriously impact users' health and well-being.

1075. The actions and omissions of Philips are uncured or incurable.

1076. Philips was put on notice of these issues by the investigation of the FDA, numerous complaints filed against Philips, and individual letters and communications from certain Plaintiffs and others within a reasonable amount of time after Philips' conduct was publicly disclosed.

1077. Philips had actual knowledge of the defective and dangerous condition of the Recalled Devices and failed to take any action to cure those conditions.

1078. Philips' conduct actually and proximately caused an ascertainable loss of money or property to Plaintiffs. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have been injured and suffered damages, in that their use of the Recalled Devices increased their risk of developing cancer, respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, and other illnesses.

1079. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have suffered serious and debilitating injuries and other harm.

1080. In addition, as a direct and proximate cause of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs may suffer additional serious and debilitating illnesses or injuries, including various cancers, in the future as a result of exposure to the Foam Toxins.

1081. Accordingly, pursuant to Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. § 445.901, *et seq.*, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover their actual damage. In addition, given the nature of Philips' conduct, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover all available statutory, exemplary, treble, and/or punitive damages, costs of suit, and attorneys' fees based on the amount of time reasonable expended and equitable relief necessary, and all such other relief as the Court deems proper.

COUNT XVI (20)
VIOLATIONS OF MINNESOTA
FALSE STATEMENT IN ADVERTISEMENT ACT
Minn. Stat. § 325F.67

1082. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations set forth throughout the Complaint as if set forth herein and further allege as follows:

1083. This claim is brought against the Philips Defendants.

1084. Philips is on notice that such claims may be asserted by Plaintiffs.

1085. The Minnesota False Statement in Advertisement Act prohibits "advertisement[s] [that] contain[] any material assertion, representation, or statement of fact which is untrue, deceptive, or misleading." Minn. Stat. § 325F.67.

1086. Plaintiffs are consumers who purchased, leased, or used Recalled Devices for personal and/or household purposes.

1087. Under the Minnesota False Statement in Advertisement Act, Philips is the supplier, manufacturer, advertiser, and seller of the Recalled Devices, subject to liability under such legislation from fraudulent, unfair, deceptive, and unconscionable consumer sales practices.

Philips marketed and advertised the Recalled Devices to consumers, physicians, and other healthcare entities in Minnesota. In addition, in Minnesota, Philips sold the Recalled Devices, shipped Recalled Devices, and otherwise engaged in trade or commerce, or conducted business, related to the Recalled Devices.

1088. At all relevant times, Philips knew that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users—the FDA itself concluded that Philips was aware of foam degradation issues and yet delayed doing anything to rectify or mitigate the hazards. Indeed, beginning in at least 2008, and over time, Philips received hundreds of thousands of customer complaints regarding foam degradation in the Recalled Devices and, years later, received data from a variety of sources confirming foam degradation. In light of these customer complaints, Philips contacted its foam supplier in 2015 about the potential for degradation of PE-PUR foam and in 2016 the supplier confirmed such risks. Philips itself conducted testing in 2016, which determined that the PE-PUR foam was susceptible to degradation and off-gassing. Despite its knowledge that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users, Philips continued manufacturing the Recalled Devices with PE-PUR foam, and at no point prior to April 2021, when Philips first disclosed foam issues to its shareholders, did Philips even hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that could result in serious bodily injury.

1089. As set forth more fully above, Philips marketed and sold the Recalled Devices as machines that would help users breathe by, among other things, pumping air into users' lungs. While selling and profiting from the Recalled Devices, Philips knew that they were defective in that they posed serious health risks to users who would potentially be inhaling toxic fumes as they used the machines due to the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. Philips intentionally concealed this material information from consumers, users, prescribers, and other

healthcare providers, including Plaintiffs and their physicians, because to do otherwise would have resulted in users seeking safer alternatives to treat their breathing issues. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1090. Philips concealed and failed to disclose in any of its marketing materials, advertising, packaging, and/or any other communication that the Recalled Devices were defective and would expose users to Foam Toxins as a result of the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. For example, Philips has: (a) long advertised that its Recalled Devices were “clinically proven” treatments for sleep disorders; (b) held itself out as a trusted brand and global leader in the sleep and respiratory markets; and (c) recommended customers use a humidifier with their Recalled Devices despite knowing that warm, hot, and humid conditions contributed to rapid degradation of the PE-PUR foam in its Recalled Devices, all while simultaneously failing to hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that posed a risk of serious bodily injury until April 2021. These material omissions were misleading and deceptive standing alone and were particularly deceptive in light of the fact that the Recalled Devices were sold as breathing assistance devices.

1091. Philips concealed from Plaintiffs and failed to disclose to them, material information regarding the serious health risks posed to users of the Recalled Devices by, among other things, failing to include material information in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1092. By concealing and failing to disclose the Defect, Philips intentionally, knowingly, and recklessly allowed its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and

other communications and disclosures to mislead Plaintiffs, and their physicians, into believing that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1093. Philips knew that its concealment and omissions regarding the Defect in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures were false, deceptive, inadequate, and misleading.

1094. The information undisclosed and concealed by Philips was material. A reasonable person, including Plaintiffs, would find information that impacted on users' health and well-being, such as the serious adverse health risks associated with the use of the Recalled Devices, to be important when deciding whether to use the Recalled Devices.

1095. Philips' conduct described herein constitutes the knowing and willful act, use, or employment of deception, false promise, misrepresentation, unfair practices, and the concealment, suppression, and omission of material facts in connection with the sale and advertisement of merchandise, the Recalled Devices, in trade or commerce in Minnesota; and was made with the intention that Plaintiffs would rely upon such conduct in purchasing the Recalled Devices, significantly impacting consumers and making it unlawful under Minn. Stat. § 325F.67, *et seq.*

1096. Philips' conduct was fraudulent and deceptive because the misrepresentations and omissions had the capacity or tendency to deceive and, in fact, did deceive reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs. Reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs, would have found it material to their purchasing, leasing, and use decisions that the PE-PUR foam in the Recalled Devices posed a risk of degradation and off-gassing that would subject users to potential serious health consequences. Knowledge of those facts would have been a substantial factor in Plaintiffs' decision to purchase, lease, and/or use the Recalled Devices.

1097. Philips owed Plaintiffs a duty to disclose these facts because they were known and/or accessible exclusively to Philips (along with PolyTech and potentially other parties who are not Plaintiffs) who had exclusive and superior knowledge of the facts; because the facts would be material to reasonable consumers; because Philips actively concealed them; because Philips intended for consumers to rely on the omissions in question; and because the Recalled Devices pose an unreasonable risk of substantial bodily injury.

1098. As a result of such deceptive packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures, Plaintiffs justifiably and reasonably relied on the omissions by Philips and used the Recalled Devices. Reasonable consumers would have been expected to rely on these omissions, in part, because they are omissions that seriously impact users' health and well-being.

1099. The actions and omissions of Philips are uncured or incurable.

1100. Philips was put on notice of these issues by the investigation of the FDA, numerous complaints filed against Philips, and individual letters and communications from certain Plaintiffs and others within a reasonable amount of time after Philips' conduct was publicly disclosed.

1101. Philips had actual knowledge of the defective and dangerous condition of the Recalled Devices and failed to take any action to cure those conditions.

1102. Philips' conduct actually and proximately caused an ascertainable loss of money or property to Plaintiffs. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have been injured and suffered damages, in that their use of the Recalled Devices increased their risk of developing cancer, respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, and other illnesses.

1103. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have suffered serious and debilitating injuries and other harm.

1104. In addition, as a direct and proximate cause of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs may suffer additional serious and debilitating illnesses or injuries, including various cancers, in the future as a result of exposure to the Foam Toxins.

1105. Accordingly, pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 8.31 subd. 3a, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover their actual damages. In addition, given the nature of Philips' conduct, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover all available statutory, exemplary, treble, and/or punitive damages, costs of suit, and attorneys' fees based on the amount of time reasonable expended and equitable relief necessary, and all such other relief as the Court deems proper.

COUNT XVI (21)
VIOLATIONS OF MINNESOTA PREVENTION OF CONSUMER FRAUD ACT
Minn. Stat. §§ 325F.68-325F.69, *et seq.*

1106. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations set forth throughout the Complaint as if set forth herein and further allege as follows:

1107. This claim is brought against the Philips Defendants.

1108. Philips is on notice that such claims may be asserted by Plaintiffs.

1109. The Minnesota Prevention of Consumer Fraud Act prohibited (at the time this suit was brought) "[t]he act, use, or employment by any person of any fraud, false pretense, false promise, misrepresentation, misleading statement or deceptive practice, with the intent that others rely thereon in connection with the sale of any merchandise, whether or not any person has in fact been misled, deceived, or damaged thereby." Minn. Stat. § 325F.69 subd. 1.

1110. Plaintiffs are consumers who purchased, leased, or used Recalled Devices for personal and/or household purposes.

1111. Under the Minnesota Prevention of Consumer Fraud Act, Philips is the supplier, manufacturer, advertiser, and seller of the Recalled Devices, subject to liability under such legislation from fraudulent, unfair, deceptive, and unconscionable consumer sales practices. Philips marketed and advertised the Recalled Devices to consumers, physicians, and other healthcare entities in Minnesota. In addition, in Minnesota, Philips sold the Recalled Devices, shipped Recalled Devices, and otherwise engaged in trade or commerce, or conducted business, related to the Recalled Devices.

1112. At all relevant times, Philips knew that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users—the FDA itself concluded that Philips was aware of foam degradation issues and yet delayed doing anything to rectify or mitigate the hazards. Indeed, beginning in at least 2008, and over time, Philips received hundreds of thousands of customer complaints regarding foam degradation in the Recalled Devices and, years later, received data from a variety of sources confirming foam degradation. In light of these customer complaints, Philips contacted its foam supplier in 2015 about the potential for degradation of PE-PUR foam and in 2016 the supplier confirmed such risks. Philips itself conducted testing in 2016, which determined that the PE-PUR foam was susceptible to degradation and off-gassing. Despite its knowledge that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users, Philips continued manufacturing the Recalled Devices with PE-PUR foam, and at no point prior to April 2021, when Philips first disclosed foam issues to its shareholders, did Philips even hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that could result in serious bodily injury.

1113. As set forth more fully above, Philips marketed and sold the Recalled Devices as machines that would help users breathe by, among other things, pumping air into users' lungs. While selling and profiting from the Recalled Devices, Philips knew that they were defective in that they posed serious health risks to users who would potentially be inhaling toxic fumes as they used the machines due to the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. Philips intentionally concealed this material information from consumers, users, prescribers, and other healthcare providers, including Plaintiffs and their physicians, because to do otherwise would have resulted in users seeking safer alternatives to treat their breathing issues. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1114. Philips concealed and failed to disclose in any of its marketing materials, advertising, packaging, and/or any other communication that the Recalled Devices were defective and would expose users to Foam Toxins as a result of the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. For example, Philips has: (a) long advertised that its Recalled Devices were "clinically proven" treatments for sleep disorders; (b) held itself out as a trusted brand and global leader in the sleep and respiratory markets; and (c) recommended customers use a humidifier with their Recalled Devices despite knowing that warm, hot, and humid conditions contributed to rapid degradation of the PE-PUR foam in its Recalled Devices, all while simultaneously failing to hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that posed a risk of serious bodily injury until April 2021. These material omissions were misleading and deceptive standing alone and were particularly deceptive in light of the fact that the Recalled Devices were sold as breathing assistance devices.

1115. Philips concealed from Plaintiffs and failed to disclose to them, material information regarding the serious health risks posed to users of the Recalled Devices by, among

other things, failing to include material information in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1116. By concealing and failing to disclose the Defect, Philips intentionally, knowingly, and recklessly allowed its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures to mislead Plaintiffs, and their physicians, into believing that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1117. Philips knew that its concealment and omissions regarding the Defect in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures were false, deceptive, inadequate, and misleading.

1118. The information undisclosed and concealed by Philips was material. A reasonable person, including Plaintiffs, would find information that impacted on users' health and well-being, such as the serious adverse health risks associated with the use of the Recalled Devices, to be important when deciding whether to use the Recalled Devices.

1119. Philips' conduct described herein constitutes the knowing and willful act, use, or employment of deception, false promise, misrepresentation, unfair practices, and the concealment, suppression, and omission of material facts in connection with the sale and advertisement of merchandise, the Recalled Devices, in trade or commerce in Minnesota; and was made with the intention that Plaintiffs would rely upon such conduct in purchasing the Recalled Devices, significantly impacting consumers and making it unlawful under Minn. Stat. § 325F.69.

1120. Philips' conduct was fraudulent and deceptive because the misrepresentations and omissions had the capacity or tendency to deceive and, in fact, did deceive reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs. Reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs, would have found it material to

their purchasing, leasing, and use decisions that the PE-PUR foam in the Recalled Devices posed a risk of degradation and off-gassing that would subject users to potential serious health consequences. Knowledge of those facts would have been a substantial factor in Plaintiffs' decision to purchase, lease, and/or use the Recalled Devices.

1121. Philips owed Plaintiffs a duty to disclose these facts because they were known and/or accessible exclusively to Philips (along with PolyTech and potentially other parties who are not Plaintiffs) who had exclusive and superior knowledge of the facts; because the facts would be material to reasonable consumers; because Philips actively concealed them; because Philips intended for consumers to rely on the omissions in question; and because the Recalled Devices pose an unreasonable risk of substantial bodily injury.

1122. As a result of such deceptive packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures, Plaintiffs justifiably and reasonably relied on the omissions by Philips and used the Recalled Devices. Reasonable consumers would have been expected to rely on these omissions, in part, because they are omissions that seriously impact users' health and well-being.

1123. The actions and omissions of Philips are uncured or incurable.

1124. Philips was put on notice of these issues by the investigation of the FDA, numerous complaints filed against Philips, and individual letters and communications from certain Plaintiffs and others within a reasonable amount of time after Philips' conduct was publicly disclosed.

1125. Philips had actual knowledge of the defective and dangerous condition of the Recalled Devices and failed to take any action to cure those conditions.

1126. Philips' conduct actually and proximately caused an ascertainable loss of money or property to Plaintiffs. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions,

misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have been injured and suffered damages, in that their use of the Recalled Devices increased their risk of developing cancer, respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, and other illnesses.

1127. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have suffered serious and debilitating injuries and other harm.

1128. In addition, as a direct and proximate cause of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs may suffer additional serious and debilitating illnesses or injuries, including various cancers, in the future as a result of exposure to the Foam Toxins.

1129. Accordingly, pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 8.31 subd. 3A and Minn. Stat. § 325F.70 subd. 3, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover their actual damages, which can be calculated with a reasonable degree of certainty using sufficiently definitive and objective evidence. In addition, given the nature of Philips' conduct, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover all available statutory, exemplary, treble, and/or punitive damages, costs of suit, and attorneys' fees based on the amount of time reasonable expended and equitable relief necessary, and all such other relief as the Court deems proper.

COUNT XVI (22)
VIOLATIONS OF MISSISSIPPI CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT
Miss. Code Ann. § 75-24-1, *et seq.*

1130. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations set forth throughout the Complaint as if set forth herein and further allege as follows:

1131. This claim is brought against the Philips Defendants.

1132. Philips is on notice that such claims may be asserted by Plaintiffs.

1133. The Mississippi Consumer Protection Act was created to protect consumers from deceptive, unconscionable, deliberately misleading, false, fraudulent, and/or unfair business practices.

1134. Plaintiffs are consumers who purchased, leased, or used Recalled Devices for personal and/or household purposes.

1135. Under the Mississippi Consumer Protection Act, Philips is the supplier, manufacturer, advertiser, and seller of the Recalled Devices, subject to liability under such legislation from fraudulent, unfair, deceptive, and unconscionable consumer sales practices. Philips marketed and advertised the Recalled Devices to consumers, physicians, and other healthcare entities in Mississippi. In addition, in Mississippi, Philips sold the Recalled Devices, shipped Recalled Devices, and otherwise engaged in trade or commerce, or conducted business, related to the Recalled Devices.

1136. At all relevant times, Philips knew that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users—the FDA itself concluded that Philips was aware of foam degradation issues and yet delayed doing anything to rectify or mitigate the hazards. Indeed, beginning in at least 2008, and over time, Philips received hundreds of thousands of customer complaints regarding foam degradation in the Recalled Devices and, years later, received data from a variety of sources confirming foam degradation. In light of these customer complaints, Philips contacted its foam supplier in 2015 about the potential for degradation of PE-PUR foam and in 2016 the supplier confirmed such risks. Philips itself conducted testing in 2016, which determined that the PE-PUR foam was susceptible to degradation and off-gassing. Despite its knowledge that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users, Philips continued manufacturing the Recalled Devices

with PE-PUR foam, and at no point prior to April 2021, when Philips first disclosed foam issues to its shareholders, did Philips even hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that could result in serious bodily injury.

1137. As set forth more fully above, Philips marketed and sold the Recalled Devices as machines that would help users breathe by, among other things, pumping air into users' lungs. While selling and profiting from the Recalled Devices, Philips knew that they were defective in that they posed serious health risks to users who would potentially be inhaling toxic fumes as they used the machines due to the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. Philips intentionally concealed this material information from consumers, users, prescribers, and other healthcare providers, including Plaintiffs and their physicians, because to do otherwise would have resulted in users seeking safer alternatives to treat their breathing issues. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1138. Philips concealed and failed to disclose in any of its marketing materials, advertising, packaging, and/or any other communication that the Recalled Devices were defective and would expose users to Foam Toxins as a result of the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. For example, Philips has: (a) long advertised that its Recalled Devices were "clinically proven" treatments for sleep disorders; (b) held itself out as a trusted brand and global leader in the sleep and respiratory markets; and (c) recommended customers use a humidifier with their Recalled Devices despite knowing that warm, hot, and humid conditions contributed to rapid degradation of the PE-PUR foam in its Recalled Devices, all while simultaneously failing to hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that posed a risk of serious bodily injury until April 2021. These material omissions were misleading and deceptive standing alone

and were particularly deceptive in light of the fact that the Recalled Devices were sold as breathing assistance devices.

1139. Philips concealed from Plaintiffs and failed to disclose to them, material information regarding the serious health risks posed to users of the Recalled Devices by, among other things, failing to include material information in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1140. By concealing and failing to disclose the Defect, Philips intentionally, knowingly, and recklessly allowed its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures to mislead Plaintiffs, and their physicians, into believing that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1141. Philips knew that its concealment and omissions regarding the Defect in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures were false, deceptive, inadequate, and misleading.

1142. The information undisclosed and concealed by Philips was material. A reasonable person, including Plaintiffs, would find information that impacted on users' health and well-being, such as the serious adverse health risks associated with the use of the Recalled Devices, to be important when deciding whether to use the Recalled Devices.

1143. Philips' conduct described herein constitutes the knowing and willful act, use, or employment of deception, false promise, misrepresentation, unfair practices, and the concealment, suppression, and omission of material facts in connection with the sale and advertisement of merchandise, the Recalled Devices, in trade or commerce in Mississippi; and was made with the

intention that Plaintiffs would rely upon such conduct in purchasing the Recalled Devices, significantly impacting consumers and making it unlawful under Miss. Code § 75-24-1, *et seq.*

1144. Philips' conduct constituted, among other things, the following prohibited fraudulent, deceptive, unfair, and/or unconscionable business practices: (a) knowingly making a false representation as to the Recalled Devices characteristics, ingredients, uses, or benefits, which they do not have; (b) misrepresenting that the Recalled Devices are of a particular standard, quality, grade, or that the goods are of a particular model when they are not; (c) advertising goods or services with intent not to sell them as advertised; (d) concealing, suppressing, or omitting material facts concerning goods or services which was known at the time of an advertisement or sale and intended to induce a customer to enter into a transaction; and (e) knowingly or recklessly engaging in other unconscionable, false, or deceptive acts or practices.

1145. Philips' conduct was fraudulent and deceptive because the misrepresentations and omissions had the capacity or tendency to deceive and, in fact, did deceive reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs. Reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs, would have found it material to their purchasing, leasing, and use decisions that the PE-PUR foam in the Recalled Devices posed a risk of degradation and off-gassing that would subject users to potential serious health consequences. Knowledge of those facts would have been a substantial factor in Plaintiffs' decision to purchase, lease, and/or use the Recalled Devices.

1146. Philips owed Plaintiffs a duty to disclose these facts because they were known and/or accessible exclusively to Philips (along with PolyTech and potentially other parties who are not Plaintiffs) who had exclusive and superior knowledge of the facts; because the facts would be material to reasonable consumers; because Philips actively concealed them; because Philips

intended for consumers to rely on the omissions in question; and because the Recalled Devices pose an unreasonable risk of substantial bodily injury.

1147. As a result of such deceptive packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures, Plaintiffs justifiably and reasonably relied on the omissions by Philips and used the Recalled Devices. Reasonable consumers would have been expected to rely on these omissions, in part, because they are omissions that seriously impact users' health and well-being.

1148. The actions and omissions of Philips are uncured or incurable.

1149. Philips was put on notice of these issues by the investigation of the FDA, numerous complaints filed against Philips, and individual letters and communications from certain Plaintiffs and others within a reasonable amount of time after Philips' conduct was publicly disclosed.

1150. Philips had actual knowledge of the defective and dangerous condition of the Recalled Devices and failed to take any action to cure those conditions.

1151. Philips' conduct actually and proximately caused an ascertainable loss of money or property to Plaintiffs. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have been injured and suffered damages, in that their use of the Recalled Devices increased their risk of developing cancer, respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, and other illnesses.

1152. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have suffered serious and debilitating injuries and other harm.

1153. In addition, as a direct and proximate cause of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs may suffer additional serious and debilitating illnesses or injuries, including various cancers, in the future as a result of exposure to the Foam Toxins.

1154. Accordingly, pursuant to Miss. Code § 75-24-1, *et seq.*, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover their actual damages. In addition, given the nature of Philips' conduct, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover all available statutory, exemplary, treble, and/or punitive damages, costs of suit, and attorneys' fees based on the amount of time reasonable expended and equitable relief necessary, and all such other relief as the Court deems proper.

1155. To the extent that any pre-suit notice was purportedly required, Plaintiffs have complied or substantially complied with all applicable notice requirements or are otherwise excused from compliance for this proceeding. Philips had notice of its violations for years. In addition, at a minimum, on September 8, 2021, and on May 16, 2022, Plaintiffs involved in this multi-district litigation, through counsel, sent Philips a letter complying with any required pre-suit notification requirements and invited Philips to engage in the alternative dispute resolution process with the Mississippi Attorney General. Additional notice letters were served on Philips before this MDL was formed. These letters put Philips on notice of the demands of the Plaintiffs, and Philips' responses made clear that Philips refused to acknowledge and cure the violations in a manner that would compensate Plaintiffs for all the losses they have suffered as a result of Philips' misconduct. Philips has failed to remedy its unlawful conduct. Finally, notice was provided, and any additional notice would be futile.

COUNT XVI (23)
VIOLATIONS OF MISSOURI MERCHANDISING PRACTICES ACT
Mo. Rev. Stat. § 407.010, *et seq.*

1156. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations set forth throughout the Complaint as if set forth herein and further allege as follows:

1157. This claim is brought against the Philips Defendants.

1158. Philips is on notice that such claims may be asserted by Plaintiffs.

1159. The Missouri Merchandising Practices Act was created to protect consumers from deceptive, unconscionable, deliberately misleading, false, fraudulent, and/or unfair business practices.

1160. Plaintiffs are consumers who purchased, leased, or used Recalled Devices for personal and/or household purposes.

1161. Under the Missouri Merchandising Practices Act, Philips is the supplier, manufacturer, advertiser, and seller of the Recalled Devices, subject to liability under such legislation from fraudulent, unfair, deceptive, and unconscionable consumer sales practices. Philips marketed and advertised the Recalled Devices to consumers, physicians, and other healthcare entities in Missouri. In addition, in Missouri, Philips sold the Recalled Devices, shipped Recalled Devices, and otherwise engaged in trade or commerce, or conducted business, related to the Recalled Devices.

1162. At all relevant times, Philips knew that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users—the FDA itself concluded that Philips was aware of foam degradation issues and yet delayed doing anything to rectify or mitigate the hazards. Indeed, beginning in at least 2008, and over time, Philips received hundreds of thousands of customer complaints regarding foam degradation in the Recalled Devices and, years later, received data from a variety of sources

confirming foam degradation. In light of these customer complaints, Philips contacted its foam supplier in 2015 about the potential for degradation of PE-PUR foam and in 2016 the supplier confirmed such risks. Philips itself conducted testing in 2016, which determined that the PE-PUR foam was susceptible to degradation and off-gassing. Despite its knowledge that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users, Philips continued manufacturing the Recalled Devices with PE-PUR foam, and at no point prior to April 2021, when Philips first disclosed foam issues to its shareholders, did Philips even hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that could result in serious bodily injury.

1163. As set forth more fully above, Philips marketed and sold the Recalled Devices as machines that would help users breathe by, among other things, pumping air into users' lungs. While selling and profiting from the Recalled Devices, Philips knew that they were defective in that they posed serious health risks to users who would potentially be inhaling toxic fumes as they used the machines due to the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. Philips intentionally concealed this material information from consumers, users, prescribers, and other healthcare providers, including Plaintiffs and their physicians, because to do otherwise would have resulted in users seeking safer alternatives to treat their breathing issues. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1164. Philips concealed and failed to disclose in any of its marketing materials, advertising, packaging, and/or any other communication that the Recalled Devices were defective and would expose users to Foam Toxins as a result of the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. For example, Philips has: (a) long advertised that its Recalled Devices were "clinically proven" treatments for sleep disorders; (b) held itself out as a trusted brand and global leader in the sleep and respiratory markets; and (c) recommended customers use a humidifier with their

Recalled Devices despite knowing that warm, hot, and humid conditions contributed to rapid degradation of the PE-PUR foam in its Recalled Devices, all while simultaneously failing to hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that posed a risk of serious bodily injury until April 2021. These material omissions were misleading and deceptive standing alone and were particularly deceptive in light of the fact that the Recalled Devices were sold as breathing assistance devices.

1165. Philips concealed from Plaintiffs and failed to disclose to them, material information regarding the serious health risks posed to users of the Recalled Devices by, among other things, failing to include material information in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1166. By concealing and failing to disclose the Defect, Philips intentionally, knowingly, and recklessly allowed its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures to mislead Plaintiffs, and their physicians, into believing that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1167. Philips knew that its concealment and omissions regarding the Defect in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures were false, deceptive, inadequate, and misleading.

1168. The information undisclosed and concealed by Philips was material. A reasonable person, including Plaintiffs, would find information that impacted on users' health and well-being, such as the serious adverse health risks associated with the use of the Recalled Devices, to be important when deciding whether to use the Recalled Devices.

1169. Philips' conduct described herein constitutes the knowing and willful act, use, or employment of deception, false promise, misrepresentation, unfair practices, and the concealment, suppression, and omission of material facts in connection with the sale and advertisement of merchandise, the Recalled Devices, in trade or commerce in Missouri; and was made with the intention that Plaintiffs would rely upon such conduct in purchasing the Recalled Devices, significantly impacting consumers and making it unlawful under Mo. Rev. Stat § 407.010, *et seq.*

1170. Philips' conduct constituted, among other things, the following prohibited fraudulent, deceptive, unfair, and/or unconscionable business practices: (a) knowingly making a false representation as to the Recalled Devices characteristics, ingredients, uses, or benefits, which they do not have; (b) misrepresenting that the Recalled Devices are of a particular standard, quality, grade, or that the goods are of a particular model when they are not; (c) advertising goods or services with intent not to sell them as advertised; (d) concealing, suppressing, or omitting material facts concerning goods or services which was known at the time of an advertisement or sale and intended to induce a customer to enter into a transaction; and (e) knowingly or recklessly engaging in other unconscionable, false, or deceptive acts or practices.

1171. Philips' conduct was fraudulent and deceptive because the misrepresentations and omissions had the capacity or tendency to deceive and, in fact, did deceive reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs. Reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs, would have found it material to their purchasing, leasing, and use decisions that the PE-PUR foam in the Recalled Devices posed a risk of degradation and off-gassing that would subject users to potential serious health consequences. Knowledge of those facts would have been a substantial factor in Plaintiffs' decision to purchase, lease, and/or use the Recalled Devices.

1172. Philips owed Plaintiffs a duty to disclose these facts because they were known and/or accessible exclusively to Philips (along with PolyTech and potentially other parties who are not Plaintiffs) who had exclusive and superior knowledge of the facts; because the facts would be material to reasonable consumers; because Philips actively concealed them; because Philips intended for consumers to rely on the omissions in question; and because the Recalled Devices pose an unreasonable risk of substantial bodily injury.

1173. As a result of such deceptive packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures, Plaintiffs justifiably and reasonably relied on the omissions by Philips and used the Recalled Devices. Reasonable consumers would have been expected to rely on these omissions, in part, because they are omissions that seriously impact users' health and well-being.

1174. The actions and omissions of Philips are uncured or incurable.

1175. Philips was put on notice of these issues by the investigation of the FDA, numerous complaints filed against Philips, and individual letters and communications from certain Plaintiffs and others within a reasonable amount of time after Philips' conduct was publicly disclosed.

1176. Philips had actual knowledge of the defective and dangerous condition of the Recalled Devices and failed to take any action to cure those conditions.

1177. Philips' conduct actually and proximately caused an ascertainable loss of money or property to Plaintiffs. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have been injured and suffered damages, in that their use of the Recalled Devices increased their risk of developing cancer, respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, and other illnesses.

1178. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have suffered serious and debilitating injuries and other harm.

1179. In addition, as a direct and proximate cause of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs may suffer additional serious and debilitating illnesses or injuries, including various cancers, in the future as a result of exposure to the Foam Toxins.

1180. Accordingly, pursuant to Mo. Rev. Stat. § 407.010, *et seq.*, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover their actual damages. In addition, given the nature of Philips' conduct, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover all available statutory, exemplary, treble, and/or punitive damages, costs of suit, and attorneys' fees based on the amount of time reasonable expended and equitable relief necessary, and all such other relief as the Court deems proper.

1181. To the extent that any pre-suit notice was purportedly required, Plaintiffs have complied or substantially complied with all applicable notice requirements or are otherwise excused from compliance for this proceeding.

COUNT XVI (24)
VIOLATIONS OF MONTANA UNFAIR
TRADE PRACTICES AND CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT
Mont. Code Ann. § 30-14-101, *et seq.*

1182. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations set forth throughout the Complaint as if set forth herein and further allege as follows:

1183. This claim is brought against the Philips Defendants.

1184. Philips is on notice that such claims may be asserted by Plaintiffs.

1185. The Montana Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Act was created to protect consumers from deceptive and unfair business practices.

1186. Plaintiffs are consumers who purchased, leased, or used Recalled Devices for personal and/or household purposes.

1187. Under the Montana Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Act, Philips is the supplier, manufacturer, advertiser, and seller of the Recalled Devices, subject to liability under such legislation from fraudulent, unfair, deceptive, and unconscionable consumer sales practices. Philips marketed and advertised the Recalled Devices to consumers, physicians, and other healthcare entities in Montana. In addition, in Montana, Philips sold the Recalled Devices, shipped Recalled Devices, and otherwise engaged in trade or commerce, or conducted business, related to the Recalled Devices.

1188. At all relevant times, Philips knew that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users—the FDA itself concluded that Philips was aware of foam degradation issues and yet delayed doing anything to rectify or mitigate the hazards. Indeed, beginning in at least 2008, and over time, Philips received hundreds of thousands of customer complaints regarding foam degradation in the Recalled Devices and, years later, received data from a variety of sources confirming foam degradation. In light of these customer complaints, Philips contacted its foam supplier in 2015 about the potential for degradation of PE-PUR foam and in 2016 the supplier confirmed such risks. Philips itself conducted testing in 2016, which determined that the PE-PUR foam was susceptible to degradation and off-gassing. Despite its knowledge that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users, Philips continued manufacturing the Recalled Devices with PE-PUR foam, and at no point prior to April 2021, when Philips first disclosed foam issues to its shareholders, did Philips even hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that could result in serious bodily injury.

1189. As set forth more fully above, Philips marketed and sold the Recalled Devices as machines that would help users breathe by, among other things, pumping air into users' lungs. While selling and profiting from the Recalled Devices, Philips knew that they were defective in that they posed serious health risks to users who would potentially be inhaling toxic fumes as they used the machines due to the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. Philips intentionally concealed this material information from consumers, users, prescribers, and other healthcare providers, including Plaintiffs and their physicians, because to do otherwise would have resulted in users seeking safer alternatives to treat their breathing issues. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1190. Philips concealed and failed to disclose in any of its marketing materials, advertising, packaging, and/or any other communication that the Recalled Devices were defective and would expose users to Foam Toxins as a result of the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. For example, Philips has: (a) long advertised that its Recalled Devices were "clinically proven" treatments for sleep disorders; (b) held itself out as a trusted brand and global leader in the sleep and respiratory markets; and (c) recommended customers use a humidifier with their Recalled Devices despite knowing that warm, hot, and humid conditions contributed to rapid degradation of the PE-PUR foam in its Recalled Devices, all while simultaneously failing to hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that posed a risk of serious bodily injury until April 2021. These material omissions were misleading and deceptive standing alone and were particularly deceptive in light of the fact that the Recalled Devices were sold as breathing assistance devices.

1191. Philips concealed from Plaintiffs and failed to disclose to them, material information regarding the serious health risks posed to users of the Recalled Devices by, among

other things, failing to include material information in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1192. By concealing and failing to disclose the Defect, Philips intentionally, knowingly, and recklessly allowed its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures to mislead Plaintiffs, and their physicians, into believing that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1193. Philips knew that its concealment and omissions regarding the Defect in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures were false, deceptive, inadequate, and misleading.

1194. The information undisclosed and concealed by Philips was material. A reasonable person, including Plaintiffs, would find information that impacted on users' health and well-being, such as the serious adverse health risks associated with the use of the Recalled Devices, to be important when deciding whether to use the Recalled Devices.

1195. Philips' conduct constitutes the act, use or employment of deception, false promise, misrepresentation, unfair practices, and the concealment, suppression, and omission of material facts in connection with the advertisement and sale of merchandise, the Recalled Devices, in trade or commerce in Montana, making it unlawful under Mont. Code § 30-14-101, *et seq.*

1196. Philips' conduct constituted, among other things, the following prohibited fraudulent, deceptive, and unfair business practices: (a) misrepresenting that the Recalled Devices have characteristics, ingredients, uses, or benefits, which they do not have; and (b) misrepresenting that the Recalled Devices are of a particular standard, quality, or grade, or that goods are of a particular style or model, when they are not.

1197. Philips' conduct was fraudulent and deceptive because the misrepresentations and omissions had the capacity or tendency to deceive and, in fact, did deceive reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs. Reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs, would have found it material to their purchasing, leasing, and use decisions that the PE-PUR foam in the Recalled Devices posed a risk of degradation and off-gassing that would subject users to potential serious health consequences. Knowledge of those facts would have been a substantial factor in Plaintiffs' decision to purchase, lease, and/or use the Recalled Devices.

1198. Philips owed Plaintiffs a duty to disclose these facts because they were known and/or accessible exclusively to Philips (along with PolyTech and potentially other parties who are not Plaintiffs) who had exclusive and superior knowledge of the facts; because the facts would be material to reasonable consumers; because Philips actively concealed them; because Philips intended for consumers to rely on the omissions in question; and because the Recalled Devices pose an unreasonable risk of substantial bodily injury.

1199. As a result of such deceptive packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures, Plaintiffs justifiably and reasonably relied on the omissions by Philips and used the Recalled Devices. Reasonable consumers would have been expected to rely on these omissions, in part, because they are omissions that seriously impact users' health and well-being.

1200. The actions and omissions of Philips are uncured or incurable.

1201. Philips was put on notice of these issues by the investigation of the FDA, numerous complaints filed against Philips, and individual letters and communications from certain Plaintiffs and others within a reasonable amount of time after Philips' conduct was publicly disclosed.

1202. Philips had actual knowledge of the defective and dangerous condition of the

Recalled Devices and failed to take any action to cure those conditions.

1203. Philips' conduct actually and proximately caused an ascertainable loss of money or property to Plaintiffs. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have been injured and suffered damages, in that their use of the Recalled Devices increased their risk of developing cancer, respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, and other illnesses.

1204. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have suffered serious and debilitating injuries and other harm.

1205. In addition, as a direct and proximate cause of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs may suffer additional serious and debilitating illnesses or injuries, including various cancers, in the future as a result of exposure to the Foam Toxins.

1206. Accordingly, pursuant to Mont. Code § 30-14-101, *et seq.*, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover their actual damage. In addition, given the nature of Philips' conduct, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover all available statutory, exemplary, treble, and/or punitive damages, costs of suit, and attorneys' fees based on the amount of time reasonable expended and equitable relief necessary, and all such other relief as the Court deems proper.

COUNT XVI (25)
VIOLATIONS OF NEVADA DECEPTIVE TRADE PRACTICES ACT
Nev. Rev. Stat. § 598.0915, *et seq.*

1207. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations set forth throughout the Complaint as if set forth herein and further allege as follows:

1208. This claim is brought against the Philips Defendants.

1209. Philips is on notice that such claims may be asserted by Plaintiffs.

1210. The Nevada Deceptive Trade Practices Act was created to protect consumers from deceptive, unconscionable, deliberately misleading, false, fraudulent, and/or unfair business practices.

1211. Plaintiffs are consumers who purchased, leased, or used Recalled Devices for personal and/or household purposes.

1212. Under the Nevada Deceptive Trade Practices Act, Philips is the supplier, manufacturer, advertiser, and seller of the Recalled Devices, subject to liability under such legislation from fraudulent, unfair, deceptive, and unconscionable consumer sales practices. Philips marketed and advertised the Recalled Devices to consumers, physicians, and other healthcare entities in Nevada. In addition, in Nevada, Philips sold the Recalled Devices, shipped Recalled Devices, and otherwise engaged in trade or commerce, or conducted business, related to the Recalled Devices.

1213. At all relevant times, Philips knew that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users—the FDA itself concluded that Philips was aware of foam degradation issues and yet delayed doing anything to rectify or mitigate the hazards. Indeed, beginning in at least 2008, and over time, Philips received hundreds of thousands of customer complaints regarding foam degradation in the Recalled Devices and, years later, received data from a variety of sources confirming foam degradation. In light of these customer complaints, Philips contacted its foam supplier in 2015 about the potential for degradation of PE-PUR foam and in 2016 the supplier confirmed such risks. Philips itself conducted testing in 2016, which determined that the PE-PUR foam was susceptible to degradation and off-gassing. Despite its knowledge that the Recalled

Devices posed serious health risks to users, Philips continued manufacturing the Recalled Devices with PE-PUR foam, and at no point prior to April 2021, when Philips first disclosed foam issues to its shareholders, did Philips even hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that could result in serious bodily injury.

1214. As set forth more fully above, Philips marketed and sold the Recalled Devices as machines that would help users breathe by, among other things, pumping air into users' lungs. While selling and profiting from the Recalled Devices, Philips knew that they were defective in that they posed serious health risks to users who would potentially be inhaling toxic fumes as they used the machines due to the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. Philips intentionally concealed this material information from consumers, users, prescribers, and other healthcare providers, including Plaintiffs and their physicians, because to do otherwise would have resulted in users seeking safer alternatives to treat their breathing issues. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1215. Philips concealed and failed to disclose in any of its marketing materials, advertising, packaging, and/or any other communication that the Recalled Devices were defective and would expose users to Foam Toxins as a result of the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. For example, Philips has: (a) long advertised that its Recalled Devices were "clinically proven" treatments for sleep disorders; (b) held itself out as a trusted brand and global leader in the sleep and respiratory markets; and (c) recommended customers use a humidifier with their Recalled Devices despite knowing that warm, hot, and humid conditions contributed to rapid degradation of the PE-PUR foam in its Recalled Devices, all while simultaneously failing to hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that posed a risk of serious bodily injury until April 2021. These material omissions were misleading and deceptive standing alone

and were particularly deceptive in light of the fact that the Recalled Devices were sold as breathing assistance devices.

1216. Philips concealed from Plaintiffs and failed to disclose to them, material information regarding the serious health risks posed to users of the Recalled Devices by, among other things, failing to include material information in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1217. By concealing and failing to disclose the Defect, Philips intentionally, knowingly, and recklessly allowed its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures to mislead Plaintiffs, and their physicians, into believing that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1218. Philips knew that its concealment and omissions regarding the Defect in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures were false, deceptive, inadequate, and misleading.

1219. The information undisclosed and concealed by Philips was material. A reasonable person, including Plaintiffs, would find information that impacted on users' health and well-being, such as the serious adverse health risks associated with the use of the Recalled Devices, to be important when deciding whether to use the Recalled Devices.

1220. Philips' conduct described herein constitutes the knowing and willful act, use, or employment of deception, false promise, misrepresentation, unfair practices, and the concealment, suppression, and omission of material facts in connection with the sale and advertisement of merchandise, the Recalled Devices, in trade or commerce in Nevada; and was made with the intention that Plaintiffs would rely upon such conduct in purchasing the Recalled Devices,

significantly impacting consumers and making it unlawful under Nev. Rev. Stat. § 598.0915, *et seq.*

1221. Philips' conduct constituted, among other things, the following prohibited fraudulent, deceptive, unfair, and/or unconscionable business practices: (a) knowingly that the Recalled Devices have characteristics, ingredients, uses, or benefits, which they do not have; (b) misrepresenting that the Recalled Devices are of a particular standard, quality, or grade, or that the goods are of a particular style or model when they are not; (c) advertising goods or services with intent not to sell them as advertised; (d) knowingly making false representations in a transaction.

1222. Philips' conduct was fraudulent and deceptive because the misrepresentations and omissions had the capacity or tendency to deceive and, in fact, did deceive reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs. Reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs, would have found it material to their purchasing, leasing, and use decisions that the PE-PUR foam in the Recalled Devices posed a risk of degradation and off-gassing that would subject users to potential serious health consequences. Knowledge of those facts would have been a substantial factor in Plaintiffs' decision to purchase, lease, and/or use the Recalled Devices.

1223. Philips owed Plaintiffs a duty to disclose these facts because they were known and/or accessible exclusively to Philips (along with PolyTech and potentially other parties who are not Plaintiffs) who had exclusive and superior knowledge of the facts; because the facts would be material to reasonable consumers; because Philips actively concealed them; because Philips intended for consumers to rely on the omissions in question; and because the Recalled Devices pose an unreasonable risk of substantial bodily injury.

1224. As a result of such deceptive packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures, Plaintiffs justifiably and

reasonably relied on the omissions by Philips and used the Recalled Devices. Reasonable consumers would have been expected to rely on these omissions, in part, because they are omissions that seriously impact users' health and well-being.

1225. The actions and omissions of Philips are uncured or incurable.

1226. Philips was put on notice of these issues by the investigation of the FDA, numerous complaints filed against Philips, and individual letters and communications from certain Plaintiffs and others within a reasonable amount of time after Philips' conduct was publicly disclosed.

1227. Philips had actual knowledge of the defective and dangerous condition of the Recalled Devices and failed to take any action to cure those conditions.

1228. Philips' conduct actually and proximately caused an ascertainable loss of money or property to Plaintiffs. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have been injured and suffered damages, in that their use of the Recalled Devices increased their risk of developing cancer, respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, and other illnesses.

1229. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have suffered serious and debilitating injuries and other harm.

1230. In addition, as a direct and proximate cause of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs may suffer additional serious and debilitating illnesses or injuries, including various cancers, in the future as a result of exposure to the Foam Toxins.

1231. Accordingly, pursuant to Nev. Rev. Stat. § 598-0901, *et seq.*, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover their actual damages. In addition, given the nature of Philips' conduct, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover all available statutory, exemplary, treble, and/or punitive damages, costs of suit, and attorneys' fees based on the amount of time reasonable expended and equitable relief necessary, and all such other relief as the Court deems proper.

COUNT XVI (26)
VIOLATIONS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT
N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 358-A:1, *et seq.*

1232. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations set forth throughout the Complaint as if set forth herein and further allege as follows:

1233. This claim is brought against the Philips Defendants.

1234. Philips is on notice that such claims may be asserted by Plaintiffs.

1235. The New Hampshire Consumer Protection Act was created to protect consumers from deceptive, unconscionable, deliberately misleading, false, fraudulent, and/or unfair business practices.

1236. Plaintiffs are consumers who purchased, leased, or used Recalled Devices for personal and/or household purposes.

1237. Under the New Hampshire Consumer Protection Act, Philips is the supplier, manufacturer, advertiser, and seller of the Recalled Devices, subject to liability under such legislation from fraudulent, unfair, deceptive, and unconscionable consumer sales practices. Philips marketed and advertised the Recalled Devices to consumers, physicians, and other healthcare entities in New Hampshire. In addition, in New Hampshire, Philips sold the Recalled Devices, shipped Recalled Devices, and otherwise engaged in trade or commerce, or conducted business, related to the Recalled Devices.

1238. At all relevant times, Philips knew that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users—the FDA itself concluded that Philips was aware of foam degradation issues and yet delayed doing anything to rectify or mitigate the hazards. Indeed, beginning in at least 2008, and over time, Philips received hundreds of thousands of customer complaints regarding foam degradation in the Recalled Devices and, years later, received data from a variety of sources confirming foam degradation. In light of these customer complaints, Philips contacted its foam supplier in 2015 about the potential for degradation of PE-PUR foam and in 2016 the supplier confirmed such risks. Philips itself conducted testing in 2016, which determined that the PE-PUR foam was susceptible to degradation and off-gassing. Despite its knowledge that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users, Philips continued manufacturing the Recalled Devices with PE-PUR foam, and at no point prior to April 2021, when Philips first disclosed foam issues to its shareholders, did Philips even hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that could result in serious bodily injury.

1239. As set forth more fully above, Philips marketed and sold the Recalled Devices as machines that would help users breathe by, among other things, pumping air into users' lungs. While selling and profiting from the Recalled Devices, Philips knew that they were defective in that they posed serious health risks to users who would potentially be inhaling toxic fumes as they used the machines due to the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. Philips intentionally concealed this material information from consumers, users, prescribers, and other healthcare providers, including Plaintiffs and their physicians, because to do otherwise would have resulted in users seeking safer alternatives to treat their breathing issues. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1240. Philips concealed and failed to disclose in any of its marketing materials, advertising, packaging, and/or any other communication that the Recalled Devices were defective and would expose users to Foam Toxins as a result of the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. For example, Philips has: (a) long advertised that its Recalled Devices were “clinically proven” treatments for sleep disorders; (b) held itself out as a trusted brand and global leader in the sleep and respiratory markets; and (c) recommended customers use a humidifier with their Recalled Devices despite knowing that warm, hot, and humid conditions contributed to rapid degradation of the PE-PUR foam in its Recalled Devices, all while simultaneously failing to hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that posed a risk of serious bodily injury until April 2021. These material omissions were misleading and deceptive standing alone and were particularly deceptive in light of the fact that the Recalled Devices were sold as breathing assistance devices.

1241. Philips concealed from Plaintiffs and failed to disclose to them, material information regarding the serious health risks posed to users of the Recalled Devices by, among other things, failing to include material information in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1242. By concealing and failing to disclose the Defect, Philips intentionally, knowingly, and recklessly allowed its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures to mislead Plaintiffs, and their physicians, into believing that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1243. Philips knew that its concealment and omissions regarding the Defect in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures were false, deceptive, inadequate, and misleading.

1244. The information undisclosed and concealed by Philips was material. A reasonable person, including Plaintiffs, would find information that impacted on users' health and well-being, such as the serious adverse health risks associated with the use of the Recalled Devices, to be important when deciding whether to use the Recalled Devices.

1245. Philips' conduct described herein constitutes the knowing and willful act, use, or employment of deception, false promise, misrepresentation, unfair practices, and the concealment, suppression, and omission of material facts in connection with the sale and advertisement of merchandise, the Recalled Devices, in trade or commerce in New Hampshire; and was made with the intention that Plaintiffs would rely upon such conduct in purchasing the Recalled Devices, significantly impacting consumers and making it unlawful under N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 358-A:1, *et seq.*

1246. Philips' conduct constituted, among other things, the following prohibited fraudulent, deceptive, unfair, and/or unconscionable business practices: (a) knowingly making a false representation as to the Recalled Devices characteristics, ingredients, uses, or benefits, which they do not have; (b) misrepresenting that the Recalled Devices are of a particular standard, quality, grade, or that the goods are of a particular model when they are not; (c) advertising goods or services with intent not to sell them as advertised; (d) concealing, suppressing, or omitting material facts concerning goods or services which was known at the time of an advertisement or sale and intended to induce a customer to enter into a transaction; and (e) knowingly or recklessly engaging in other unconscionable, false, or deceptive acts or practices.

1247. Philips' conduct was fraudulent and deceptive because the misrepresentations and omissions had the capacity or tendency to deceive and, in fact, did deceive reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs. Reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs, would have found it material to their purchasing, leasing, and use decisions that the PE-PUR foam in the Recalled Devices posed a risk of degradation and off-gassing that would subject users to potential serious health consequences. Knowledge of those facts would have been a substantial factor in Plaintiffs' decision to purchase, lease, and/or use the Recalled Devices.

1248. Philips owed Plaintiffs a duty to disclose these facts because they were known and/or accessible exclusively to Philips (along with PolyTech and potentially other parties who are not Plaintiffs) who had exclusive and superior knowledge of the facts; because the facts would be material to reasonable consumers; because Philips actively concealed them; because Philips intended for consumers to rely on the omissions in question; and because the Recalled Devices pose an unreasonable risk of substantial bodily injury.

1249. As a result of such deceptive packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures, Plaintiffs justifiably and reasonably relied on the omissions by Philips and used the Recalled Devices. Reasonable consumers would have been expected to rely on these omissions, in part, because they are omissions that seriously impact users' health and well-being.

1250. The actions and omissions of Philips are uncured or incurable.

1251. Philips was put on notice of these issues by the investigation of the FDA, numerous complaints filed against Philips, and individual letters and communications from certain Plaintiffs and others within a reasonable amount of time after Philips' conduct was publicly disclosed.

1252. Philips had actual knowledge of the defective and dangerous condition of the

Recalled Devices and failed to take any action to cure those conditions.

1253. Philips' conduct actually and proximately caused an ascertainable loss of money or property to Plaintiffs. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have been injured and suffered damages, in that their use of the Recalled Devices increased their risk of developing cancer, respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, and other illnesses.

1254. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have suffered serious and debilitating injuries and other harm.

1255. In addition, as a direct and proximate cause of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs may suffer additional serious and debilitating illnesses or injuries, including various cancers, in the future as a result of exposure to the Foam Toxins.

1256. Accordingly, pursuant to N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 358-A:1, *et seq.*, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover their actual damages. In addition, given the nature of Philips' conduct, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover all available statutory, exemplary, treble, and/or punitive damages, costs of suit, and attorneys' fees based on the amount of time reasonable expended and equitable relief necessary, and all such other relief as the Court deems proper.

COUNT XVI (27)
VIOLATIONS OF NEW JERSEY CONSUMER FRAUD ACT
N.J. Stat. Ann. § 56:8-1, *et seq.*

1257. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations set forth throughout the Complaint as if set forth herein and further allege as follows:

1258. This claim is brought against the Philips Defendants.

1259. Philips is on notice that such claims may be asserted by Plaintiffs.

1260. The New Jersey Consumer Fraud Act was created to protect consumers from deceptive, unconscionable, deliberately misleading, false, fraudulent, and/or unfair business practices. Specifically the statute provides that “[t]he act, use or employment by any person of any commercial practice that is unconscionable or abusive, deception, fraud, false pretense, false promise, misrepresentation, or the knowing, concealment, suppression, or omission of any material fact with intent that others rely upon such concealment, suppression or omission, in connection with the sale or advertisement of any merchandise or real estate, or with the subsequent performance of such person as aforesaid, whether or not any person has in fact been misled, deceived or damaged thereby, is declared to be an unlawful practice” N.J. Stat. Ann. 56:8-2.

1261. Plaintiffs are consumers who purchased, leased, or used Recalled Devices for personal and/or household purposes.

1262. Under the New Jersey Consumer Fraud Act, Philips is the supplier, manufacturer, advertiser, and seller of the Recalled Devices, subject to liability under such legislation from fraudulent, unfair, deceptive, and unconscionable consumer sales practices. Philips marketed and advertised the Recalled Devices to consumers, physicians, and other healthcare entities in New Jersey. In addition, in New Jersey, Philips sold the Recalled Devices, shipped Recalled Devices, and otherwise engaged in trade or commerce, or conducted business, related to the Recalled Devices.

1263. At all relevant times, Philips knew that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users—the FDA itself concluded that Philips was aware of foam degradation issues and yet delayed doing anything to rectify or mitigate the hazards. Indeed, beginning in at least 2008,

and over time, Philips received hundreds of thousands of customer complaints regarding foam degradation in the Recalled Devices and, years later, received data from a variety of sources confirming foam degradation. In light of these customer complaints, Philips contacted its foam supplier in 2015 about the potential for degradation of PE-PUR foam and in 2016 the supplier confirmed such risks. Philips itself conducted testing in 2016, which determined that the PE-PUR foam was susceptible to degradation and off-gassing. Despite its knowledge that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users, Philips continued manufacturing the Recalled Devices with PE-PUR foam, and at no point prior to April 2021, when Philips first disclosed foam issues to its shareholders, did Philips even hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that could result in serious bodily injury.

1264. As set forth more fully above, Philips marketed and sold the Recalled Devices as machines that would help users breathe by, among other things, pumping air into users' lungs. While selling and profiting from the Recalled Devices, Philips knew that they were defective in that they posed serious health risks to users who would potentially be inhaling toxic fumes as they used the machines due to the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. Philips intentionally concealed this material information from consumers, users, prescribers, and other healthcare providers, including Plaintiffs and their physicians, because to do otherwise would have resulted in users seeking safer alternatives to treat their breathing issues. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1265. Philips concealed and failed to disclose in any of its marketing materials, advertising, packaging, and/or any other communication that the Recalled Devices were defective and would expose users to Foam Toxins as a result of the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. For example, Philips has: (a) long advertised that its Recalled Devices were "clinically

proven” treatments for sleep disorders; (b) held itself out as a trusted brand and global leader in the sleep and respiratory markets; and (c) recommended customers use a humidifier with their Recalled Devices despite knowing that warm, hot, and humid conditions contributed to rapid degradation of the PE-PUR foam in its Recalled Devices, all while simultaneously failing to hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that posed a risk of serious bodily injury until April 2021. These material omissions were misleading and deceptive standing alone and were particularly deceptive in light of the fact that the Recalled Devices were sold as breathing assistance devices.

1266. Philips concealed from Plaintiffs and failed to disclose to them, material information regarding the serious health risks posed to users of the Recalled Devices by, among other things, failing to include material information in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1267. By concealing and failing to disclose the Defect, Philips intentionally, knowingly, and recklessly allowed its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures to mislead Plaintiffs, and their physicians, into believing that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1268. Philips knew that its concealment and omissions regarding the Defect in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures were false, deceptive, inadequate, and misleading.

1269. The information undisclosed and concealed by Philips was material. A reasonable person, including Plaintiffs, would find information that impacted on users’ health and well-being,

such as the serious adverse health risks associated with the use of the Recalled Devices, to be important when deciding whether to use the Recalled Devices.

1270. Philips' conduct described herein constitutes the knowing and willful act, use, or employment of deception, false promise, misrepresentation, unfair practices, and the concealment, suppression, and omission of material facts in connection with the sale and advertisement of merchandise, the Recalled Devices, in trade or commerce in New Jersey was made with the intention that Plaintiffs would rely upon such conduct in purchasing the Recalled Devices, significantly impacting consumers and making it unlawful under N.J. Stat. Ann. 56:8-2.

1271. Philips' conduct was fraudulent and deceptive because the misrepresentations and omissions had the capacity or tendency to deceive and, in fact, did deceive reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs. Reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs, would have found it material to their purchasing, leasing, and use decisions that the PE-PUR foam in the Recalled Devices posed a risk of degradation and off-gassing that would subject users to potential serious health consequences. Knowledge of those facts would have been a substantial factor in Plaintiffs' decision to purchase, lease, and/or use the Recalled Devices.

1272. Philips owed Plaintiffs a duty to disclose these facts because they were known and/or accessible exclusively to Philips (along with PolyTech and potentially other parties who are not Plaintiffs) who had exclusive and superior knowledge of the facts; because the facts would be material to reasonable consumers; because Philips actively concealed them; because Philips intended for consumers to rely on the omissions in question; and because the Recalled Devices pose an unreasonable risk of substantial bodily injury.

1273. As a result of such deceptive packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures, Plaintiffs justifiably and

reasonably relied on the omissions by Philips and used the Recalled Devices. Reasonable consumers would have been expected to rely on these omissions, in part, because they are omissions that seriously impact users' health and well-being.

1274. The actions and omissions of Philips are uncured or incurable.

1275. Philips was put on notice of these issues by the investigation of the FDA, numerous complaints filed against Philips, and individual letters and communications from certain Plaintiffs and others within a reasonable amount of time after Philips' conduct was publicly disclosed.

1276. Philips had actual knowledge of the defective and dangerous condition of the Recalled Devices and failed to take any action to cure those conditions.

1277. Philips' conduct actually and proximately caused an ascertainable loss of money or property to Plaintiffs. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have been injured and suffered damages, in that their use of the Recalled Devices increased their risk of developing cancer, respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, and other illnesses.

1278. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have suffered serious and debilitating injuries and other harm.

1279. In addition, as a direct and proximate cause of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs may suffer additional serious and debilitating illnesses or injuries, including various cancers, in the future as a result of exposure to the Foam Toxins.

1280. Accordingly, pursuant to N.J. Stat. Ann. § 56:8-1, *et seq.*, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover their actual damages. In addition, given the nature of Philips' conduct, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover all available statutory, exemplary, treble, and/or punitive damages, costs of suit, and attorneys' fees based on the amount of time reasonable expended and equitable relief necessary, and all such other relief as the Court deems proper.

COUNT XVI (28)
VIOLATIONS OF NEW YORK
CONSUMER LAW FOR DECEPTIVE ACTS AND PRACTICES
N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law § 349, *et seq.*

1281. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations set forth throughout the Complaint as if set forth herein and further allege as follows:

1282. This claim is brought against the Philips Defendants.

1283. Philips is on notice that such claims may be asserted by Plaintiffs.

1284. N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law § 349 was created to protect consumers from deceptive, unconscionable, and/or unfair business practices.

1285. Plaintiffs are consumers who purchased, leased, or used Recalled Devices for personal and/or household purposes.

1286. Under N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law § 349, Philips is the supplier, manufacturer, advertiser, and seller of the Recalled Devices, subject to liability under such legislation from fraudulent, unfair, deceptive, and unconscionable consumer sales practices. Philips marketed and advertised the Recalled Devices to consumers, physicians, and other healthcare entities in New York. In addition, in New York, Philips sold the Recalled Devices, shipped Recalled Devices, and otherwise engaged in trade or commerce, or conducted business, related to the Recalled Devices.

1287. At all relevant times, Philips knew that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users—the FDA itself concluded that Philips was aware of foam degradation issues and

yet delayed doing anything to rectify or mitigate the hazards. Indeed, beginning in at least 2008, and over time, Philips received hundreds of thousands of customer complaints regarding foam degradation in the Recalled Devices and, years later, received data from a variety of sources confirming foam degradation. In light of these customer complaints, Philips contacted its foam supplier in 2015 about the potential for degradation of PE-PUR foam and in 2016 the supplier confirmed such risks. Philips itself conducted testing in 2016, which determined that the PE-PUR foam was susceptible to degradation and off-gassing. Despite its knowledge that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users, Philips continued manufacturing the Recalled Devices with PE-PUR foam, and at no point prior to April 2021, when Philips first disclosed foam issues to its shareholders, did Philips even hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that could result in serious bodily injury.

1288. As set forth more fully above, Philips marketed and sold the Recalled Devices as machines that would help users breathe by, among other things, pumping air into users' lungs. While selling and profiting from the Recalled Devices, Philips knew that they were defective in that they posed serious health risks to users who would potentially be inhaling toxic fumes as they used the machines due to the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. Philips intentionally concealed this material information from consumers, users, prescribers, and other healthcare providers, including Plaintiffs and their physicians, because to do otherwise would have resulted in users seeking safer alternatives to treat their breathing issues. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1289. Philips concealed and failed to disclose in any of its marketing materials, advertising, packaging, and/or any other communication that the Recalled Devices were defective and would expose users to Foam Toxins as a result of the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-

PUR foam. For example, Philips has: (a) long advertised that its Recalled Devices were “clinically proven” treatments for sleep disorders; (b) held itself out as a trusted brand and global leader in the sleep and respiratory markets; and (c) recommended customers use a humidifier with their Recalled Devices despite knowing that warm, hot, and humid conditions contributed to rapid degradation of the PE-PUR foam in its Recalled Devices, all while simultaneously failing to hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that posed a risk of serious bodily injury until April 2021. These material omissions were misleading and deceptive standing alone and were particularly deceptive in light of the fact that the Recalled Devices were sold as breathing assistance devices.

1290. Philips concealed from Plaintiffs and failed to disclose to them, material information regarding the serious health risks posed to users of the Recalled Devices by, among other things, failing to include material information in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1291. By concealing and failing to disclose the Defect, Philips intentionally, knowingly, and recklessly allowed its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures to mislead Plaintiffs, and their physicians, into believing that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1292. Philips knew that its concealment and omissions regarding the Defect in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures were false, deceptive, inadequate, and misleading.

1293. The information undisclosed and concealed by Philips was material. A reasonable person, including Plaintiffs, would find information that impacted on users’ health and well-being,

such as the serious adverse health risks associated with the use of the Recalled Devices, to be important when deciding whether to use the Recalled Devices.

1294. Philips unfairly engaged in deceptive, unconscionable, unlawful, unfair, false, fraudulent and misleading commercial practices, including misleading omissions of material fact, in connection with the marketing, promotion and sale of the Recalled Devices, misrepresenting their safety and failing to disclose the dangers caused by the PE-PUR foam degradation and off-gassing, in violation of N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law § 349.

1295. Philips' conduct constituted, among other things, the following prohibited deceptive, misleading, and/or false advertising practices: (a) misrepresenting that the Recalled Devices have characteristics, ingredients, uses, or benefits, which they do not have; (b) misrepresenting that the Recalled Devices are of a particular standard, quality, or grade, or that goods are of a particular style or model, when they are not; and (c) engaging in fraudulent and deceptive conduct that creates a likelihood of confusion and misunderstanding.

1296. Philips' conduct was fraudulent and deceptive because the misrepresentations and omissions had the capacity or tendency to deceive and, in fact, did deceive reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs. Reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs, would have found it material to their purchasing, leasing, and use decisions that the PE-PUR foam in the Recalled Devices posed a risk of degradation and off-gassing that would subject users to potential serious health consequences. Knowledge of those facts would have been a substantial factor in Plaintiffs' decision to purchase, lease, and/or use the Recalled Devices.

1297. Philips owed Plaintiffs a duty to disclose these facts because they were known and/or accessible exclusively to Philips (along with PolyTech and potentially other parties who are not Plaintiffs) who had exclusive and superior knowledge of the facts; because the facts would

be material to reasonable consumers; because Philips actively concealed them; because Philips intended for consumers to rely on the omissions in question; and because the Recalled Devices pose an unreasonable risk of substantial bodily injury.

1298. As a result of such deceptive packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures, Plaintiffs justifiably and reasonably relied on the omissions by Philips and used the Recalled Devices. Reasonable consumers would have been expected to rely on these omissions, in part, because they are omissions that seriously impact users' health and well-being.

1299. The actions and omissions of Philips are uncured or incurable.

1300. Philips was put on notice of these issues by the investigation of the FDA, numerous complaints filed against Philips, and individual letters and communications from certain Plaintiffs and others within a reasonable amount of time after Philips' conduct was publicly disclosed.

1301. Philips had actual knowledge of the defective and dangerous condition of the Recalled Devices and failed to take any action to cure those conditions.

1302. Philips' conduct actually and proximately caused an ascertainable loss of money or property to Plaintiffs. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have been injured and suffered damages, in that their use of the Recalled Devices increased their risk of developing cancer, respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, and other illnesses.

1303. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have suffered serious and debilitating injuries and other harm.

1304. In addition, as a direct and proximate cause of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs may suffer additional serious and debilitating illnesses or injuries, including various cancers, in the future as a result of exposure to the Foam Toxins.

1305. Accordingly, pursuant to N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law § 349, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover their actual damage. In addition, given the nature of Philips' conduct, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover all available statutory, exemplary, treble, and/or punitive damages, costs of suit, and attorneys' fees based on the amount of time reasonable expended and equitable relief necessary, and all such other relief as the Court deems proper.

COUNT XVI (29)
VIOLATIONS OF NEW YORK CONSUMER LAW
FOR DECEPTIVE ACTS AND PRACTICES (FALSE ADVERTISING)
N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law § 350, *et seq.*

1306. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations set forth throughout the Complaint as if set forth herein and further allege as follows:

1307. This claim is brought against the Philips Defendants.

1308. Philips is on notice that such claims may be asserted by Plaintiffs.

1309. N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law § 350 was created to protect consumers from deceptive, misleading, and false advertising practices and forms.

1310. Plaintiffs are consumers who purchased, leased, or used Recalled Devices for personal and/or household purposes.

1311. Under the N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law § 350, Philips is the supplier, manufacturer, advertiser, and seller of the Recalled Devices, subject to liability under such legislation from fraudulent, unfair, deceptive, and unconscionable consumer sales practices. Philips marketed and advertised the Recalled Devices to consumers, physicians, and other healthcare entities in Bew

York. In addition, in New York, Philips sold the Recalled Devices, shipped Recalled Devices, and otherwise engaged in trade or commerce, or conducted business, related to the Recalled Devices.

1312. At all relevant times, Philips knew that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users—the FDA itself concluded that Philips was aware of foam degradation issues and yet delayed doing anything to rectify or mitigate the hazards. Indeed, beginning in at least 2008, and over time, Philips received hundreds of thousands of customer complaints regarding foam degradation in the Recalled Devices and, years later, received data from a variety of sources confirming foam degradation. In light of these customer complaints, Philips contacted its foam supplier in 2015 about the potential for degradation of PE-PUR foam and in 2016 the supplier confirmed such risks. Philips itself conducted testing in 2016, which determined that the PE-PUR foam was susceptible to degradation and off-gassing. Despite its knowledge that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users, Philips continued manufacturing the Recalled Devices with PE-PUR foam, and at no point prior to April 2021, when Philips first disclosed foam issues to its shareholders, did Philips even hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that could result in serious bodily injury.

1313. As set forth more fully above, Philips marketed and sold the Recalled Devices as machines that would help users breathe by, among other things, pumping air into users' lungs. While selling and profiting from the Recalled Devices, Philips knew that they were defective in that they posed serious health risks to users who would potentially be inhaling toxic fumes as they used the machines due to the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. Philips intentionally concealed this material information from consumers, users, prescribers, and other healthcare providers, including Plaintiffs and their physicians, because to do otherwise would have

resulted in users seeking safer alternatives to treat their breathing issues. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1314. Philips concealed and failed to disclose in any of its marketing materials, advertising, packaging, and/or any other communication that the Recalled Devices were defective and would expose users to Foam Toxins as a result of the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. For example, Philips has: (a) long advertised that its Recalled Devices were “clinically proven” treatments for sleep disorders; (b) held itself out as a trusted brand and global leader in the sleep and respiratory markets; and (c) recommended customers use a humidifier with their Recalled Devices despite knowing that warm, hot, and humid conditions contributed to rapid degradation of the PE-PUR foam in its Recalled Devices, all while simultaneously failing to hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that posed a risk of serious bodily injury until April 2021. These material omissions were misleading and deceptive standing alone and were particularly deceptive in light of the fact that the Recalled Devices were sold as breathing assistance devices.

1315. Philips concealed from Plaintiffs and failed to disclose to them, material information regarding the serious health risks posed to users of the Recalled Devices by, among other things, failing to include material information in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1316. By concealing and failing to disclose the Defect, Philips intentionally, knowingly, and recklessly allowed its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures to mislead Plaintiffs, and their physicians, into believing that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1317. Philips knew that its concealment and omissions regarding the Defect in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures were false, deceptive, inadequate, and misleading.

1318. The information undisclosed and concealed by Philips was material. A reasonable person, including Plaintiffs, would find information that impacted on users' health and well-being, such as the serious adverse health risks associated with the use of the Recalled Devices, to be important when deciding whether to use the Recalled Devices.

1319. Philips unfairly engaged in deceptive, unconscionable, unlawful, unfair, false, fraudulent and misleading commercial practices, including misleading omissions of material fact, in connection with the marketing, promotion and sale of the Recalled Devices, misrepresenting their safety and failing to disclose the dangers caused by the PE-PUR foam degradation and off-gassing, in violation of N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law § 350.

1320. Philips' conduct constituted, among other things, the following prohibited deceptive, misleading, and/or false advertising practices: (a) misrepresenting that the Recalled Devices have characteristics, ingredients, uses, or benefits, which they do not have; (b) misrepresenting that the Recalled Devices are of a particular standard, quality, or grade, or that goods are of a particular style or model, when they are not; and (c) engaging in fraudulent and deceptive conduct that creates a likelihood of confusion and misunderstanding.

1321. Philips' conduct was fraudulent and deceptive because the misrepresentations and omissions had the capacity or tendency to deceive and, in fact, did deceive reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs. Reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs, would have found it material to their purchasing, leasing, and use decisions that the PE-PUR foam in the Recalled Devices posed a risk of degradation and off-gassing that would subject users to potential serious health

consequences. Knowledge of those facts would have been a substantial factor in Plaintiffs' decision to purchase, lease, and/or use the Recalled Devices.

1322. Philips owed Plaintiffs a duty to disclose these facts because they were known and/or accessible exclusively to Philips (along with PolyTech and potentially other parties who are not Plaintiffs) who had exclusive and superior knowledge of the facts; because the facts would be material to reasonable consumers; because Philips actively concealed them; because Philips intended for consumers to rely on the omissions in question; and because the Recalled Devices pose an unreasonable risk of substantial bodily injury.

1323. As a result of such deceptive packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures, Plaintiffs justifiably and reasonably relied on the omissions by Philips and used the Recalled Devices. Reasonable consumers would have been expected to rely on these omissions, in part, because they are omissions that seriously impact users' health and well-being.

1324. The actions and omissions of Philips are uncured or incurable.

1325. Philips was put on notice of these issues by the investigation of the FDA, numerous complaints filed against Philips, and individual letters and communications from certain New York and others within a reasonable amount of time after Philips' conduct was publicly disclosed.

1326. Philips had actual knowledge of the defective and dangerous condition of the Recalled Devices and failed to take any action to cure those conditions.

1327. Philips' conduct actually and proximately caused an ascertainable loss of money or property to Plaintiffs. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have been injured and suffered damages, in that their

use of the Recalled Devices increased their risk of developing cancer, respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, and other illnesses.

1328. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have suffered serious and debilitating injuries and other harm.

1329. In addition, as a direct and proximate cause of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs may suffer additional serious and debilitating illnesses or injuries, including various cancers, in the future as a result of exposure to the Foam Toxins.

1330. Accordingly, pursuant to N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law § 350, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover their actual damage. In addition, given the nature of Philips' conduct, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover all available statutory, exemplary, treble, and/or punitive damages, costs of suit, and attorneys' fees based on the amount of time reasonable expended and equitable relief necessary, and all such other relief as the Court deems proper.

COUNT XVI (30)
VIOLATIONS OF NORTH CAROLINA
UNFAIR AND DECEPTIVE TRADE PRACTICES ACT
N.C. Gen. Stat. § 75-1.1, *et seq.*

1331. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations set forth throughout the Complaint as if set forth herein and further allege as follows:

1332. This claim is brought against the Philips Defendants.

1333. Philips is on notice that such claims may be asserted by Plaintiffs.

1334. The North Carolina Unfair and Deceptive Trade Practices Act declares unlawful “[u]nfair methods or competition in or affective commerce, and unfair or deceptive acts or practices in or affecting commerce.” N.C. Gen. Stat. § 75-1.1.

1335. Plaintiffs are consumers who purchased, leased, or used Recalled Devices for personal and/or household purposes.

1336. Under the North Carolina Unfair and Deceptive Trade Practices Act, Philips is the supplier, manufacturer, advertiser, and seller of the Recalled Devices, subject to liability under such legislation from fraudulent, unfair, deceptive, and unconscionable consumer sales practices. Philips marketed and advertised the Recalled Devices to consumers, physicians, and other healthcare entities in North Carolina. In addition, in North Carolina, Philips sold the Recalled Devices, shipped Recalled Devices, and otherwise engaged in trade or commerce, or conducted business, related to the Recalled Devices.

1337. At all relevant times, Philips knew that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users—the FDA itself concluded that Philips was aware of foam degradation issues and yet delayed doing anything to rectify or mitigate the hazards. Indeed, beginning in at least 2008, and over time, Philips received hundreds of thousands of customer complaints regarding foam degradation in the Recalled Devices and, years later, received data from a variety of sources confirming foam degradation. In light of these customer complaints, Philips contacted its foam supplier in 2015 about the potential for degradation of PE-PUR foam and in 2016 the supplier confirmed such risks. Philips itself conducted testing in 2016, which determined that the PE-PUR foam was susceptible to degradation and off-gassing. Despite its knowledge that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users, Philips continued manufacturing the Recalled Devices with PE-PUR foam, and at no point prior to April 2021, when Philips first disclosed foam issues to its shareholders, did Philips even hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that could result in serious bodily injury.

1338. As set forth more fully above, Philips marketed and sold the Recalled Devices as machines that would help users breathe by, among other things, pumping air into users' lungs. While selling and profiting from the Recalled Devices, Philips knew that they were defective in that they posed serious health risks to users who would potentially be inhaling toxic fumes as they used the machines due to the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. Philips intentionally concealed this material information from consumers, users, prescribers, and other healthcare providers, including Plaintiffs and their physicians, because to do otherwise would have resulted in users seeking safer alternatives to treat their breathing issues. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1339. Philips concealed and failed to disclose in any of its marketing materials, advertising, packaging, and/or any other communication that the Recalled Devices were defective and would expose users to Foam Toxins as a result of the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. For example, Philips has: (a) long advertised that its Recalled Devices were "clinically proven" treatments for sleep disorders; (b) held itself out as a trusted brand and global leader in the sleep and respiratory markets; and (c) recommended customers use a humidifier with their Recalled Devices despite knowing that warm, hot, and humid conditions contributed to rapid degradation of the PE-PUR foam in its Recalled Devices, all while simultaneously failing to hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that posed a risk of serious bodily injury until April 2021. These material omissions were misleading and deceptive standing alone and were particularly deceptive in light of the fact that the Recalled Devices were sold as breathing assistance devices.

1340. Philips concealed from Plaintiffs and failed to disclose to them, material information regarding the serious health risks posed to users of the Recalled Devices by, among

other things, failing to include material information in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1341. By concealing and failing to disclose the Defect, Philips intentionally, knowingly, and recklessly allowed its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures to mislead Plaintiffs, and their physicians, into believing that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1342. Philips knew that its concealment and omissions regarding the Defect in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures were false, deceptive, inadequate, and misleading.

1343. The information undisclosed and concealed by Philips was material. A reasonable person, including Plaintiffs, would find information that impacted on users' health and well-being, such as the serious adverse health risks associated with the use of the Recalled Devices, to be important when deciding whether to use the Recalled Devices.

1344. Philips' conduct described herein constitutes the knowing and willful act, use, or employment of deception, false promise, misrepresentation, unfair practices, and the concealment, suppression, and omission of material facts in connection with the sale and advertisement of merchandise, the Recalled Devices, in trade or commerce in North Carolina; and was made with the intention that Plaintiffs would rely upon such conduct in purchasing the Recalled Devices, significantly impacting consumers and making it unlawful under N.C. Gen. Stat. § 75-1.1, *et seq.*

1345. Philips' conduct was fraudulent and deceptive because the misrepresentations and omissions had the capacity or tendency to deceive and, in fact, did deceive reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs. Reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs, would have found it material to

their purchasing, leasing, and use decisions that the PE-PUR foam in the Recalled Devices posed a risk of degradation and off-gassing that would subject users to potential serious health consequences. Knowledge of those facts would have been a substantial factor in Plaintiffs' decision to purchase, lease, and/or use the Recalled Devices.

1346. Philips owed Plaintiffs a duty to disclose these facts because they were known and/or accessible exclusively to Philips (along with PolyTech and potentially other parties who are not Plaintiffs) who had exclusive and superior knowledge of the facts; because the facts would be material to reasonable consumers; because Philips actively concealed them; because Philips intended for consumers to rely on the omissions in question; and because the Recalled Devices pose an unreasonable risk of substantial bodily injury.

1347. As a result of such deceptive packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures, Plaintiffs justifiably and reasonably relied on the omissions by Philips and used the Recalled Devices. Reasonable consumers would have been expected to rely on these omissions, in part, because they are omissions that seriously impact users' health and well-being.

1348. The actions and omissions of Philips are uncured or incurable.

1349. Philips was put on notice of these issues by the investigation of the FDA, numerous complaints filed against Philips, and individual letters and communications from certain Plaintiffs and others within a reasonable amount of time after Philips' conduct was publicly disclosed.

1350. Philips had actual knowledge of the defective and dangerous condition of the Recalled Devices and failed to take any action to cure those conditions.

1351. Philips' conduct actually and proximately caused an ascertainable loss of money or property to Plaintiffs. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions,

misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have been injured and suffered damages, in that their use of the Recalled Devices increased their risk of developing cancer, respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, and other illnesses.

1352. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have suffered serious and debilitating injuries and other harm.

1353. In addition, as a direct and proximate cause of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs may suffer additional serious and debilitating illnesses or injuries, including various cancers, in the future as a result of exposure to the Foam Toxins.

1354. Accordingly, pursuant to N.C. Gen. Stat. § 75-1.1, *et seq.*, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover their actual damages. In addition, given the nature of Philips' conduct, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover all available statutory, exemplary, treble, and/or punitive damages, costs of suit, and attorneys' fees based on the amount of time reasonable expended and equitable relief necessary, and all such other relief as the Court deems proper.

COUNT XVI (31)
VIOLATIONS OF NORTH DAKOTA
DECEPTIVE TRADE PRACTICES LAW
N.D. Cent. Code § 51-12-01, *et seq.*

1355. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations set forth throughout the Complaint as if set forth herein and further allege as follows:

1356. This claim is brought against the Philips Defendants.

1357. Philips is on notice that such claims may be asserted by Plaintiffs.

1358. The North Dakota Deceptive Trade Practices Law was created to protect consumers from deceptive, unconscionable, deliberately misleading, false, fraudulent, and/or unfair business practices.

1359. Plaintiffs are consumers who purchased, leased, or used Recalled Devices for personal and/or household purposes.

1360. Under the North Dakota Deceptive Trade Practices Law, Philips is the supplier, manufacturer, advertiser, and seller of the Recalled Devices, subject to liability under such legislation from fraudulent, unfair, deceptive, and unconscionable consumer sales practices. Philips marketed and advertised the Recalled Devices to consumers, physicians, and other healthcare entities in North Dakota. In addition, in North Dakota, Philips sold the Recalled Devices, shipped Recalled Devices, and otherwise engaged in trade or commerce, or conducted business, related to the Recalled Devices.

1361. At all relevant times, Philips knew that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users—the FDA itself concluded that Philips was aware of foam degradation issues and yet delayed doing anything to rectify or mitigate the hazards. Indeed, beginning in at least 2008, and over time, Philips received hundreds of thousands of customer complaints regarding foam degradation in the Recalled Devices and, years later, received data from a variety of sources confirming foam degradation. In light of these customer complaints, Philips contacted its foam supplier in 2015 about the potential for degradation of PE-PUR foam and in 2016 the supplier confirmed such risks. Philips itself conducted testing in 2016, which determined that the PE-PUR foam was susceptible to degradation and off-gassing. Despite its knowledge that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users, Philips continued manufacturing the Recalled Devices with PE-PUR foam, and at no point prior to April 2021, when Philips first disclosed foam issues

to its shareholders, did Philips even hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that could result in serious bodily injury.

1362. As set forth more fully above, Philips marketed and sold the Recalled Devices as machines that would help users breathe by, among other things, pumping air into users' lungs. While selling and profiting from the Recalled Devices, Philips knew that they were defective in that they posed serious health risks to users who would potentially be inhaling toxic fumes as they used the machines due to the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. Philips intentionally concealed this material information from consumers, users, prescribers, and other healthcare providers, including Plaintiffs and their physicians, because to do otherwise would have resulted in users seeking safer alternatives to treat their breathing issues. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1363. Philips concealed and failed to disclose in any of its marketing materials, advertising, packaging, and/or any other communication that the Recalled Devices were defective and would expose users to Foam Toxins as a result of the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. For example, Philips has: (a) long advertised that its Recalled Devices were "clinically proven" treatments for sleep disorders; (b) held itself out as a trusted brand and global leader in the sleep and respiratory markets; and (c) recommended customers use a humidifier with their Recalled Devices despite knowing that warm, hot, and humid conditions contributed to rapid degradation of the PE-PUR foam in its Recalled Devices, all while simultaneously failing to hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that posed a risk of serious bodily injury until April 2021. These material omissions were misleading and deceptive standing alone and were particularly deceptive in light of the fact that the Recalled Devices were sold as breathing assistance devices.

1364. Philips concealed from Plaintiffs and failed to disclose to them, material information regarding the serious health risks posed to users of the Recalled Devices by, among other things, failing to include material information in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1365. By concealing and failing to disclose the Defect, Philips intentionally, knowingly, and recklessly allowed its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures to mislead Plaintiffs, and their physicians, into believing that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1366. Philips knew that its concealment and omissions regarding the Defect in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures were false, deceptive, inadequate, and misleading.

1367. The information undisclosed and concealed by Philips was material. A reasonable person, including Plaintiffs, would find information that impacted on users' health and well-being, such as the serious adverse health risks associated with the use of the Recalled Devices, to be important when deciding whether to use the Recalled Devices.

1368. Philips' conduct described herein constitutes the knowing and willful act, use, or employment of deception, false promise, misrepresentation, unfair practices, and the concealment, suppression, and omission of material facts in connection with the sale and advertisement of merchandise, the Recalled Devices, in trade or commerce in North Dakota; and was made with the intention that Plaintiffs would rely upon such conduct in purchasing the Recalled Devices, significantly impacting consumers and making it unlawful under N.D. Cent. Code § 51-12-01, *et seq.*

1369. Philips' conduct constituted, among other things, the following prohibited fraudulent, deceptive, unfair, and/or unconscionable business practices: (a) knowingly making a false representation as to the Recalled Devices characteristics, ingredients, uses, or benefits, which they do not have; (b) misrepresenting that the Recalled Devices are of a particular standard, quality, grade, or that the goods are of a particular model when they are not; (c) advertising goods or services with intent not to sell them as advertised; (d) concealing, suppressing, or omitting material facts concerning goods or services which was known at the time of an advertisement or sale and intended to induce a customer to enter into a transaction; and (e) knowingly or recklessly engaging in other unconscionable, false, or deceptive acts or practices.

1370. Philips' conduct was fraudulent and deceptive because the misrepresentations and omissions had the capacity or tendency to deceive and, in fact, did deceive reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs. Reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs, would have found it material to their purchasing, leasing, and use decisions that the PE-PUR foam in the Recalled Devices posed a risk of degradation and off-gassing that would subject users to potential serious health consequences. Knowledge of those facts would have been a substantial factor in Plaintiffs' decision to purchase, lease, and/or use the Recalled Devices.

1371. Philips owed Plaintiffs a duty to disclose these facts because they were known and/or accessible exclusively to Philips (along with PolyTech and potentially other parties who are not Plaintiffs) who had exclusive and superior knowledge of the facts; because the facts would be material to reasonable consumers; because Philips actively concealed them; because Philips intended for consumers to rely on the omissions in question; and because the Recalled Devices pose an unreasonable risk of substantial bodily injury.

1372. As a result of such deceptive packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures, Plaintiffs justifiably and reasonably relied on the omissions by Philips and used the Recalled Devices. Reasonable consumers would have been expected to rely on these omissions, in part, because they are omissions that seriously impact users' health and well-being.

1373. The actions and omissions of Philips are uncured or incurable.

1374. Philips was put on notice of these issues by the investigation of the FDA, numerous complaints filed against Philips, and individual letters and communications from certain Plaintiffs and others within a reasonable amount of time after Philips' conduct was publicly disclosed.

1375. Philips had actual knowledge of the defective and dangerous condition of the Recalled Devices and failed to take any action to cure those conditions.

1376. Philips' conduct actually and proximately caused an ascertainable loss of money or property to Plaintiffs. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have been injured and suffered damages, in that their use of the Recalled Devices increased their risk of developing cancer, respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, and other illnesses.

1377. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have suffered serious and debilitating injuries and other harm.

1378. In addition, as a direct and proximate cause of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects

to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs may suffer additional serious and debilitating illnesses or injuries, including various cancers, in the future as a result of exposure to the Foam Toxins.

1379. Accordingly, pursuant to N.D. Cent. Code § 51-12-01, *et seq.*, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover their actual damages. In addition, given the nature of Philips' conduct, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover all available statutory, exemplary, treble, and/or punitive damages, costs of suit, and attorneys' fees based on the amount of time reasonable expended and equitable relief necessary, and all such other relief as the Court deems proper.

COUNT XVI (32)
VIOLATIONS OF NORTH DAKOTA
UNLAWFUL SALES OR ADVERTISING PRACTICES ACT
N.D. Cent. Code § 51-15-01, *et seq.*

1380. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations set forth throughout the Complaint as if set forth herein and further allege as follows:

1381. This claim is brought against the Philips Defendants.

1382. Philips is on notice that such claims may be asserted by Plaintiffs.

1383. The North Dakota Unlawful Sales or Advertising Practices Act was created to protect consumers from deceptive, unconscionable, deliberately misleading, false, fraudulent, and/or unfair business practices.

1384. Plaintiffs are consumers who purchased, leased, or used Recalled Devices for personal and/or household purposes.

1385. Under the North Dakota Unlawful Sales or Advertising Practices Act, Philips is the supplier, manufacturer, advertiser, and seller of the Recalled Devices, subject to liability under such legislation from fraudulent, unfair, deceptive, and unconscionable consumer sales practices. Philips marketed and advertised the Recalled Devices to consumers, physicians, and other healthcare entities in North Dakota. In addition, in North Dakota, Philips sold the Recalled

Devices, shipped Recalled Devices, and otherwise engaged in trade or commerce, or conducted business, related to the Recalled Devices.

1386. At all relevant times, Philips knew that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users—the FDA itself concluded that Philips was aware of foam degradation issues and yet delayed doing anything to rectify or mitigate the hazards. Indeed, beginning in at least 2008, and over time, Philips received hundreds of thousands of customer complaints regarding foam degradation in the Recalled Devices and, years later, received data from a variety of sources confirming foam degradation. In light of these customer complaints, Philips contacted its foam supplier in 2015 about the potential for degradation of PE-PUR foam and in 2016 the supplier confirmed such risks. Philips itself conducted testing in 2016, which determined that the PE-PUR foam was susceptible to degradation and off-gassing. Despite its knowledge that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users, Philips continued manufacturing the Recalled Devices with PE-PUR foam, and at no point prior to April 2021, when Philips first disclosed foam issues to its shareholders, did Philips even hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that could result in serious bodily injury.

1387. As set forth more fully above, Philips marketed and sold the Recalled Devices as machines that would help users breathe by, among other things, pumping air into users' lungs. While selling and profiting from the Recalled Devices, Philips knew that they were defective in that they posed serious health risks to users who would potentially be inhaling toxic fumes as they used the machines due to the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. Philips intentionally concealed this material information from consumers, users, prescribers, and other healthcare providers, including Plaintiffs and their physicians, because to do otherwise would have

resulted in users seeking safer alternatives to treat their breathing issues. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1388. Philips concealed and failed to disclose in any of its marketing materials, advertising, packaging, and/or any other communication that the Recalled Devices were defective and would expose users to Foam Toxins as a result of the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. For example, Philips has: (a) long advertised that its Recalled Devices were “clinically proven” treatments for sleep disorders; (b) held itself out as a trusted brand and global leader in the sleep and respiratory markets; and (c) recommended customers use a humidifier with their Recalled Devices despite knowing that warm, hot, and humid conditions contributed to rapid degradation of the PE-PUR foam in its Recalled Devices, all while simultaneously failing to hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that posed a risk of serious bodily injury until April 2021. These material omissions were misleading and deceptive standing alone and were particularly deceptive in light of the fact that the Recalled Devices were sold as breathing assistance devices.

1389. Philips concealed from Plaintiffs and failed to disclose to them, material information regarding the serious health risks posed to users of the Recalled Devices by, among other things, failing to include material information in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1390. By concealing and failing to disclose the Defect, Philips intentionally, knowingly, and recklessly allowed its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures to mislead Plaintiffs, and their physicians, into believing that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1391. Philips knew that its concealment and omissions regarding the Defect in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures were false, deceptive, inadequate, and misleading.

1392. The information undisclosed and concealed by Philips was material. A reasonable person, including Plaintiffs, would find information that impacted on users' health and well-being, such as the serious adverse health risks associated with the use of the Recalled Devices, to be important when deciding whether to use the Recalled Devices.

1393. Philips' conduct described herein constitutes the knowing and willful act, use, or employment of deception, false promise, misrepresentation, unfair practices, and the concealment, suppression, and omission of material facts in connection with the sale and advertisement of merchandise, the Recalled Devices, in trade or commerce in North Dakota; and was made with the intention that Plaintiffs would rely upon such conduct in purchasing the Recalled Devices, significantly impacting consumers and making it unlawful under N.D. Cent. Code § 51-15-01, *et seq.*

1394. Philips' conduct constituted, among other things, the following prohibited fraudulent, deceptive, unfair, and/or unconscionable business practices: (a) knowingly making a false representation as to the Recalled Devices characteristics, ingredients, uses, or benefits, which they do not have; (b) misrepresenting that the Recalled Devices are of a particular standard, quality, grade, or that the goods are of a particular model when they are not; (c) advertising goods or services with intent not to sell them as advertised; (d) concealing, suppressing, or omitting material facts concerning goods or services which was known at the time of an advertisement or sale and intended to induce a customer to enter into a transaction; and (e) knowingly or recklessly engaging in other unconscionable, false, or deceptive acts or practices.

1395. Philips' conduct was fraudulent and deceptive because the misrepresentations and omissions had the capacity or tendency to deceive and, in fact, did deceive reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs. Reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs, would have found it material to their purchasing, leasing, and use decisions that the PE-PUR foam in the Recalled Devices posed a risk of degradation and off-gassing that would subject users to potential serious health consequences. Knowledge of those facts would have been a substantial factor in Plaintiffs' decision to purchase, lease, and/or use the Recalled Devices.

1396. Philips owed Plaintiffs a duty to disclose these facts because they were known and/or accessible exclusively to Philips (along with PolyTech and potentially other parties who are not Plaintiffs) who had exclusive and superior knowledge of the facts; because the facts would be material to reasonable consumers; because Philips actively concealed them; because Philips intended for consumers to rely on the omissions in question; and because the Recalled Devices pose an unreasonable risk of substantial bodily injury.

1397. As a result of such deceptive packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures, Plaintiffs justifiably and reasonably relied on the omissions by Philips and used the Recalled Devices. Reasonable consumers would have been expected to rely on these omissions, in part, because they are omissions that seriously impact users' health and well-being.

1398. The actions and omissions of Philips are uncured or incurable.

1399. Philips was put on notice of these issues by the investigation of the FDA, numerous complaints filed against Philips, and individual letters and communications from certain Plaintiffs and others within a reasonable amount of time after Philips' conduct was publicly disclosed.

1400. Philips had actual knowledge of the defective and dangerous condition of the

Recalled Devices and failed to take any action to cure those conditions.

1401. Philips' conduct actually and proximately caused an ascertainable loss of money or property to Plaintiffs. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have been injured and suffered damages, in that their use of the Recalled Devices increased their risk of developing cancer, respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, and other illnesses.

1402. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have suffered serious and debilitating injuries and other harm.

1403. In addition, as a direct and proximate cause of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs may suffer additional serious and debilitating illnesses or injuries, including various cancers, in the future as a result of exposure to the Foam Toxins.

1404. Accordingly, pursuant to N.D. Cent. Code § 51-15-01, *et seq.*, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover their actual damages. In addition, given the nature of Philips' conduct, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover all available statutory, exemplary, treble, and/or punitive damages, costs of suit, and attorneys' fees based on the amount of time reasonable expended and equitable relief necessary, and all such other relief as the Court deems proper.

COUNT XVI (33)
VIOLATIONS OF OKLAHOMA CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT
Okla. Stat. tit. 15 § 751, *et seq.*

1405. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations set forth throughout the Complaint as if set forth herein and further allege as follows:

1406. This claim is brought against the Philips Defendants.

1407. Philips is on notice that such claims may be asserted by Plaintiffs.

1408. The Oklahoma Consumer Protection Act was created to protect consumers from unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive business practices.

1409. Plaintiffs are consumers who purchased, leased, or used Recalled Devices for personal and/or household purposes.

1410. Under the Oklahoma Consumer Protection Act, Philips is the supplier, manufacturer, advertiser, and seller of the Recalled Devices, subject to liability under such legislation from fraudulent, unfair, deceptive, and unconscionable consumer sales practices. Philips marketed and advertised the Recalled Devices to consumers, physicians, and other healthcare entities in Oklahoma. In addition, in Oklahoma, Philips sold the Recalled Devices, shipped Recalled Devices, and otherwise engaged in trade or commerce, or conducted business, related to the Recalled Devices.

1411. At all relevant times, Philips knew that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users—the FDA itself concluded that Philips was aware of foam degradation issues and yet delayed doing anything to rectify or mitigate the hazards. Indeed, beginning in at least 2008, and over time, Philips received hundreds of thousands of customer complaints regarding foam degradation in the Recalled Devices and, years later, received data from a variety of sources confirming foam degradation. In light of these customer complaints, Philips contacted its foam supplier in 2015 about the potential for degradation of PE-PUR foam and in 2016 the supplier confirmed such risks. Philips itself conducted testing in 2016, which determined that the PE-PUR foam was susceptible to degradation and off-gassing. Despite its knowledge that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users, Philips continued manufacturing the Recalled Devices

with PE-PUR foam, and at no point prior to April 2021, when Philips first disclosed foam issues to its shareholders, did Philips even hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that could result in serious bodily injury.

1412. As set forth more fully above, Philips marketed and sold the Recalled Devices as machines that would help users breathe by, among other things, pumping air into users' lungs. While selling and profiting from the Recalled Devices, Philips knew that they were defective in that they posed serious health risks to users who would potentially be inhaling toxic fumes as they used the machines due to the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. Philips intentionally concealed this material information from consumers, users, prescribers, and other healthcare providers, including Plaintiffs and their physicians, because to do otherwise would have resulted in users seeking safer alternatives to treat their breathing issues. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1413. Philips concealed and failed to disclose in any of its marketing materials, advertising, packaging, and/or any other communication that the Recalled Devices were defective and would expose users to Foam Toxins as a result of the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. For example, Philips has: (a) long advertised that its Recalled Devices were "clinically proven" treatments for sleep disorders; (b) held itself out as a trusted brand and global leader in the sleep and respiratory markets; and (c) recommended customers use a humidifier with their Recalled Devices despite knowing that warm, hot, and humid conditions contributed to rapid degradation of the PE-PUR foam in its Recalled Devices, all while simultaneously failing to hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that posed a risk of serious bodily injury until April 2021. These material omissions were misleading and deceptive standing alone

and were particularly deceptive in light of the fact that the Recalled Devices were sold as breathing assistance devices.

1414. Philips concealed from Plaintiffs and failed to disclose to them, material information regarding the serious health risks posed to users of the Recalled Devices by, among other things, failing to include material information in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1415. By concealing and failing to disclose the Defect, Philips intentionally, knowingly, and recklessly allowed its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures to mislead Plaintiffs, and their physicians, into believing that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1416. Philips knew that its concealment and omissions regarding the Defect in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures were false, deceptive, inadequate, and misleading.

1417. The information undisclosed and concealed by Philips was material. A reasonable person, including Plaintiffs, would find information that impacted on users' health and well-being, such as the serious adverse health risks associated with the use of the Recalled Devices, to be important when deciding whether to use the Recalled Devices.

1418. Philips' conduct described herein constitutes the knowing and willful act, use, or employment of deception, false promise, misrepresentation, unfair practices, and the concealment, suppression, and omission of material facts in connection with the sale and advertisement of merchandise, the Recalled Devices, in trade or commerce in Oklahoma; and was made with the

intention that Plaintiffs would rely upon such conduct in purchasing the Recalled Devices, significantly impacting consumers and making it unlawful under Okla. Stat. tit. 15 § 751, *et seq.*

1419. Philips' conduct constituted, among other things, the following prohibited fraudulent, deceptive, and unfair business practices: (a) misrepresenting that the Recalled Devices have characteristics, ingredients, uses, or benefits, which they do not have; (b) misrepresenting that the Recalled Devices are of a particular standard, quality, or grade, or that goods are of a particular style or model, when they are not; and (c) engaging in fraudulent and deceptive conduct that creates a likelihood of confusion and misunderstanding.

1420. Philips' conduct was fraudulent and deceptive because the misrepresentations and omissions had the capacity or tendency to deceive and, in fact, did deceive reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs. Reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs, would have found it material to their purchasing, leasing, and use decisions that the PE-PUR foam in the Recalled Devices posed a risk of degradation and off-gassing that would subject users to potential serious health consequences. Knowledge of those facts would have been a substantial factor in Plaintiffs' decision to purchase, lease, and/or use the Recalled Devices.

1421. Philips owed Plaintiffs a duty to disclose these facts because they were known and/or accessible exclusively to Philips (along with PolyTech and potentially other parties who are not Plaintiffs) who had exclusive and superior knowledge of the facts; because the facts would be material to reasonable consumers; because Philips actively concealed them; because Philips intended for consumers to rely on the omissions in question; and because the Recalled Devices pose an unreasonable risk of substantial bodily injury.

1422. As a result of such deceptive packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures, Plaintiffs justifiably and

reasonably relied on the omissions by Philips and used the Recalled Devices. Reasonable consumers would have been expected to rely on these omissions, in part, because they are omissions that seriously impact users' health and well-being.

1423. The actions and omissions of Philips are uncured or incurable.

1424. Philips was put on notice of these issues by the investigation of the FDA, numerous complaints filed against Philips, and individual letters and communications from certain Plaintiffs and others within a reasonable amount of time after Philips' conduct was publicly disclosed.

1425. Philips had actual knowledge of the defective and dangerous condition of the Recalled Devices and failed to take any action to cure those conditions.

1426. Philips' conduct actually and proximately caused an ascertainable loss of money or property to Plaintiffs. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have been injured and suffered damages, in that their use of the Recalled Devices increased their risk of developing cancer, respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, and other illnesses.

1427. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have suffered serious and debilitating injuries and other harm.

1428. In addition, as a direct and proximate cause of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs may suffer additional serious and debilitating illnesses or injuries, including various cancers, in the future as a result of exposure to the Foam Toxins.

1429. Accordingly, pursuant to Okla. Stat. tit. 15 § 751, *et seq.*, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover their actual damage. In addition, given the nature of Philips' conduct, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover all available statutory, exemplary, treble, and/or punitive damages, costs of suit, and attorneys' fees based on the amount of time reasonable expended and equitable relief necessary, and all such other relief as the Court deems proper.

COUNT XVI (34)
**VIOLATIONS OF RHODE ISLAND UNFAIR TRADE
PRACTICE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT**
R.I. Gen. Laws § 6-13.1-1, *et seq.*

1430. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations set forth throughout the Complaint as if set forth herein and further allege as follows:

1431. This claim is brought against the Philips Defendants.

1432. Philips is on notice that such claims may be asserted by Plaintiffs.

1433. The Rhode Island Unfair Trade Practice and Consumer Protection Act was created to protect consumers from deceptive, unconscionable, deliberately misleading, false, fraudulent, and/or unfair business practices.

1434. Plaintiffs are consumers who purchased, leased, or used Recalled Devices for personal and/or household purposes.

1435. Under the Rhode Island Unfair Trade Practice and Consumer Protection Act, Philips is the supplier, manufacturer, advertiser, and seller of the Recalled Devices, subject to liability under such legislation from fraudulent, unfair, deceptive, and unconscionable consumer sales practices. Philips marketed and advertised the Recalled Devices to consumers, physicians, and other healthcare entities in Rhode Island. In addition, in Rhode Island, Philips sold the Recalled Devices, shipped Recalled Devices, and otherwise engaged in trade or commerce, or conducted business, related to the Recalled Devices.

1436. At all relevant times, Philips knew that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users—the FDA itself concluded that Philips was aware of foam degradation issues and yet delayed doing anything to rectify or mitigate the hazards. Indeed, beginning in at least 2008, and over time, Philips received hundreds of thousands of customer complaints regarding foam degradation in the Recalled Devices and, years later, received data from a variety of sources confirming foam degradation. In light of these customer complaints, Philips contacted its foam supplier in 2015 about the potential for degradation of PE-PUR foam and in 2016 the supplier confirmed such risks. Philips itself conducted testing in 2016, which determined that the PE-PUR foam was susceptible to degradation and off-gassing. Despite its knowledge that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users, Philips continued manufacturing the Recalled Devices with PE-PUR foam, and at no point prior to April 2021, when Philips first disclosed foam issues to its shareholders, did Philips even hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that could result in serious bodily injury.

1437. As set forth more fully above, Philips marketed and sold the Recalled Devices as machines that would help users breathe by, among other things, pumping air into users' lungs. While selling and profiting from the Recalled Devices, Philips knew that they were defective in that they posed serious health risks to users who would potentially be inhaling toxic fumes as they used the machines due to the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. Philips intentionally concealed this material information from consumers, users, prescribers, and other healthcare providers, including Plaintiffs and their physicians, because to do otherwise would have resulted in users seeking safer alternatives to treat their breathing issues. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1438. Philips concealed and failed to disclose in any of its marketing materials, advertising, packaging, and/or any other communication that the Recalled Devices were defective and would expose users to Foam Toxins as a result of the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. For example, Philips has: (a) long advertised that its Recalled Devices were “clinically proven” treatments for sleep disorders; (b) held itself out as a trusted brand and global leader in the sleep and respiratory markets; and (c) recommended customers use a humidifier with their Recalled Devices despite knowing that warm, hot, and humid conditions contributed to rapid degradation of the PE-PUR foam in its Recalled Devices, all while simultaneously failing to hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that posed a risk of serious bodily injury until April 2021. These material omissions were misleading and deceptive standing alone and were particularly deceptive in light of the fact that the Recalled Devices were sold as breathing assistance devices.

1439. Philips concealed from Plaintiffs and failed to disclose to them, material information regarding the serious health risks posed to users of the Recalled Devices by, among other things, failing to include material information in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1440. By concealing and failing to disclose the Defect, Philips intentionally, knowingly, and recklessly allowed its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures to mislead Plaintiffs, and their physicians, into believing that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1441. Philips knew that its concealment and omissions regarding the Defect in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures were false, deceptive, inadequate, and misleading.

1442. The information undisclosed and concealed by Philips was material. A reasonable person, including Plaintiffs, would find information that impacted on users' health and well-being, such as the serious adverse health risks associated with the use of the Recalled Devices, to be important when deciding whether to use the Recalled Devices.

1443. Philips' conduct described herein constitutes the knowing and willful act, use, or employment of deception, false promise, misrepresentation, unfair practices, and the concealment, suppression, and omission of material facts in connection with the sale and advertisement of merchandise, the Recalled Devices, in trade or commerce in Rhode Island ; and was made with the intention that Rhode Island Plaintiffs would rely upon such conduct in purchasing the Recalled Devices, significantly impacting consumers and making it unlawful under R.I. Gen. Laws § 6-13.1-1, *et seq.*

1444. Philips' conduct constituted, among other things, the following prohibited fraudulent, deceptive, unfair, and/or unconscionable business practices: (a) knowingly making a false representation as to the Recalled Devices characteristics, ingredients, uses, or benefits, which they do not have; (b) misrepresenting that the Recalled Devices are of a particular standard, quality, grade, or that the goods are of a particular model when they are not; (c) advertising goods or services with intent not to sell them as advertised; (d) concealing, suppressing, or omitting material facts concerning goods or services which was known at the time of an advertisement or sale and intended to induce a customer to enter into a transaction; and (e) knowingly or recklessly engaging in other unconscionable, false, or deceptive acts or practices.

1445. Philips' conduct was fraudulent and deceptive because the misrepresentations and omissions had the capacity or tendency to deceive and, in fact, did deceive reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs. Reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs, would have found it material to their purchasing, leasing, and use decisions that the PE-PUR foam in the Recalled Devices posed a risk of degradation and off-gassing that would subject users to potential serious health consequences. Knowledge of those facts would have been a substantial factor in Plaintiffs' decision to purchase, lease, and/or use the Recalled Devices.

1446. Philips owed Rhode Island Plaintiffs a duty to disclose these facts because they were known and/or accessible exclusively to Philips (along with PolyTech and potentially other parties who are not Rhode Island Plaintiffs) who had exclusive and superior knowledge of the facts; because the facts would be material to reasonable consumers; because Philips actively concealed them; because Philips intended for consumers to rely on the omissions in question; and because the Recalled Devices pose an unreasonable risk of substantial bodily injury.

1447. As a result of such deceptive packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures, Plaintiffs justifiably and reasonably relied on the omissions by Philips and used the Recalled Devices. Reasonable consumers would have been expected to rely on these omissions, in part, because they are omissions that seriously impact users' health and well-being.

1448. The actions and omissions of Philips are uncured or incurable.

1449. Philips was put on notice of these issues by the investigation of the FDA, numerous complaints filed against Philips, and individual letters and communications from certain Plaintiffs and others within a reasonable amount of time after Philips' conduct was publicly disclosed.

1450. Philips had actual knowledge of the defective and dangerous condition of the

Recalled Devices and failed to take any action to cure those conditions.

1451. Philips' conduct actually and proximately caused an ascertainable loss of money or property to Plaintiffs. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have been injured and suffered damages, in that their use of the Recalled Devices increased their risk of developing cancer, respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, and other illnesses.

1452. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have suffered serious and debilitating injuries and other harm.

1453. In addition, as a direct and proximate cause of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs may suffer additional serious and debilitating illnesses or injuries, including various cancers, in the future as a result of exposure to the Foam Toxins.

1454. Accordingly, pursuant to R.I. Gen. Laws § 6-13.1-1, *et seq.*, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover their actual damages. In addition, given the nature of Philips' conduct, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover all available statutory, exemplary, treble, and/or punitive damages, costs of suit, and attorneys' fees based on the amount of time reasonable expended and equitable relief necessary, and all such other relief as the Court deems proper.

COUNT XVI (35)
VIOLATIONS OF SOUTH CAROLINA
UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICES ACT
S.C. Code Ann. § 39-5-10, *et seq.*

1455. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations set forth throughout the Complaint as if set forth herein and further allege as follows:

1456. This claim is brought against the Philips Defendants.

1457. Philips is on notice that such claims may be asserted by Plaintiffs.

1458. The South Carolina Unfair Trade Practices Act was created to protect consumers from fraudulent or deceptive business practices.

1459. Plaintiffs and Philips are persons under the South Carolina Unfair Trade Practices Act.

1460. Plaintiffs are consumers who purchased, leased, or used Recalled Devices for personal and/or household purposes.

1461. Under the South Carolina Unfair Trade Practices Act, Philips is the supplier, manufacturer, advertiser, and seller of the Recalled Devices, subject to liability under such legislation from fraudulent, unfair, deceptive, and unconscionable consumer sales practices. Philips marketed and advertised the Recalled Devices to consumers, physicians, and other healthcare entities in South Carolina. In addition, in South Carolina, Philips sold the Recalled Devices, shipped Recalled Devices, and otherwise engaged in trade or commerce, or conducted business, related to the Recalled Devices.

1462. At all relevant times, Philips knew that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users—the FDA itself concluded that Philips was aware of foam degradation issues and yet delayed doing anything to rectify or mitigate the hazards. Indeed, beginning in at least 2008, and over time, Philips received hundreds of thousands of customer complaints regarding foam degradation in the Recalled Devices and, years later, received data from a variety of sources confirming foam degradation. In light of these customer complaints, Philips contacted its foam supplier in 2015 about the potential for degradation of PE-PUR foam and in 2016 the supplier confirmed such risks. Philips itself conducted testing in 2016, which determined that the PE-PUR

foam was susceptible to degradation and off-gassing. Despite its knowledge that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users, Philips continued manufacturing the Recalled Devices with PE-PUR foam, and at no point prior to April 2021, when Philips first disclosed foam issues to its shareholders, did Philips even hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that could result in serious bodily injury.

1463. As set forth more fully above, Philips marketed and sold the Recalled Devices as machines that would help users breathe by, among other things, pumping air into users' lungs. While selling and profiting from the Recalled Devices, Philips knew that they were defective in that they posed serious health risks to users who would potentially be inhaling toxic fumes as they used the machines due to the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. Philips intentionally concealed this material information from consumers, users, prescribers, and other healthcare providers, including Plaintiffs and their physicians, because to do otherwise would have resulted in users seeking safer alternatives to treat their breathing issues. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1464. Philips concealed and failed to disclose in any of its marketing materials, advertising, packaging, and/or any other communication that the Recalled Devices were defective and would expose users to Foam Toxins as a result of the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. For example, Philips has: (a) long advertised that its Recalled Devices were "clinically proven" treatments for sleep disorders; (b) held itself out as a trusted brand and global leader in the sleep and respiratory markets; and (c) recommended customers use a humidifier with their Recalled Devices despite knowing that warm, hot, and humid conditions contributed to rapid degradation of the PE-PUR foam in its Recalled Devices, all while simultaneously failing to hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that posed a risk of serious bodily

injury until April 2021. These material omissions were misleading and deceptive standing alone and were particularly deceptive in light of the fact that the Recalled Devices were sold as breathing assistance devices.

1465. Philips concealed from Plaintiffs and failed to disclose to them, material information regarding the serious health risks posed to users of the Recalled Devices by, among other things, failing to include material information in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1466. By concealing and failing to disclose the Defect, Philips intentionally, knowingly, and recklessly allowed its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures to mislead Plaintiffs, and their physicians, into believing that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1467. Philips knew that its concealment and omissions regarding the Defect in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures were false, deceptive, inadequate, and misleading.

1468. The information undisclosed and concealed by Philips was material. A reasonable person, including Plaintiffs, would find information that impacted on users' health and well-being, such as the serious adverse health risks associated with the use of the Recalled Devices, to be important when deciding whether to use the Recalled Devices.

1469. Philips knowingly engaged in unlawful, unfair, deceptive, fraudulent and misleading commercial practices, including misleading omissions of material fact, in connection with the marketing, promotion and sale of the Recalled Devices, misrepresenting their safety and

failing to disclose the dangers caused by the PE-PUR foam degradation, which are unlawful under, among other things, S.C. Code Ann. § 39-5-20.

1470. Philips' conduct constituted, among other things, the following prohibited fraudulent, deceptive, and unfair business practices: (a) misrepresenting that the Recalled Devices have characteristics, ingredients, uses, or benefits, which they do not have; (b) misrepresenting that the Recalled Devices are of a particular standard, quality, or grade, or that goods are of a particular style or model, when they are not; and (c) engaging in fraudulent and deceptive conduct that creates a likelihood of confusion and misunderstanding.

1471. Philips' conduct was fraudulent and deceptive because the misrepresentations and omissions had the capacity or tendency to deceive and, in fact, did deceive reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs. Reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs, would have found it material to their purchasing, leasing, and use decisions that the PE-PUR foam in the Recalled Devices posed a risk of degradation and off-gassing that would subject users to potential serious health consequences. Knowledge of those facts would have been a substantial factor in Plaintiffs' decision to purchase, lease, and/or use the Recalled Devices.

1472. Philips owed Plaintiffs a duty to disclose these facts because they were known and/or accessible exclusively to Philips (along with PolyTech and potentially other parties who are not Plaintiffs) who had exclusive and superior knowledge of the facts; because the facts would be material to reasonable consumers; because Philips actively concealed them; because Philips intended for consumers to rely on the omissions in question; and because the Recalled Devices pose an unreasonable risk of substantial bodily injury.

1473. As a result of such deceptive packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures, Plaintiffs justifiably and

reasonably relied on the omissions by Philips and used the Recalled Devices. Reasonable consumers would have been expected to rely on these omissions, in part, because they are omissions that seriously impact users' health and well-being.

1474. The actions and omissions of Philips are uncured or incurable.

1475. Philips was put on notice of these issues by the investigation of the FDA, numerous complaints filed against Philips, and individual letters and communications from certain Plaintiffs and others within a reasonable amount of time after Philips' conduct was publicly disclosed.

1476. Philips had actual knowledge of the defective and dangerous condition of the Recalled Devices and failed to take any action to cure those conditions.

1477. Philips' conduct actually and proximately caused an ascertainable loss of money or property to Plaintiffs. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have been injured and suffered damages, in that their use of the Recalled Devices increased their risk of developing cancer, respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, and other illnesses.

1478. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have suffered serious and debilitating injuries and other harm.

1479. In addition, as a direct and proximate cause of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs may suffer additional serious and debilitating illnesses or injuries, including various cancers, in the future as a result of exposure to the Foam Toxins.

1480. Accordingly, pursuant to S.C. Code Ann. § 39-5-10, *et seq.*, South Carolina are entitled to recover their actual damage. In addition, given the nature of Philips' conduct, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover all available statutory, exemplary, treble, and/or punitive damages, costs of suit, and attorneys' fees based on the amount of time reasonable expended and equitable relief necessary, and all such other relief as the Court deems proper.

COUNT XVI (36)
VIOLATIONS OF SOUTH DAKOTA DECEPTIVE
TRADE PRACTICES AND CONSUMER PROTECTION LAW
S.D. Codified Laws § 37-24-1, *et seq.*

1481. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations set forth throughout the Complaint as if set forth herein and further allege as follows:

1482. This claim is brought against the Philips Defendants.

1483. Philips is on notice that such claims may be asserted by Plaintiffs.

1484. The South Dakota Deceptive Trade Practices Act prohibits any person to knowingly act, use, or employ any deceptive act or practice fraud, false pretense, false promises, or misrepresentation or to conceal, suppress, or omit any material fact in connection with the sale or advertisement of any merchandise, regardless of whether any person has in fact been misled, deceived, or damaged thereby.” S.D. Codified Laws § 37-24-6(1).

1485. Plaintiffs are consumers who purchased, leased, or used Recalled Devices for personal and/or household purposes.

1486. Under the South Dakota Deceptive Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Law, Philips is the supplier, manufacturer, advertiser, and seller of the Recalled Devices, subject to liability under such legislation from fraudulent, unfair, deceptive, and unconscionable consumer sales practices. Philips marketed and advertised the Recalled Devices to consumers, physicians, and other healthcare entities in South Dakota. In addition, in South Dakota, Philips sold the

Recalled Devices, shipped Recalled Devices, and otherwise engaged in trade or commerce, or conducted business, related to the Recalled Devices.

1487. At all relevant times, Philips knew that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users—the FDA itself concluded that Philips was aware of foam degradation issues and yet delayed doing anything to rectify or mitigate the hazards. Indeed, beginning in at least 2008, and over time, Philips received hundreds of thousands of customer complaints regarding foam degradation in the Recalled Devices and, years later, received data from a variety of sources confirming foam degradation. In light of these customer complaints, Philips contacted its foam supplier in 2015 about the potential for degradation of PE-PUR foam and in 2016 the supplier confirmed such risks. Philips itself conducted testing in 2016, which determined that the PE-PUR foam was susceptible to degradation and off-gassing. Despite its knowledge that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users, Philips continued manufacturing the Recalled Devices with PE-PUR foam, and at no point prior to April 2021, when Philips first disclosed foam issues to its shareholders, did Philips even hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that could result in serious bodily injury.

1488. As set forth more fully above, Philips marketed and sold the Recalled Devices as machines that would help users breathe by, among other things, pumping air into users' lungs. While selling and profiting from the Recalled Devices, Philips knew that they were defective in that they posed serious health risks to users who would potentially be inhaling toxic fumes as they used the machines due to the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. Philips intentionally concealed this material information from consumers, users, prescribers, and other healthcare providers, including Plaintiffs and their physicians, because to do otherwise would have

resulted in users seeking safer alternatives to treat their breathing issues. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1489. Philips concealed and failed to disclose in any of its marketing materials, advertising, packaging, and/or any other communication that the Recalled Devices were defective and would expose users to Foam Toxins as a result of the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. For example, Philips has: (a) long advertised that its Recalled Devices were “clinically proven” treatments for sleep disorders; (b) held itself out as a trusted brand and global leader in the sleep and respiratory markets; and (c) recommended customers use a humidifier with their Recalled Devices despite knowing that warm, hot, and humid conditions contributed to rapid degradation of the PE-PUR foam in its Recalled Devices, all while simultaneously failing to hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that posed a risk of serious bodily injury until April 2021. These material omissions were misleading and deceptive standing alone and were particularly deceptive in light of the fact that the Recalled Devices were sold as breathing assistance devices.

1490. Philips concealed from Plaintiffs and failed to disclose to them, material information regarding the serious health risks posed to users of the Recalled Devices by, among other things, failing to include material information in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1491. By concealing and failing to disclose the Defect, Philips intentionally, knowingly, and recklessly allowed its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures to mislead Plaintiffs, and their physicians, into believing that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1492. Philips knew that its concealment and omissions regarding the Defect in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures were false, deceptive, inadequate, and misleading.

1493. The information undisclosed and concealed by Philips was material. A reasonable person, including Plaintiffs, would find information that impacted on users' health and well-being, such as the serious adverse health risks associated with the use of the Recalled Devices, to be important when deciding whether to use the Recalled Devices.

1494. Philips' conduct described herein constitutes the knowing and willful act, use, or employment of deception, false promise, misrepresentation, unfair practices, and the concealment, suppression, and omission of material facts in connection with the sale and advertisement of merchandise, the Recalled Devices, in trade or commerce in South Dakota; and was made with the intention that Plaintiffs would rely upon such conduct in purchasing the Recalled Devices, significantly impacting consumers and making it unlawful under S.D. Codified Laws § 37-24-1, *et seq.*

1495. Philips' conduct was fraudulent and deceptive because the misrepresentations and omissions had the capacity or tendency to deceive and, in fact, did deceive reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs. Reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs, would have found it material to their purchasing, leasing, and use decisions that the PE-PUR foam in the Recalled Devices posed a risk of degradation and off-gassing that would subject users to potential serious health consequences. Knowledge of those facts would have been a substantial factor in Plaintiffs' decision to purchase, lease, and/or use the Recalled Devices.

1496. Philips owed Plaintiffs a duty to disclose these facts because they were known and/or accessible exclusively to Philips (along with PolyTech and potentially other parties who

are not Plaintiffs) who had exclusive and superior knowledge of the facts; because the facts would be material to reasonable consumers; because Philips actively concealed them; because Philips intended for consumers to rely on the omissions in question; and because the Recalled Devices pose an unreasonable risk of substantial bodily injury.

1497. As a result of such deceptive packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures, Plaintiffs justifiably and reasonably relied on the omissions by Philips and used the Recalled Devices. Reasonable consumers would have been expected to rely on these omissions, in part, because they are omissions that seriously impact users' health and well-being.

1498. The actions and omissions of Philips are uncured or incurable.

1499. Philips was put on notice of these issues by the investigation of the FDA, numerous complaints filed against Philips, and individual letters and communications from certain Plaintiffs and others within a reasonable amount of time after Philips' conduct was publicly disclosed.

1500. Philips had actual knowledge of the defective and dangerous condition of the Recalled Devices and failed to take any action to cure those conditions.

1501. Philips' conduct actually and proximately caused an ascertainable loss of money or property to Plaintiffs. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have been injured and suffered damages, in that their use of the Recalled Devices increased their risk of developing cancer, respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, and other illnesses.

1502. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have suffered serious and debilitating injuries and other harm.

1503. In addition, as a direct and proximate cause of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs may suffer additional serious and debilitating illnesses or injuries, including various cancers, in the future as a result of exposure to the Foam Toxins.

1504. Accordingly, pursuant to S.D. Codified Laws § 37-24-1, *et seq.*, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover their actual damages, which can be calculated with a reasonable degree of certainty using sufficiently definitive and objective evidence. In addition, given the nature of Philips' conduct, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover all available statutory, exemplary, treble, and/or punitive damages, costs of suit, and attorneys' fees based on the amount of time reasonable expended and equitable relief necessary, and all such other relief as the Court deems proper.

COUNT XVI (37)
VIOLATIONS OF UTAH CONSUMER SALES PRACTICES ACT
Utah Code Ann. § 13-11-1, *et seq.*

1505. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations set forth throughout the Complaint as if set forth herein and further allege as follows:

1506. This claim is brought against the Philips Defendants.

1507. Philips is on notice that such claims may be asserted by Plaintiffs.

1508. The Utah Consumer Sales Practices Act was created to protect consumers from suppliers who commit deceptive and unconscionable sales practices.

1509. Plaintiffs are consumers who purchased, leased, or used Recalled Devices for personal and/or household purposes.

1510. Under the Utah Consumer Sales Practices Act, Philips is the supplier, manufacturer, advertiser, and seller of the Recalled Devices, subject to liability under such legislation from fraudulent, unfair, deceptive, and unconscionable consumer sales practices. Philips marketed and advertised the Recalled Devices to consumers, physicians, and other healthcare entities in Utah. In addition, in Utah, Philips sold the Recalled Devices, shipped Recalled Devices, and otherwise engaged in trade or commerce, or conducted business, related to the Recalled Devices.

1511. At all relevant times, Philips knew that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users—the FDA itself concluded that Philips was aware of foam degradation issues and yet delayed doing anything to rectify or mitigate the hazards. Indeed, beginning in at least 2008, and over time, Philips received hundreds of thousands of customer complaints regarding foam degradation in the Recalled Devices and, years later, received data from a variety of sources confirming foam degradation. In light of these customer complaints, Philips contacted its foam supplier in 2015 about the potential for degradation of PE-PUR foam and in 2016 the supplier confirmed such risks. Philips itself conducted testing in 2016, which determined that the PE-PUR foam was susceptible to degradation and off-gassing. Despite its knowledge that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users, Philips continued manufacturing the Recalled Devices with PE-PUR foam, and at no point prior to April 2021, when Philips first disclosed foam issues to its shareholders, did Philips even hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that could result in serious bodily injury.

1512. As set forth more fully above, Philips marketed and sold the Recalled Devices as machines that would help users breathe by, among other things, pumping air into users' lungs. While selling and profiting from the Recalled Devices, Philips knew that they were defective in that they posed serious health risks to users who would potentially be inhaling toxic fumes as they

used the machines due to the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. Philips intentionally concealed this material information from consumers, users, prescribers, and other healthcare providers, including Plaintiffs and their physicians, because to do otherwise would have resulted in users seeking safer alternatives to treat their breathing issues. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1513. Philips concealed and failed to disclose in any of its marketing materials, advertising, packaging, and/or any other communication that the Recalled Devices were defective and would expose users to Foam Toxins as a result of the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. For example, Philips has: (a) long advertised that its Recalled Devices were “clinically proven” treatments for sleep disorders; (b) held itself out as a trusted brand and global leader in the sleep and respiratory markets; and (c) recommended customers use a humidifier with their Recalled Devices despite knowing that warm, hot, and humid conditions contributed to rapid degradation of the PE-PUR foam in its Recalled Devices, all while simultaneously failing to hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that posed a risk of serious bodily injury until April 2021. These material omissions were misleading and deceptive standing alone and were particularly deceptive in light of the fact that the Recalled Devices were sold as breathing assistance devices.

1514. Philips concealed from Plaintiffs and failed to disclose to them, material information regarding the serious health risks posed to users of the Recalled Devices by, among other things, failing to include material information in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1515. By concealing and failing to disclose the Defect, Philips intentionally, knowingly, and recklessly allowed its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures to mislead Plaintiffs, and their physicians, into believing that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1516. Philips knew that its concealment and omissions regarding the Defect in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures were false, deceptive, inadequate, and misleading.

1517. The information undisclosed and concealed by Philips was material. A reasonable person, including Plaintiffs, would find information that impacted on users' health and well-being, such as the serious adverse health risks associated with the use of the Recalled Devices, to be important when deciding whether to use the Recalled Devices.

1518. Philips' conduct described herein constitutes the knowing and willful act, use, or employment of deception, false promise, misrepresentation, unfair practices, and the concealment, suppression, and omission of material facts in connection with the sale and advertisement of merchandise, the Recalled Devices, in trade or commerce in Utah; and was made with the intention that Plaintiffs would rely upon such conduct in purchasing the Recalled Devices, significantly impacting consumers and making it unlawful under Utah Code Ann. § 13-11-1, *et seq.*

1519. Philips' conduct constituted, among other things, the following prohibited fraudulent, deceptive, unfair, and/or unconscionable business practices: (a) knowingly or recklessly misrepresenting that the Recalled Devices have performance characteristics, uses, or benefits, which they do not have; (b) misrepresenting that the Recalled Devices are of a particular standard, quality, or grade, or that the goods are of a particular style or model when they are not; (c) committing an unconscionable act or practice.

1520. Philips' conduct was fraudulent and deceptive because the misrepresentations and omissions had the capacity or tendency to deceive and, in fact, did deceive reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs. Reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs, would have found it material to their purchasing, leasing, and use decisions that the PE-PUR foam in the Recalled Devices posed a risk of degradation and off-gassing that would subject users to potential serious health consequences. Knowledge of those facts would have been a substantial factor in Plaintiffs' decision to purchase, lease, and/or use the Recalled Devices.

1521. Philips owed Plaintiffs a duty to disclose these facts because they were known and/or accessible exclusively to Philips (along with PolyTech and potentially other parties who are not Plaintiffs) who had exclusive and superior knowledge of the facts; because the facts would be material to reasonable consumers; because Philips actively concealed them; because Philips intended for consumers to rely on the omissions in question; and because the Recalled Devices pose an unreasonable risk of substantial bodily injury.

1522. As a result of such deceptive packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures, Plaintiffs justifiably and reasonably relied on the omissions by Philips and used the Recalled Devices. Reasonable consumers would have been expected to rely on these omissions, in part, because they are omissions that seriously impact users' health and well-being.

1523. The actions and omissions of Philips are uncured or incurable.

1524. Philips was put on notice of these issues by the investigation of the FDA, numerous complaints filed against Philips, and individual letters and communications from certain Plaintiffs and others within a reasonable amount of time after Philips' conduct was publicly disclosed.

1525. Philips had actual knowledge of the defective and dangerous condition of the

Recalled Devices and failed to take any action to cure those conditions.

1526. Philips' conduct actually and proximately caused an ascertainable loss of money or property to Plaintiffs. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have been injured and suffered damages, in that their use of the Recalled Devices increased their risk of developing cancer, respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, and other illnesses.

1527. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have suffered serious and debilitating injuries and other harm.

1528. In addition, as a direct and proximate cause of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs may suffer additional serious and debilitating illnesses or injuries, including various cancers, in the future as a result of exposure to the Foam Toxins.

1529. Accordingly, pursuant to Utah Code Ann. § 13-11-1, *et seq.*, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover their actual damages. In addition, given the nature of Philips' conduct, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover all available statutory, exemplary, treble, and/or punitive damages, costs of suit, and attorneys' fees based on the amount of time reasonable expended and equitable relief necessary, and all such other relief as the Court deems proper.

COUNT XVI (38)
VIOLATIONS OF UTAH TRUTH IN ADVERTISING ACT
Utah Code Ann. § 13-11a-1, *et seq.*

1530. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations set forth throughout the Complaint as if set forth herein and further allege as follows:

1531. This claim is brought against the Philips Defendants.

1532. Philips is on notice that such claims may be asserted by Plaintiffs.

1533. The Utah Truth in Advertising Act was created to protect consumers from deceptive, misleading, and false advertising practices and forms.

1534. Plaintiffs are consumers who purchased, leased, or used Recalled Devices for personal and/or household purposes.

1535. Under the Utah Truth in Advertising Act, Philips is the supplier, manufacturer, advertiser, and seller of the Recalled Devices, subject to liability under such legislation from fraudulent, unfair, deceptive, and unconscionable consumer sales practices. Philips marketed and advertised the Recalled Devices to consumers, physicians, and other healthcare entities in Utah. In addition, in Utah, Philips sold the Recalled Devices, shipped Recalled Devices, and otherwise engaged in trade or commerce, or conducted business, related to the Recalled Devices.

1536. At all relevant times, Philips knew that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users—the FDA itself concluded that Philips was aware of foam degradation issues and yet delayed doing anything to rectify or mitigate the hazards. Indeed, beginning in at least 2008, and over time, Philips received hundreds of thousands of customer complaints regarding foam degradation in the Recalled Devices and, years later, received data from a variety of sources confirming foam degradation. In light of these customer complaints, Philips contacted its foam supplier in 2015 about the potential for degradation of PE-PUR foam and in 2016 the supplier confirmed such risks. Philips itself conducted testing in 2016, which determined that the PE-PUR foam was susceptible to degradation and off-gassing. Despite its knowledge that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users, Philips continued manufacturing the Recalled Devices with PE-PUR foam, and at no point prior to April 2021, when Philips first disclosed foam issues

to its shareholders, did Philips even hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that could result in serious bodily injury.

1537. As set forth more fully above, Philips marketed and sold the Recalled Devices as machines that would help users breathe by, among other things, pumping air into users' lungs. While selling and profiting from the Recalled Devices, Philips knew that they were defective in that they posed serious health risks to users who would potentially be inhaling toxic fumes as they used the machines due to the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. Philips intentionally concealed this material information from consumers, users, prescribers, and other healthcare providers, including Plaintiffs and their physicians, because to do otherwise would have resulted in users seeking safer alternatives to treat their breathing issues. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1538. Philips concealed and failed to disclose in any of its marketing materials, advertising, packaging, and/or any other communication that the Recalled Devices were defective and would expose users to Foam Toxins as a result of the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. For example, Philips has: (a) long advertised that its Recalled Devices were "clinically proven" treatments for sleep disorders; (b) held itself out as a trusted brand and global leader in the sleep and respiratory markets; and (c) recommended customers use a humidifier with their Recalled Devices despite knowing that warm, hot, and humid conditions contributed to rapid degradation of the PE-PUR foam in its Recalled Devices, all while simultaneously failing to hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that posed a risk of serious bodily injury until April 2021. These material omissions were misleading and deceptive standing alone and were particularly deceptive in light of the fact that the Recalled Devices were sold as breathing assistance devices.

1539. Philips concealed from Plaintiffs and failed to disclose to them, material information regarding the serious health risks posed to users of the Recalled Devices by, among other things, failing to include material information in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1540. By concealing and failing to disclose the Defect, Philips intentionally, knowingly, and recklessly allowed its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures to mislead Plaintiffs, and their physicians, into believing that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1541. Philips knew that its concealment and omissions regarding the Defect in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures were false, deceptive, inadequate, and misleading.

1542. The information undisclosed and concealed by Philips was material. A reasonable person, including Plaintiffs, would find information that impacted on users' health and well-being, such as the serious adverse health risks associated with the use of the Recalled Devices, to be important when deciding whether to use the Recalled Devices.

1543. Philips' conduct described herein constitutes the knowing and willful act, use, or employment of deception, false promise, misrepresentation, unfair practices, and the concealment, suppression, and omission of material facts in connection with the sale and advertisement of merchandise, the Recalled Devices, in trade or commerce in Utah; and was made with the intention that Plaintiffs would rely upon such conduct in purchasing the Recalled Devices, significantly impacting consumers and making it unlawful under Utah Code Ann. § 13-11a-1, *et seq.*

1544. Philips' conduct constituted, among other things, the following prohibited fraudulent, deceptive, unfair, and/or unconscionable business practices: (a) misrepresenting that the Recalled Devices have characteristics, ingredients, uses, benefits, or qualities which they do not have; (b) misrepresenting that the Recalled Devices are of a particular standard, quality, or grade, or that the goods are of a particular style or model when they are not; (c) advertising goods with intent not to sell them as advertised; and (d) engaging in any other conduct which similarly creates a likelihood of confusion or misunderstanding.

1545. Philips' conduct was fraudulent and deceptive because the misrepresentations and omissions had the capacity or tendency to deceive and, in fact, did deceive reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs. Reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs, would have found it material to their purchasing, leasing, and use decisions that the PE-PUR foam in the Recalled Devices posed a risk of degradation and off-gassing that would subject users to potential serious health consequences. Knowledge of those facts would have been a substantial factor in Plaintiffs' decision to purchase, lease, and/or use the Recalled Devices.

1546. Philips owed Plaintiffs a duty to disclose these facts because they were known and/or accessible exclusively to Philips (along with PolyTech and potentially other parties who are not Plaintiffs) who had exclusive and superior knowledge of the facts; because the facts would be material to reasonable consumers; because Philips actively concealed them; because Philips intended for consumers to rely on the omissions in question; and because the Recalled Devices pose an unreasonable risk of substantial bodily injury.

1547. As a result of such deceptive packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures, Plaintiffs justifiably and reasonably relied on the omissions by Philips and used the Recalled Devices. Reasonable

consumers would have been expected to rely on these omissions, in part, because they are omissions that seriously impact users' health and well-being.

1548. The actions and omissions of Philips are uncured or incurable.

1549. Philips was put on notice of these issues by the investigation of the FDA, numerous complaints filed against Philips, and individual letters and communications from certain Plaintiffs and others within a reasonable amount of time after Philips' conduct was publicly disclosed.

1550. Philips had actual knowledge of the defective and dangerous condition of the Recalled Devices and failed to take any action to cure those conditions.

1551. Philips' conduct actually and proximately caused an ascertainable loss of money or property to Plaintiffs. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have been injured and suffered damages, in that their use of the Recalled Devices increased their risk of developing cancer, respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, and other illnesses.

1552. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have suffered serious and debilitating injuries and other harm.

1553. In addition, as a direct and proximate cause of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs may suffer additional serious and debilitating illnesses or injuries, including various cancers, in the future as a result of exposure to the Foam Toxins.

1554. Accordingly, pursuant to Utah Code Ann. § 13-11a-1, *et seq.*, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover their actual damages. In addition, given the nature of Philips' conduct, Plaintiffs are

entitled to recover all available statutory, exemplary, treble, and/or punitive damages, costs of suit, and attorneys' fees based on the amount of time reasonable expended and equitable relief necessary, and all such other relief as the Court deems proper.

1555. The Utah Truth in Advertising Act only requires pre-suit notice for actions seeking injunctive relief, and thus, no notice is required. Nevertheless, Philips received pre-suit notice as alleged above.

COUNT XVI (39)
VIOLATIONS OF VERMONT CONSUMER FRAUD ACT
Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 9, § 2451, *et seq.*

1556. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations set forth throughout the Complaint as if set forth herein and further allege as follows:

1557. This claim is brought against the Philips Defendants.

1558. Philips is on notice that such claims may be asserted by Plaintiffs.

1559. The Vermont Consumer Fraud Act was created to protect consumers from deceptive and unfair business practices.

1560. Plaintiffs are consumers who purchased, leased, or used Recalled Devices for personal and/or household purposes.

1561. Under the Vermont Consumer Fraud Act, Philips is the supplier, manufacturer, advertiser, and seller of the Recalled Devices, subject to liability under such legislation from fraudulent, unfair, deceptive, and unconscionable consumer sales practices. Philips marketed and advertised the Recalled Devices to consumers, physicians, and other healthcare entities in Vermont. In addition, in Vermont, Philips sold the Recalled Devices, shipped Recalled Devices, and otherwise engaged in trade or commerce, or conducted business, related to the Recalled Devices.

1562. At all relevant times, Philips knew that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users—the FDA itself concluded that Philips was aware of foam degradation issues and yet delayed doing anything to rectify or mitigate the hazards. Indeed, beginning in at least 2008, and over time, Philips received hundreds of thousands of customer complaints regarding foam degradation in the Recalled Devices and, years later, received data from a variety of sources confirming foam degradation. In light of these customer complaints, Philips contacted its foam supplier in 2015 about the potential for degradation of PE-PUR foam and in 2016 the supplier confirmed such risks. Philips itself conducted testing in 2016, which determined that the PE-PUR foam was susceptible to degradation and off-gassing. Despite its knowledge that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users, Philips continued manufacturing the Recalled Devices with PE-PUR foam, and at no point prior to April 2021, when Philips first disclosed foam issues to its shareholders, did Philips even hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that could result in serious bodily injury.

1563. As set forth more fully above, Philips marketed and sold the Recalled Devices as machines that would help users breathe by, among other things, pumping air into users' lungs. While selling and profiting from the Recalled Devices, Philips knew that they were defective in that they posed serious health risks to users who would potentially be inhaling toxic fumes as they used the machines due to the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. Philips intentionally concealed this material information from consumers, users, prescribers, and other healthcare providers, including Plaintiffs and their physicians, because to do otherwise would have resulted in users seeking safer alternatives to treat their breathing issues. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1564. Philips concealed and failed to disclose in any of its marketing materials, advertising, packaging, and/or any other communication that the Recalled Devices were defective and would expose users to Foam Toxins as a result of the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. For example, Philips has: (a) long advertised that its Recalled Devices were “clinically proven” treatments for sleep disorders; (b) held itself out as a trusted brand and global leader in the sleep and respiratory markets; and (c) recommended customers use a humidifier with their Recalled Devices despite knowing that warm, hot, and humid conditions contributed to rapid degradation of the PE-PUR foam in its Recalled Devices, all while simultaneously failing to hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that posed a risk of serious bodily injury until April 2021. These material omissions were misleading and deceptive standing alone and were particularly deceptive in light of the fact that the Recalled Devices were sold as breathing assistance devices.

1565. Philips concealed from Plaintiffs and failed to disclose to them, material information regarding the serious health risks posed to users of the Recalled Devices by, among other things, failing to include material information in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1566. By concealing and failing to disclose the Defect, Philips intentionally, knowingly, and recklessly allowed its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures to mislead Plaintiffs, and their physicians, into believing that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1567. Philips knew that its concealment and omissions regarding the Defect in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures were false, deceptive, inadequate, and misleading.

1568. The information undisclosed and concealed by Philips was material. A reasonable person, including Plaintiffs, would find information that impacted on users' health and well-being, such as the serious adverse health risks associated with the use of the Recalled Devices, to be important when deciding whether to use the Recalled Devices.

1569. Philips' conduct described herein with respect to the Recalled Devices constitutes unfair, and/or deceptive acts or practices in commerce in Vermont, making it unlawful under Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 9, § 2453(a).

1570. Philips' conduct was fraudulent and deceptive because the misrepresentations and omissions had the capacity or tendency to deceive and, in fact, did deceive reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs. Reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs, would have found it material to their purchasing, leasing, and use decisions that the PE-PUR foam in the Recalled Devices posed a risk of degradation and off-gassing that would subject users to potential serious health consequences. Knowledge of those facts would have been a substantial factor in Plaintiffs' decision to purchase, lease, and/or use the Recalled Devices.

1571. Philips owed Plaintiffs a duty to disclose these facts because they were known and/or accessible exclusively to Philips (along with PolyTech and potentially other parties who are not Plaintiffs) who had exclusive and superior knowledge of the facts; because the facts would be material to reasonable consumers; because Philips actively concealed them; because Philips intended for consumers to rely on the omissions in question; and because the Recalled Devices pose an unreasonable risk of substantial bodily injury.

1572. As a result of such deceptive packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures, Plaintiffs justifiably and reasonably relied on the omissions by Philips and used the Recalled Devices. Reasonable consumers would have been expected to rely on these omissions, in part, because they are omissions that seriously impact users' health and well-being.

1573. The actions and omissions of Philips are uncured or incurable.

1574. Philips was put on notice of these issues by the investigation of the FDA, numerous complaints filed against Philips, and individual letters and communications from certain Plaintiffs and others within a reasonable amount of time after Philips' conduct was publicly disclosed.

1575. Philips had actual knowledge of the defective and dangerous condition of the Recalled Devices and failed to take any action to cure those conditions.

1576. Philips' conduct actually and proximately caused an ascertainable loss of money or property to Plaintiffs. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have been injured and suffered damages, in that their use of the Recalled Devices increased their risk of developing cancer, respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, and other illnesses.

1577. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have suffered serious and debilitating injuries and other harm.

1578. In addition, as a direct and proximate cause of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects

to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs may suffer additional serious and debilitating illnesses or injuries, including various cancers, in the future as a result of exposure to the Foam Toxins.

1579. Accordingly, pursuant to Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 9, § 2461(b), Plaintiffs are entitled to recover their actual damages. In addition, given the nature of Philips' conduct, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover all available statutory, exemplary, treble, and/or punitive damages, costs of suit, and attorneys' fees based on the amount of time reasonable expended and equitable relief necessary, and all such other relief as the Court deems proper.

COUNT XVI (40)
VIOLATIONS OF VIRGINIA CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT
Va. Code Ann. § 59.1-196, *et seq.*

1580. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations set forth throughout the Complaint as if set forth herein and further allege as follows:

1581. This claim is brought against the Philips Defendants.

1582. Philips is on notice that such claims may be asserted by Plaintiffs.

1583. The Virginia Consumer Protection Act was created to protect consumers from deceptive and unfair business practices.

1584. Plaintiffs and Philips are persons under the Virginia Consumer Protection Act.

1585. Plaintiffs are consumers who purchased, leased, or used Recalled Devices for personal and/or household purposes in consumer transactions.

1586. Under the Virginia Consumer Protection Act, Philips is the supplier, manufacturer, advertiser, and seller of the Recalled Devices, subject to liability under such legislation from fraudulent, unfair, deceptive, and unconscionable consumer sales practices. Philips marketed and advertised the Recalled Devices to consumers, physicians, and other healthcare entities in Virginia.

In addition, in Virginia, Philips sold the Recalled Devices, shipped Recalled Devices, and otherwise engaged in trade or commerce, or conducted business, related to the Recalled Devices.

1587. At all relevant times, Philips knew that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users—the FDA itself concluded that Philips was aware of foam degradation issues and yet delayed doing anything to rectify or mitigate the hazards. Indeed, beginning in at least 2008, and over time, Philips received hundreds of thousands of customer complaints regarding foam degradation in the Recalled Devices and, years later, received data from a variety of sources confirming foam degradation. In light of these customer complaints, Philips contacted its foam supplier in 2015 about the potential for degradation of PE-PUR foam and in 2016 the supplier confirmed such risks. Philips itself conducted testing in 2016, which determined that the PE-PUR foam was susceptible to degradation and off-gassing. Despite its knowledge that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users, Philips continued manufacturing the Recalled Devices with PE-PUR foam, and at no point prior to April 2021, when Philips first disclosed foam issues to its shareholders, did Philips even hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that could result in serious bodily injury.

1588. As set forth more fully above, Philips marketed and sold the Recalled Devices as machines that would help users breathe by, among other things, pumping air into users' lungs. While selling and profiting from the Recalled Devices, Philips knew that they were defective in that they posed serious health risks to users who would potentially be inhaling toxic fumes as they used the machines due to the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. Philips intentionally concealed this material information from consumers, users, prescribers, and other healthcare providers, including Plaintiffs and their physicians, because to do otherwise would have

resulted in users seeking safer alternatives to treat their breathing issues. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1589. Philips concealed and failed to disclose in any of its marketing materials, advertising, packaging, and/or any other communication that the Recalled Devices were defective and would expose users to Foam Toxins as a result of the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. For example, Philips has: (a) long advertised that its Recalled Devices were “clinically proven” treatments for sleep disorders; (b) held itself out as a trusted brand and global leader in the sleep and respiratory markets; and (c) recommended customers use a humidifier with their Recalled Devices despite knowing that warm, hot, and humid conditions contributed to rapid degradation of the PE-PUR foam in its Recalled Devices, all while simultaneously failing to hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that posed a risk of serious bodily injury until April 2021. These material omissions were misleading and deceptive standing alone and were particularly deceptive in light of the fact that the Recalled Devices were sold as breathing assistance devices.

1590. Philips concealed from Plaintiffs and failed to disclose to them, material information regarding the serious health risks posed to users of the Recalled Devices by, among other things, failing to include material information in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1591. By concealing and failing to disclose the Defect, Philips intentionally, knowingly, and recklessly allowed its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures to mislead Plaintiffs, and their physicians, into believing that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1592. Philips knew that its concealment and omissions regarding the Defect in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures were false, deceptive, inadequate, and misleading.

1593. The information undisclosed and concealed by Philips was material. A reasonable person, including Plaintiffs, would find information that impacted on users' health and well-being, such as the serious adverse health risks associated with the use of the Recalled Devices, to be important when deciding whether to use the Recalled Devices.

1594. Philips' conduct described herein constitutes the knowing and willful act, use, or employment of deception, false promise, misrepresentation, unfair practices, and the concealment, suppression, and omission of material facts in connection with the sale and advertisement of merchandise, the Recalled Devices, in trade or commerce in Virginia; and was made with the intention that Plaintiffs would rely upon such conduct in purchasing the Recalled Devices, significantly impacting consumers and making it unlawful under Va. Code Ann. § 59.1-196, *et seq.*

1595. Philips' conduct described herein constitutes a violation of several of the provisions enumerated in Va. Code Ann. § 59.1-200(A)(1)-(60) including but not limited to: (a) misrepresentations as to a product's characteristics; misrepresentations as to a product's standard or style; (b) advertising goods with intent not to sell as advertised; and (c) any other deception, fraud, false pretense, false promise, or misrepresentation in connection with a consumer transaction.

1596. Philips' conduct was fraudulent and deceptive because the misrepresentations and omissions had the capacity or tendency to deceive and, in fact, did deceive reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs. Reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs, would have found it material to

their purchasing, leasing, and use decisions that the PE-PUR foam in the Recalled Devices posed a risk of degradation and off-gassing that would subject users to potential serious health consequences. Knowledge of those facts would have been a substantial factor in Plaintiffs' decision to purchase, lease, and/or use the Recalled Devices.

1597. Philips owed Plaintiffs a duty to disclose these facts because they were known and/or accessible exclusively to Philips (along with PolyTech and potentially other parties who are not Plaintiffs) who had exclusive and superior knowledge of the facts; because the facts would be material to reasonable consumers; because Philips actively concealed them; because Philips intended for consumers to rely on the omissions in question; and because the Recalled Devices pose an unreasonable risk of substantial bodily injury.

1598. As a result of such deceptive packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures, Plaintiffs justifiably and reasonably relied on the omissions by Philips and used the Recalled Devices. Reasonable consumers would have been expected to rely on these omissions, in part, because they are omissions that seriously impact users' health and well-being.

1599. The actions and omissions of Philips are uncured or incurable.

1600. Philips was put on notice of these issues by the investigation of the FDA, numerous complaints filed against Philips, and individual letters and communications from certain Plaintiffs and others within a reasonable amount of time after Philips' conduct was publicly disclosed.

1601. Philips had actual knowledge of the defective and dangerous condition of the Recalled Devices and failed to take any action to cure those conditions.

1602. Philips' conduct actually and proximately caused an ascertainable loss of money or property to Plaintiffs. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions,

misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have been injured and suffered damages, in that their use of the Recalled Devices increased their risk of developing cancer, respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, and other illnesses.

1603. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have suffered serious and debilitating injuries and other harm.

1604. In addition, as a direct and proximate cause of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs may suffer additional serious and debilitating illnesses or injuries, including various cancers, in the future as a result of exposure to the Foam Toxins.

1605. Accordingly, pursuant to Va. Code § 59.1-204(A), Plaintiffs are entitled to recover either: (1) their actual damages or (2) \$500 each, whichever is greater. In addition, given the nature of Philips' conduct, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover treble damages (or \$1,000 each, whichever is greater) for the willful and knowing violation of the Virginia Consumer Protection Act and attorneys' fees based on the amount of time reasonably expended and equitable relief necessary or proper to protect them from Philips' unlawful conduct, and all such other relief as the Court deems proper.

COUNT XVI (41)
VIOLATIONS OF WEST VIRGINIA
CONSUMER CREDIT PROTECTION ACT
W. Va. Code § 46A-6-101, *et seq.*

1606. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations set forth throughout the Complaint as if set forth herein and further allege as follows:

1607. This claim is brought against the Philips Defendants.

1608. Philips is on notice that such claims may be asserted by Plaintiffs.

1609. The West Virginia Consumer Credit Protection Act was created to protect consumers from deceptive and unfair business practices.

1610. Plaintiffs and Philips are persons under the West Virginia Consumer Credit Protection Act.

1611. Plaintiffs are consumers who purchased, leased, or used Recalled Devices for personal and/or household purposes in consumer transactions.

1612. Under the West Virginia Consumer Credit Protection Act, Philips is the supplier, manufacturer, advertiser, and seller of the Recalled Devices, subject to liability under such legislation from fraudulent, unfair, deceptive, and unconscionable consumer sales practices. Philips marketed and advertised the Recalled Devices to consumers, physicians, and other healthcare entities in West Virginia. In addition, in West Virginia, Philips sold the Recalled Devices, shipped Recalled Devices, and otherwise engaged in trade or commerce, or conducted business, related to the Recalled Devices.

1613. At all relevant times, Philips knew that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users—the FDA itself concluded that Philips was aware of foam degradation issues and yet delayed doing anything to rectify or mitigate the hazards. Indeed, beginning in at least 2008, and over time, Philips received hundreds of thousands of customer complaints regarding foam degradation in the Recalled Devices and, years later, received data from a variety of sources confirming foam degradation. In light of these customer complaints, Philips contacted its foam supplier in 2015 about the potential for degradation of PE-PUR foam and in 2016 the supplier confirmed such risks. Philips itself conducted testing in 2016, which determined that the PE-PUR foam was susceptible to degradation and off-gassing. Despite its knowledge that the Recalled

Devices posed serious health risks to users, Philips continued manufacturing the Recalled Devices with PE-PUR foam, and at no point prior to April 2021, when Philips first disclosed foam issues to its shareholders, did Philips even hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that could result in serious bodily injury.

1614. As set forth more fully above, Philips marketed and sold the Recalled Devices as machines that would help users breathe by, among other things, pumping air into users' lungs. While selling and profiting from the Recalled Devices, Philips knew that they were defective in that they posed serious health risks to users who would potentially be inhaling toxic fumes as they used the machines due to the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. Philips intentionally concealed this material information from consumers, users, prescribers, and other healthcare providers, including Plaintiffs and their physicians, because to do otherwise would have resulted in users seeking safer alternatives to treat their breathing issues. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1615. Philips concealed and failed to disclose in any of its marketing materials, advertising, packaging, and/or any other communication that the Recalled Devices were defective and would expose users to Foam Toxins as a result of the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. For example, Philips has: (a) long advertised that its Recalled Devices were "clinically proven" treatments for sleep disorders; (b) held itself out as a trusted brand and global leader in the sleep and respiratory markets; and (c) recommended customers use a humidifier with their Recalled Devices despite knowing that warm, hot, and humid conditions contributed to rapid degradation of the PE-PUR foam in its Recalled Devices, all while simultaneously failing to hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that posed a risk of serious bodily injury until April 2021. These material omissions were misleading and deceptive standing alone

and were particularly deceptive in light of the fact that the Recalled Devices were sold as breathing assistance devices.

1616. Philips concealed from Plaintiffs and failed to disclose to them, material information regarding the serious health risks posed to users of the Recalled Devices by, among other things, failing to include material information in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1617. By concealing and failing to disclose the Defect, Philips intentionally, knowingly, and recklessly allowed its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures to mislead Plaintiffs, and their physicians, into believing that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1618. Philips knew that its concealment and omissions regarding the Defect in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures were false, deceptive, inadequate, and misleading.

1619. The information undisclosed and concealed by Philips was material. A reasonable person, including Plaintiffs, would find information that impacted on users' health and well-being, such as the serious adverse health risks associated with the use of the Recalled Devices, to be important when deciding whether to use the Recalled Devices.

1620. Philips' conduct described herein constitutes the knowing and willful act, use, or employment of deception, false promise, misrepresentation, unfair practices, and the concealment, suppression, and omission of material facts in connection with the sale and advertisement of merchandise, the Recalled Devices, in trade or commerce in West Virginia; and was made with

the intention that Plaintiffs would rely upon such conduct in purchasing the Recalled Devices, significantly impacting consumers and making it unlawful under W. Va. Code Ann. § 46A-6-104.

1621. Philips' conduct described herein constitutes a violation of several of the provisions enumerated in Va. Code Ann. § 59.1-200(A)(1)-(60) including but not limited to: (a) misrepresentations as to a product's characteristics; misrepresentations as to a product's standard or style; (b) advertising goods with intent not to sell as advertised; and (c) any other deception, fraud, false pretense, false promise, or misrepresentation in connection with a consumer transaction.

1622. Philips' conduct was fraudulent and deceptive because the misrepresentations and omissions had the capacity or tendency to deceive and, in fact, did deceive reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs. Reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs, would have found it material to their purchasing, leasing, and use decisions that the PE-PUR foam in the Recalled Devices posed a risk of degradation and off-gassing that would subject users to potential serious health consequences. Knowledge of those facts would have been a substantial factor in Plaintiffs' decision to purchase, lease, and/or use the Recalled Devices.

1623. Philips owed Plaintiffs a duty to disclose these facts because they were known and/or accessible exclusively to Philips (along with PolyTech and potentially other parties who are not Plaintiffs) who had exclusive and superior knowledge of the facts; because the facts would be material to reasonable consumers; because Philips actively concealed them; because Philips intended for consumers to rely on the omissions in question; and because the Recalled Devices pose an unreasonable risk of substantial bodily injury.

1624. As a result of such deceptive packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures, Plaintiffs justifiably and

reasonably relied on the omissions by Philips and used the Recalled Devices. Reasonable consumers would have been expected to rely on these omissions, in part, because they are omissions that seriously impact users' health and well-being.

1625. The actions and omissions of Philips are uncured or incurable.

1626. Philips was put on notice of these issues by the investigation of the FDA, numerous complaints filed against Philips, and individual letters and communications from certain Plaintiffs and others within a reasonable amount of time after Philips' conduct was publicly disclosed.

1627. Philips had actual knowledge of the defective and dangerous condition of the Recalled Devices and failed to take any action to cure those conditions.

1628. Philips' conduct actually and proximately caused an ascertainable loss of money or property to Plaintiffs. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have been injured and suffered damages, in that their use of the Recalled Devices increased their risk of developing cancer, respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, and other illnesses.

1629. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have suffered serious and debilitating injuries and other harm.

1630. In addition, as a direct and proximate cause of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs may suffer additional serious and debilitating illnesses or injuries, including various cancers, in the future as a result of exposure to the Foam Toxins.

1631. Accordingly, pursuant to W. Va. Code § 46A-6-106(a), Plaintiffs are entitled to recover either: (1) their actual damages or (2) \$200 each, whichever is greater. In addition, given the nature of Philips' conduct, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover statutory damages of \$1,000 per violation for the knowing and willful violation of the West Virginia Consumer Protection Act and attorneys' fees based on the amount of time reasonably expended and equitable relief necessary or proper to protect them from Philips' unlawful conduct, and all such other relief as the Court deems proper.

1632. To the extent that any pre-suit notice was purportedly required, Plaintiffs have complied or substantially complied with all applicable notice requirements or are otherwise excused from compliance for this proceeding. Philips had notice of its violations for years. In addition, at a minimum, on September 8, 2021, and on May 16, 2022, Plaintiffs involved in this multi-district litigation, through counsel, sent Philips a letter complying with any required pre-suit notification requirements. Additional notice letters were served on Philips before this MDL was formed. These letters put Philips on notice of the demands of the Plaintiffs, and Philips' responses made clear that Philips refused to acknowledge and cure the violations in a manner that would compensate Plaintiffs for all the losses they have suffered as a result of Philips' misconduct. Philips has failed to remedy its unlawful conduct. Finally, notice was provided, and any additional notice would be futile.

COUNT XVI (42)
VIOLATIONS OF WISCONSIN DECEPTIVE TRADE PRACTICE ACT
Wis. Stat. Ann. § 100.18, *et seq.*

1633. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations set forth throughout the Complaint as if set forth herein and further allege as follows:

1634. This claim is brought against the Philips Defendants.

1635. Philips is on notice that such claims may be asserted by Plaintiffs.

1636. The Wisconsin Deceptive Trade Practice Act was created to protect consumers from deceptive, unconscionable, deliberately misleading, false, fraudulent, and/or unfair business practices.

1637. Plaintiffs are consumers who purchased, leased, or used Recalled Devices for personal and/or household purposes.

1638. Under the Wisconsin Deceptive Trade Practice Act, Philips is the supplier, manufacturer, advertiser, and seller of the Recalled Devices, subject to liability under such legislation from fraudulent, unfair, deceptive, and unconscionable consumer sales practices. Philips marketed and advertised the Recalled Devices to consumers, physicians, and other healthcare entities in Wisconsin. In addition, in Wisconsin, Philips sold the Recalled Devices, shipped Recalled Devices, and otherwise engaged in trade or commerce, or conducted business, related to the Recalled Devices.

1639. At all relevant times, Philips knew that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users—the FDA itself concluded that Philips was aware of foam degradation issues and yet delayed doing anything to rectify or mitigate the hazards. Indeed, beginning in at least 2008, and over time, Philips received hundreds of thousands of customer complaints regarding foam degradation in the Recalled Devices and, years later, received data from a variety of sources confirming foam degradation. In light of these customer complaints, Philips contacted its foam supplier in 2015 about the potential for degradation of PE-PUR foam and in 2016 the supplier confirmed such risks. Philips itself conducted testing in 2016, which determined that the PE-PUR foam was susceptible to degradation and off-gassing. Despite its knowledge that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users, Philips continued manufacturing the Recalled Devices

with PE-PUR foam, and at no point prior to April 2021, when Philips first disclosed foam issues to its shareholders, did Philips even hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that could result in serious bodily injury.

1640. As set forth more fully above, Philips marketed and sold the Recalled Devices as machines that would help users breathe by, among other things, pumping air into users' lungs. While selling and profiting from the Recalled Devices, Philips knew that they were defective in that they posed serious health risks to users who would potentially be inhaling toxic fumes as they used the machines due to the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. Philips intentionally concealed this material information from consumers, users, prescribers, and other healthcare providers, including Plaintiffs and their physicians, because to do otherwise would have resulted in users seeking safer alternatives to treat their breathing issues. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1641. Philips concealed and failed to disclose in any of its marketing materials, advertising, packaging, and/or any other communication that the Recalled Devices were defective and would expose users to Foam Toxins as a result of the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. For example, Philips has: (a) long advertised that its Recalled Devices were "clinically proven" treatments for sleep disorders; (b) held itself out as a trusted brand and global leader in the sleep and respiratory markets; and (c) recommended customers use a humidifier with their Recalled Devices despite knowing that warm, hot, and humid conditions contributed to rapid degradation of the PE-PUR foam in its Recalled Devices, all while simultaneously failing to hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that posed a risk of serious bodily injury until April 2021. These material omissions were misleading and deceptive standing alone

and were particularly deceptive in light of the fact that the Recalled Devices were sold as breathing assistance devices.

1642. Philips concealed from Plaintiffs and failed to disclose to them, material information regarding the serious health risks posed to users of the Recalled Devices by, among other things, failing to include material information in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1643. By concealing and failing to disclose the Defect, Philips intentionally, knowingly, and recklessly allowed its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures to mislead Plaintiffs, and their physicians, into believing that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1644. Philips knew that its concealment and omissions regarding the Defect in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures were false, deceptive, inadequate, and misleading.

1645. The information undisclosed and concealed by Philips was material. A reasonable person, including Plaintiffs, would find information that impacted on users' health and well-being, such as the serious adverse health risks associated with the use of the Recalled Devices, to be important when deciding whether to use the Recalled Devices.

1646. Philips' conduct described herein constitutes the knowing and willful act, use, or employment of deception, false promise, misrepresentation, unfair practices, and the concealment, suppression, and omission of material facts in connection with the sale and advertisement of merchandise, the Recalled Devices, in trade or commerce in Wisconsin ; and was made with the intention that Wisconsin Plaintiffs would rely upon such conduct in purchasing the Recalled

Devices, significantly impacting consumers and making it unlawful under Wis. Stat. Ann. § 100.18, *et seq.*

1647. Philips' conduct constituted, among other things, the following prohibited fraudulent, deceptive, unfair, and/or unconscionable business practices: (a) knowingly making a false representation as to the Recalled Devices characteristics, ingredients, uses, or benefits, which they do not have; (b) misrepresenting that the Recalled Devices are of a particular standard, quality, grade, or that the goods are of a particular model when they are not; (c) advertising goods or services with intent not to sell them as advertised; (d) concealing, suppressing, or omitting material facts concerning goods or services which was known at the time of an advertisement or sale and intended to induce a customer to enter into a transaction; and (e) knowingly or recklessly engaging in other unconscionable, false, or deceptive acts or practices.

1648. Philips' conduct was fraudulent and deceptive because the misrepresentations and omissions had the capacity or tendency to deceive and, in fact, did deceive reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs. Reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs, would have found it material to their purchasing, leasing, and use decisions that the PE-PUR foam in the Recalled Devices posed a risk of degradation and off-gassing that would subject users to potential serious health consequences. Knowledge of those facts would have been a substantial factor in Plaintiffs' decision to purchase, lease, and/or use the Recalled Devices.

1649. Philips owed Wisconsin Plaintiffs a duty to disclose these facts because they were known and/or accessible exclusively to Philips (along with PolyTech and potentially other parties who are not Wisconsin Plaintiffs) who had exclusive and superior knowledge of the facts; because the facts would be material to reasonable consumers; because Philips actively concealed them;

because Philips intended for consumers to rely on the omissions in question; and because the Recalled Devices pose an unreasonable risk of substantial bodily injury.

1650. As a result of such deceptive packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures, Plaintiffs justifiably and reasonably relied on the omissions by Philips and used the Recalled Devices. Reasonable consumers would have been expected to rely on these omissions, in part, because they are omissions that seriously impact users' health and well-being.

1651. The actions and omissions of Philips are uncured or incurable.

1652. Philips was put on notice of these issues by the investigation of the FDA, numerous complaints filed against Philips, and individual letters and communications from certain Plaintiffs and others within a reasonable amount of time after Philips' conduct was publicly disclosed.

1653. Philips had actual knowledge of the defective and dangerous condition of the Recalled Devices and failed to take any action to cure those conditions.

1654. Philips' conduct actually and proximately caused an ascertainable loss of money or property to Plaintiffs. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have been injured and suffered damages, in that their use of the Recalled Devices increased their risk of developing cancer, respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, and other illnesses.

1655. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have suffered serious and debilitating injuries and other harm.

1656. In addition, as a direct and proximate cause of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs may suffer additional serious and debilitating illnesses or injuries, including various cancers, in the future as a result of exposure to the Foam Toxins.

1657. Accordingly, pursuant to Wis. Stat. Ann. § 100.18, *et seq.*, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover their actual damages. In addition, given the nature of Philips' conduct, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover all available statutory, exemplary, treble, and/or punitive damages, costs of suit, and attorneys' fees based on the amount of time reasonable expended and equitable relief necessary, and all such other relief as the Court deems proper.

COUNT XVI (43)
VIOLATIONS OF WYOMING CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT
Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 40-12-101, *et seq.*

1658. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations set forth throughout the Complaint as if set forth herein and further allege as follows:

1659. This claim is brought against the Philips Defendants.

1660. Philips is on notice that such claims may be asserted by Plaintiffs.

1661. The Wyoming Consumer Protection Act was created to protect consumers from deceptive and unfair business practices.

1662. Plaintiffs are consumers who purchased, leased, or used Recalled Devices for personal and/or household purposes.

1663. Under the Wyoming Consumer Protection Act, Philips is the supplier, manufacturer, advertiser, and seller of the Recalled Devices, subject to liability under such legislation from fraudulent, unfair, deceptive, and unconscionable consumer sales practices. Philips marketed and advertised the Recalled Devices to consumers, physicians, and other

healthcare entities in Wyoming. In addition, in Wyoming, Philips sold the Recalled Devices, shipped Recalled Devices, and otherwise engaged in trade or commerce, or conducted business, related to the Recalled Devices.

1664. At all relevant times, Philips knew that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users—the FDA itself concluded that Philips was aware of foam degradation issues and yet delayed doing anything to rectify or mitigate the hazards. Indeed, beginning in at least 2008, and over time, Philips received hundreds of thousands of customer complaints regarding foam degradation in the Recalled Devices and, years later, received data from a variety of sources confirming foam degradation. In light of these customer complaints, Philips contacted its foam supplier in 2015 about the potential for degradation of PE-PUR foam and in 2016 the supplier confirmed such risks. Philips itself conducted testing in 2016, which determined that the PE-PUR foam was susceptible to degradation and off-gassing. Despite its knowledge that the Recalled Devices posed serious health risks to users, Philips continued manufacturing the Recalled Devices with PE-PUR foam, and at no point prior to April 2021, when Philips first disclosed foam issues to its shareholders, did Philips even hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that could result in serious bodily injury.

1665. As set forth more fully above, Philips marketed and sold the Recalled Devices as machines that would help users breathe by, among other things, pumping air into users' lungs. While selling and profiting from the Recalled Devices, Philips knew that they were defective in that they posed serious health risks to users who would potentially be inhaling toxic fumes as they used the machines due to the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. Philips intentionally concealed this material information from consumers, users, prescribers, and other healthcare providers, including Plaintiffs and their physicians, because to do otherwise would have

resulted in users seeking safer alternatives to treat their breathing issues. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1666. Philips concealed and failed to disclose in any of its marketing materials, advertising, packaging, and/or any other communication that the Recalled Devices were defective and would expose users to Foam Toxins as a result of the degradation and off-gassing of the PE-PUR foam. For example, Philips has: (a) long advertised that its Recalled Devices were “clinically proven” treatments for sleep disorders; (b) held itself out as a trusted brand and global leader in the sleep and respiratory markets; and (c) recommended customers use a humidifier with their Recalled Devices despite knowing that warm, hot, and humid conditions contributed to rapid degradation of the PE-PUR foam in its Recalled Devices, all while simultaneously failing to hint that there was a dangerous condition in its Recalled Devices that posed a risk of serious bodily injury until April 2021. These material omissions were misleading and deceptive standing alone and were particularly deceptive in light of the fact that the Recalled Devices were sold as breathing assistance devices.

1667. Philips concealed from Plaintiffs and failed to disclose to them, material information regarding the serious health risks posed to users of the Recalled Devices by, among other things, failing to include material information in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures. Instead, Philips misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1668. By concealing and failing to disclose the Defect, Philips intentionally, knowingly, and recklessly allowed its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures to mislead Plaintiffs, and their physicians, into believing that the Recalled Devices were safe for use.

1669. Philips knew that its concealment and omissions regarding the Defect in its packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures were false, deceptive, inadequate, and misleading.

1670. The information undisclosed and concealed by Philips was material. A reasonable person, including Plaintiffs, would find information that impacted on users' health and well-being, such as the serious adverse health risks associated with the use of the Recalled Devices, to be important when deciding whether to use the Recalled Devices.

1671. Philips' conduct constitutes the act, use or employment of deception, false promise, misrepresentation, unfair practices, and the concealment, suppression, and omission of material facts in connection with the advertisement and sale of merchandise, the Recalled Devices, in trade or commerce in Wyoming, making it unlawful under Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 40-12-105(a).

1672. Philips' conduct constituted, among other things, the following prohibited fraudulent, deceptive, and unfair business practices: (a) misrepresenting that the Recalled Devices have characteristics, ingredients, uses, or benefits, which they do not have; and (b) misrepresenting that the Recalled Devices are of a particular standard, quality, or grade, or that goods are of a particular style or model, when they are not.

1673. Philips' conduct was fraudulent and deceptive because the misrepresentations and omissions had the capacity or tendency to deceive and, in fact, did deceive reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs. Reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs, would have found it material to their purchasing, leasing, and use decisions that the PE-PUR foam in the Recalled Devices posed a risk of degradation and off-gassing that would subject users to potential serious health consequences. Knowledge of those facts would have been a substantial factor in Plaintiffs' decision to purchase, lease, and/or use the Recalled Devices.

1674. Philips owed Plaintiffs a duty to disclose these facts because they were known and/or accessible exclusively to Philips (along with PolyTech and potentially other parties who are not Plaintiffs) who had exclusive and superior knowledge of the facts; because the facts would be material to reasonable consumers; because Philips actively concealed them; because Philips intended for consumers to rely on the omissions in question; and because the Recalled Devices pose an unreasonable risk of substantial bodily injury.

1675. As a result of such deceptive packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, websites, and other communications and disclosures, Plaintiffs justifiably and reasonably relied on the omissions by Philips and used the Recalled Devices. Reasonable consumers would have been expected to rely on these omissions, in part, because they are omissions that seriously impact users' health and well-being.

1676. The actions and omissions of Philips are uncured or incurable.

1677. Philips was put on notice of these issues by the investigation of the FDA, numerous complaints filed against Philips, and individual letters and communications from certain Plaintiffs and others within a reasonable amount of time after Philips' conduct was publicly disclosed.

1678. Philips had actual knowledge of the defective and dangerous condition of the Recalled Devices and failed to take any action to cure those conditions.

1679. Philips' conduct actually and proximately caused an ascertainable loss of money or property to Plaintiffs. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have been injured and suffered damages, in that their use of the Recalled Devices increased their risk of developing cancer, respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, and other illnesses.

1680. As a direct and proximate result of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs have suffered serious and debilitating injuries and other harm.

1681. In addition, as a direct and proximate cause of Philips' material omissions, misrepresentations, and concealment of material information regarding the adverse health effects to users of the Recalled Devices, Plaintiffs may suffer additional serious and debilitating illnesses or injuries, including various cancers, in the future as a result of exposure to the Foam Toxins.

1682. Accordingly, pursuant to Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 40-12-108(a), Plaintiffs are entitled to recover their actual damage. In addition, given the nature of Philips' conduct, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover all available statutory, exemplary, treble, and/or punitive damages, costs of suit, and attorneys' fees based on the amount of time reasonable expended and equitable relief necessary, and all such other relief as the Court deems proper.

1683. To the extent that any pre-suit notice was purportedly required, Plaintiffs have complied or substantially complied with all applicable notice requirements or are otherwise excused from compliance for this proceeding. Philips had notice of its violations for years. In addition, at a minimum, on September 8, 2021, and on May 16, 2022, Plaintiffs involved in this multi-district litigation, through counsel, sent Philips a letter complying with any required pre-suit notification requirements. Additional notice letters were served on Philips before this MDL was formed. These letters put Philips on notice of the demands of the Plaintiffs, and Philips' responses made clear that Philips refused to acknowledge and cure the violations in a manner that would compensate Plaintiffs for all the losses they have suffered as a result of Philips' misconduct. Philips has failed to remedy its unlawful conduct. Finally, notice was provided, and any additional notice would be futile.

COUNT XVII

[COUNT DISMISSED]

COUNT XVIII

LOSS OF CONSORTIUM

(All Jurisdictions except Connecticut, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, Tennessee, and Washington)

1684. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations set forth throughout the Complaint as if set forth herein and further allege as follows:

1685. This claim is brought against the Philips Defendants and the PolyTech Defendants.

1686. At all relevant times, certain Plaintiffs were married to spouses or had minor children.

1687. As a result of the injuries and damages sustained by certain Plaintiffs, their spouses and minor children have suffered the loss of care, comfort, society, and affection from Plaintiffs.

1688. Plaintiffs demand judgment against Philips and PolyTech and request compensatory damages, punitive damages, interest, costs of suit, attorneys' fees, and such other relief as the Court deems equitable and just.

COUNT XIX

SURVIVORSHIP AND WRONGFUL DEATH

(All Jurisdictions except Connecticut, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, Tennessee, and Washington)

1689. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations set forth throughout the Complaint as if set forth herein and further allege as follows:

1690. This claim is brought against the Philips Defendants and the PolyTech Defendants.

1691. Certain Plaintiffs suffered and incurred a premature and untimely death as a result of the Recalled Devices.

1692. Plaintiff-Decedents would not have used the Recalled Devices but for the wrongful conduct of Philips and PolyTech. Similarly, as alleged throughout this Master Long Form Complaint and as incorporated herein, Philips and PolyTech are liable for the Plaintiff-Decedents' suffering and death, for each Plaintiff-Decedent's survivors' damages, for damages sustained by each Plaintiff-Decedent's estate, and all other injuries and damages flowing from each Plaintiff-Decedent's death.

1693. Plaintiff-Decedents demand judgment against Philips and PolyTech and request compensatory damages, punitive damages, interest, costs of suit, attorneys' fees, and such other relief as the Court deems equitable and just.

COUNT XX
MEDICAL MONITORING

*(Asserted as an Independent Cause of Action in the following jurisdictions:
Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Massachusetts,
Montana, Pennsylvania, Utah, and West Virginia)*

1694. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations set forth throughout the Complaint as if set forth herein and further allege as follows:

1695. This claim is brought against the Philips Defendants and the PolyTech Defendants.

1696. Plaintiffs bring an independent claim of medical monitoring against Philips and PolyTech.

1697. As alleged above, Philips' and PolyTech's Recalled Devices contained defective PE-PUR foam that exposed patients using the devices to the Foam Toxins. The Foam Toxins are hazardous, life-threatening, toxic substances that are known to cause cancer and other illnesses, diseases, and disease processes in humans.

1698. Philips and PolyTech understood, at all relevant times, that a chemical that causes cancer in animal studies must be presumed to present a risk of cancer to humans, except in

extraordinarily limited circumstances; specifically, when (1) the precise mechanism of action that causes tumors is known, and (2) it is also known that the mechanism of action is either not operative or cannot occur in humans. That extraordinary circumstance does not exist here.

1699. Studies show that the persistent exposure to the Foam Toxins results in their presence, accumulation, toxic invasion, and/or persistence in the human bloodstream, including the bloodstream of Plaintiffs; resulting in injurious, physically harmful, unwanted, unconsented-to, and deleterious alterations, changes, and/or other presently-existing physical injuries and/or adverse impacts to the blood and/or bodies of Plaintiffs, including but not limited to subcellular injuries.

1700. Moreover, based on available scientific literature, exposure to the Foam Toxins places Plaintiffs at risk of developing a number of serious illnesses and diseases, including but not limited to the following: cancer, including cancers as of the head, neck, kidneys, liver, brain, pancreas, blood-forming tissue, respiratory system, gastrointestinal system, reproductive system, and lymphatic system; respiratory diseases such as asthma, chronic bronchitis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, constrictive bronchiolitis or obliterative bronchiolitis, emphysema, interstitial lung disease, pleuritis, pulmonary fibrosis, sarcoidosis; and chronic sinusitis, chronic rhinitis, and other forms of chronic inflammation. The Foam Toxins are cytotoxic and genotoxic; as such, exposure causes widespread damage to DNA as well as the reproductive system, neurological system, and other critical systems.

1701. Plaintiffs have been significantly exposed to the proven hazardous Foam Toxins released by PE-PUR foam in the Recalled Devices. Plaintiffs have inhaled and/or ingested these Foam Toxins through their respiratory tract and gut, where they were absorbed into tissue and into Plaintiffs' bloodstream, producing subcellular or other physiological changes in Plaintiffs.

1702. Philips and PolyTech did not seek or obtain permission or consent from Plaintiffs before engaging in such acts and/or omissions that caused, allowed, and/or otherwise resulted in the contamination of Plaintiffs' bloodstream and/or bodies with the Foam Toxins.

1703. As a proximate result of Philips' and PolyTech's acts and omissions, Plaintiffs are at an increased risk of developing cancer and other illnesses, diseases, and disease processes above the normal base-level risk.

1704. Plaintiffs are at this increased risk of cancer and other serious health conditions because they were exposed to, inhaled, consumed, and/or ingested the Foam Toxins in quantities, and over periods of time, sufficient to establish levels of exposure that are hazardous to health; and sufficient to cause cancer and other serious ailments; or increase the risk of developing cancer and other serious ailments.

1705. Plaintiffs may not develop all, or some, of the forms of cancer or various adverse health conditions for many years.

1706. In addition to the injuries they have already suffered, Plaintiffs are reasonably concerned and fearful of the worsening, or additional, effects from exposure to the Foam Toxins. This includes the synergistic effects of having multiple toxic and carcinogenic materials in their blood at the same time; and what such effects will and/or are reasonably likely or probable to do to them and their children, including the well-founded and reasonable fear of cancer and other serious diseases that have long latency periods after such exposures.

1707. The exposure was solely and proximately caused by Philips' and PolyTech's acts and omissions, including: their failure to adequately design and manufacture their Recalled Devices to satisfy applicable standards imposed by law and regulation; their failure to address known issues with the PE-PUR foam during quality control testing; their material

misrepresentations, false statements, and other deceptive practices in continuing to claim that the Recall Devices were safe for use.

1708. Philips and PolyTech owed duties to the Plaintiffs: to ensure and warrant that the Recalled Devices were indeed designed and manufactured to satisfy applicable standards imposed by law and regulation; to disclose to Plaintiffs any defect or other potential health hazard known or discoverable by Philips; and to ensure that the Recalled Devices were safe, reliable, and non-hazardous for human consumption-their intended purpose.

1709. As alleged in this Complaint, Philips' and PolyTech's negligent acts and omissions resulted in an increased risk for all Plaintiffs of developing cancer or other serious health conditions. Cancer is a serious disease that causes life-threatening illness and debilitating cellular, genetic, and physical injury. Technology, analytical tools, test and/or monitoring procedures exist and are readily available to detect cancer and other deleterious health conditions in patients. These technologies, analytical tools, tests and/or monitoring procedures are accepted and widely used by the scientific and medical community. The existing scientific methods include, but are not limited to: blood and laboratory tests; physical examinations; imaging; colonoscopies, endoscopies, and other similar methods for examination; biopsies; pathologic, histologic, and oncologic evaluations; and oncologic, histologic, surgical and other necessary medical consultations.

1710. Early detection of cancer and other serious health conditions in patients is one of the best, and sometimes the only, means to treat cancer and other ailments such that they do not cause lasting, permanent injury, illness, or death.

1711. Early detection of cancer and other serious health conditions in patients necessarily allows patients to avail themselves of myriad forms of treatment, each of which is capable to

altering the course of the illness, such as bringing the cancer into remission, removal of any malignant tumors, and other treatment to alleviate injury.

1712. The tests and treatments for the early detection and treatment of cancer and other serious health conditions must be prescribed by a qualified physician, and are conducted according to the latest, contemporary, and widely accepted scientific principles. Because screenings for cancer and other serious health conditions associated with the Foam Toxins may not be conducted with the frequency necessary to identify those illnesses in the absence of exposure to the Foam Toxins, the prescribed monitoring regime is different from that normally recommended in the absence of exposure. Further, Plaintiffs require more frequent screenings not within the purview of routine medical exams.

1713. Plaintiffs seek injunctive and monetary relief, including compensatory damages for, and the creation of a fund to adequately finance the costs of: (1) providing necessary testing, evaluations, examinations, screenings, and other necessary medical consultations; (2) providing all necessary medical and surgical procedures including consultation, diagnosis, and treatment; and (3) providing for all necessary attorneys' fees, costs, interest, and such further relief as the Court deems equitable and just.

COUNT XXI

[COUNT DISMISSED]

COUNT XXII

INDIVIDUAL PLAINTIFF ADDITIONAL CLAIMS

[INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

COUNT XXIII
VIOLATIONS OF CONNECTICUT PRODUCT LIABILITY ACT
Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-572M, *et seq.*

1714. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all previous and subsequent paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully set forth herein and further allege as follows:

1715. As discussed at length herein, the Recalled Devices were defective because they contained PE-PUR foam that was subject to degradation and off-gassing thereby exposing users, including Plaintiffs, to the Foam Toxins.

1716. At all times mentioned herein, Philips and PolyTech were involved in researching, designing, developing, manufacturing, testing, marketing, selling and/or distributing the Recalled Devices, which were defective and unreasonably dangerous.

1717. Philips' and PolyTech's conduct was reckless and performed with wanton and willful disregard for the health of users, including Plaintiffs.

1718. Plaintiffs, based upon the facts previously alleged herein, including the facts alleged in Counts I, II, III, IV, V, VI(1), VI(2), X, XI, XII, XIII, XV, XVI, XVIII, XIX, XX, *supra*, allege a cause of action under the Connecticut Product Liability Act, Conn Gen. Stat. § 52-572m, *et seq.* ("CPLA").

1719. Under the CPLA, Plaintiffs assert the following theories against both Philips and PolyTech: negligence, strict liability – design defect, negligent design, strict liability – failure to warn, negligent failure to warn, negligence *per se*, loss of consortium, survivorship and wrongful death, and medical monitoring.

1720. Under the CPLA, Plaintiffs assert the following theories against only Philips: negligent failure to recall, negligent recall, breach of express warranty, breach of implied warranty

of merchantability, breach of the implied warranty of usability, common law fraud by omission, and consumer protection claims.

1721. The Recalled Devices were defective and unreasonably dangerous in design because, at the time of their sale, the likelihood and seriousness of the risk of harm outweighed their utility such that Plaintiffs would not have used the Recalled Devices if informed of the known risks.

1722. The Recalled Devices were defective and unreasonably dangerous in design because, at the time of their sale, a reasonable alternative design was available that would have prevented the harm alleged herein.

1723. The Recalled Devices were defective and unreasonably dangerous because, at the time of their sale, the likelihood and seriousness of the risk of harm rendered Philips' and PolyTech's warnings or instructions inadequate, and alternative warnings or instructions would have made the Recalled Devices safer.

1724. Alternatively, the Recalled Devices were not reasonably safe because adequate warnings or instructions were not provided after the Recalled Devices were manufactured when Philips and PolyTech learned or should have learned, as reasonably prudent manufacturers, about the dangers associated with the Recalled Devices.

1725. The Recalled Devices were defective and unreasonably dangerous because the Recalled Devices did not conform to Philips' express and implied warranties relating to material facts concerning the Recalled Devices.

1726. Plaintiffs have suffered serious and debilitating injuries and may continue to suffer serious and debilitating illnesses or injuries, including various cancers, in the future as a direct and proximate result of the defects in the Recalled Devices.

1727. The Recalled Devices were expected to and did, in fact, reach Plaintiffs without substantial change in condition.

1728. Plaintiffs demand judgment against Philips and PolyTech and request compensatory damages, punitive damages, medical monitoring, interest, costs of suit, attorneys' fees, and such other relief as the Court deems equitable and just.

COUNT XXIV
VIOLATIONS OF INDIANA PRODUCT LIABILITY ACT
Ind. Code § 34-20-1-1

1729. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all previous and subsequent paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully set forth herein and further allege as follows:

1730. As discussed at length herein, the Recalled Devices were defective because they contained PE-PUR foam that was subject to degradation and off-gassing thereby exposing users, including Plaintiffs, to the Foam Toxins.

1731. At all times mentioned herein, Philips and PolyTech were involved in researching, designing, developing, manufacturing, testing, marketing, selling and/or distributing the Recalled Devices, which were defective and unreasonably dangerous.

1732. Philips' and PolyTech's conduct was reckless and performed with wanton and willful disregard for the health of users, including Plaintiffs.

1733. Plaintiffs, based upon the facts previously alleged herein, including the facts alleged in Counts I, II, III, IV, V, VI(1), VI(2), XIII, XV, XVIII, XIX, and XX, *supra*, allege a cause of action under the Indiana Product Liability Act, Ind. Code § 34-20-1-1 ("IPLA").

1734. Under the IPLA, Plaintiffs assert the following theories against both Philips and PolyTech: negligence, negligent design, strict liability – design defect, negligent failure to warn,

strict liability – failure to warn, negligence *per se*, loss of consortium, survivorship and wrongful death, and medical monitoring.

1735. Under the IPLA, Plaintiffs assert the following theories against only Philips: negligent failure to recall, negligent recall, and common law fraud by omission.

1736. The Recalled Devices were defective and unreasonably dangerous in design because, at the time of their sale, the likelihood and seriousness of the risk of harm outweighed their utility such that Plaintiffs would not have used the Recalled Devices if informed of the known risks.

1737. The Recalled Devices were defective and unreasonably dangerous in design because, at the time of their sale, a reasonable alternative design was available that would have prevented the harm alleged herein.

1738. The Recalled Devices were defective and unreasonably dangerous because, at the time of their sale, the likelihood and seriousness of the risk of harm rendered Philips' and PolyTech's warnings or instructions inadequate, and alternative warnings or instructions would have made the Recalled Devices safer.

1739. Alternatively, the Recalled Devices were not reasonably safe because adequate warnings or instructions were not provided after the Recalled Devices were manufactured when Philips and PolyTech learned or should have learned, as reasonably prudent manufacturers, about the dangers associated with the Recalled Devices.

1740. The Recalled Devices were defective and unreasonably dangerous because the Recalled Devices did not conform to Philips' express and implied warranties relating to material facts concerning the Recalled Devices.

1741. Plaintiffs have suffered serious and debilitating injuries and may continue to suffer serious and debilitating illnesses or injuries, including various cancers, in the future as a direct and proximate result of the defects in Philips' and PolyTech's Recalled Devices.

1742. The Recalled Devices were expected to and did, in fact, reach Plaintiffs without substantial change in condition.

1743. The IPLA does not subsume state consumer protection claims or express or implied warranty claims asserted in this Complaint, and therefore Plaintiffs assert those claims under the applicable state law or common law causes of action enumerated herein (Count XVI, Count X, Count XI, and Count XII, respectively). To the extent that the Court finds that state consumer protection claims, or express or implied warranty claims are subsumed in the IPLA, Plaintiffs assert those claims here.

1744. Plaintiffs demand judgment against Philips and PolyTech and request compensatory damages, punitive damages, medical monitoring, interest, costs of suit, attorneys' fees, and such other relief as the Court deems equitable and just.

COUNT XXV
VIOLATIONS OF KANSAS PRODUCT LIABILITY ACT
Kansas Stat. Ann. 60:3301, *et seq.*

1745. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all previous and subsequent paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully set forth herein and further allege as follows:

1746. As discussed at length herein, the Recalled Devices were defective because they contained PE-PUR foam that was subject to degradation and off-gassing thereby exposing users, including Plaintiffs, to the Foam Toxins.

1747. At all times mentioned herein, Philips and PolyTech were involved in researching, designing, developing, manufacturing, testing, marketing, selling and/or distributing the Recalled Devices, which were defective and unreasonably dangerous.

1748. Philips' and PolyTech's conduct was reckless and performed with wanton and willful disregard for the health of users, including Plaintiffs.

1749. Plaintiffs, based upon the facts previously alleged herein, including the facts alleged in Counts I, II, III, IV, VI(1), VI(2), X, XI, XII, XIV, XV, XVIII, XIX, and XX, *supra*, allege a cause of action under the Kansas Product Liability Act, Kansas Stat. Ann. 60-3301, *et seq.* ("KSPLA").

1750. Under the KSPLA, Plaintiffs assert the following theories against both Philips and PolyTech: negligence, strict liability – design defect, negligent design, strict liability – failure to warn, negligent failure to warn, negligence *per se*, negligent misrepresentation, loss of consortium, survivorship and wrongful death, and medical monitoring.

1751. Under the KSPLA, Plaintiffs assert the following theories against only Philips: negligent failure to recall, negligent recall, breach of express warranty, breach of implied warranty of merchantability, and breach of implied warranty of usability.

1752. The Recalled Devices were defective and unreasonably dangerous because, at the time the Recalled Devices left the control of Philips and PolyTech, the likelihood and seriousness of the risk of harm outweighed the burden on Philips and PolyTech to design a product that would have prevented harm and any adverse effect that an alternative design that was both practical and feasible would have on the utility, usefulness, practicality or desirability of the Recalled Devices.

1753. The Recalled Devices were defective and unreasonably dangerous because, at the time of manufacture, the likelihood and seriousness of the risk of harm rendered Philips' and

PolyTech's warnings or instructions inadequate and alternative warnings or instructions would have made the Recalled Devices safer.

1754. At the time the Recalled Devices left the control of Philips and Polytech, Philips and PolyTech knew or should have known that the PE-PUR foam in the Recalled Devices can degrade and off-gas dangerous and carcinogenic chemicals and particles, posing a serious risk to users, but failed to adequately warn of said risk.

1755. The Recalled Devices were dangerous to an extent beyond which would be contemplated by the ordinary user who purchased and/or used the device.

1756. The Recalled Devices were not reasonably safe because the Recalled Devices did not conform to Philips' express and implied warranties relating to material facts concerning the Recalled Devices.

1757. The risk of harm would not have been obvious to a consumer.

1758. These defective conditions rendered the Recalled Devices unreasonably dangerous to users like Plaintiffs.

1759. The defective and unreasonably dangerous conditions of the Recalled Devices proximately caused the damages for which recovery is sought.

1760. The KSPLA does not subsume fraud or state consumer protection claims asserted in this Complaint (Count XIII and Count XVI, respectively), and therefore Plaintiffs assert those claims under the common law and/or applicable state law causes of action enumerated herein. To the extent that the Court finds that fraud or consumer protection claims are subsumed in the KSPLA, Plaintiffs assert those claims here.

1761. Plaintiffs demand judgment against Philips and PolyTech and request compensatory damages, punitive damages, medical monitoring, interest, costs of suit, attorneys' fees, and such other relief as the Court deems equitable and just.

COUNT XXVI
VIOLATIONS OF LOUISIANA PRODUCT LIABILITY ACT
La. Stat. Ann. § 9:2800.51, *et seq.*

1762. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all previous and subsequent paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully set forth herein and further allege as follows:

1763. As discussed at length herein, the Recalled Devices were defective because they contained PE-PUR foam that was subject to degradation and off-gassing thereby exposing users, including Plaintiffs, to the Foam Toxins.

1764. At all times mentioned herein, Philips and PolyTech were involved in researching, designing, developing, manufacturing, testing, marketing, selling and/or distributing the Recalled Devices, which were defective and unreasonably dangerous.

1765. Philips' and PolyTech's conduct was reckless and performed with wanton and willful disregard for the health of users, including Plaintiffs.

1766. Plaintiffs, based upon the facts previously alleged herein, including the facts alleged in Counts II, IV, X, XI, XII, XIII, XVI, XVIII, XIX, and XX, *supra*, allege a cause of action under the Louisiana Product Liability Act, La. Stat. Ann. § 9:2800.51, *et seq.* ("LPLA").

1767. Under the LPLA, Plaintiffs assert the following theories against both Philips and PolyTech: strict liability – design defect, strict liability – failure to warn, loss of consortium, survivorship and wrongful death, and medical monitoring.

1768. Under the LPLA, Plaintiffs assert the following theories against only Philips: common law fraud by omission, breach of express warranty, implied warranty of merchantability,

implied warranty of usability, and consumer fraud and/or unfair and deceptive practices under state law.

1769. The Recalled Devices were defective and unreasonably dangerous in design as provided in La. Stat. Ann. § 9:2800.56 in that, at the time the Recalled Devices left the control of Philips and Polytech, the foreseeable risks exceeded the benefits associated with the design of the Recalled Devices.

1770. The Recalled Devices were defective and unreasonably dangerous in design as provided in La. Stat. Ann. § 9:2800.56 in that, at the time the Recalled Devices left the control of Philips and Polytech, the Recalled Devices were more dangerous than an ordinary user would expect.

1771. Safer alternative machines and designs were technologically feasible and available at the time the Recalled Devices left the control of Philips and PolyTech, which did not have an unreasonable risk of harm that the Recalled Devices and their unsafe PE-PUR foam did; for example, devices that included non-PE-PUR foam and designs that included other types of sound abatement technologies.

1772. The Recalled Devices were defective and unreasonably dangerous due to inadequate warnings or instructions as provided in La. Stat. Ann. § 9:2800.57 in that, at the time the Recalled Devices left the control of Philips and Polytech, Philips and PolyTech knew or should have known that the PE-PUR foam in the Recalled Devices can degrade and off-gas dangerous and carcinogenic chemicals and particles, posing a serious risk to users, but failed to adequately warn of said risk. Philips further failed to warn or instruct that Accessory Humidifiers, warm temperatures, and humidity would hasten foam degradation and that the Recalled Devices should not be used in conjunction with the SoClean ozone cleaning system which Philips now claims can

hasten or cause foam degradation.

1773. The Recalled Devices were defective due to inadequate post-marketing surveillance, warnings, and/or instructions because, after Philips knew or should have known of the risks of severe and permanent health consequences associated with the PE-PUR foam in the Recalled Devices, Philips failed to provide adequate warnings to users and instead continued to improperly advertise, market, and promote its products.

1774. The Recalled Devices were dangerous to an extent beyond which would be contemplated by the ordinary user who purchased and/or used the device.

1775. Plaintiffs were not able to discover, nor could they have discovered through the exercise of reasonable diligence, the defective nature of the subject devices. Further, in no way could Plaintiffs have known that Philips and PolyTech had designed, developed, and/or manufactured the subject devices in a way as to make the risk of harm or injury outweigh any benefits.

1776. The Recalled Devices were unreasonably dangerous as provided in La. Stat. Ann. § 9:2800.58 because the Recalled Devices did not conform to Philips' express warranties that the Recalled Devices were safe and effective machines that would help users breathe by, among other things, pumping air into users' lungs.

1777. Philips' warranties induced users like Plaintiffs herein to use the Recalled Devices, and Plaintiffs' damages were proximately caused by that failure to meet the warranties.

1778. Plaintiffs have suffered serious and debilitating injuries and may continue to suffer serious and debilitating illnesses or injuries, including various cancers, in the future as a direct and proximate result of Philips' and PolyTech's conduct.

1779. Plaintiffs' damages arose from a reasonably anticipated use of the Recalled Devices

by Plaintiffs.

1780. Plaintiffs demand judgment against Philips and PolyTech and request compensatory damages, medical monitoring, interest, costs of suit, attorneys' fees, and such other relief as the Court deems equitable and just.

COUNT XXVII
VIOLATIONS OF MISSISSIPPI PRODUCT LIABILITY ACT
Miss. Code Ann. § 11-1-63

1781. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all previous and subsequent paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully set forth herein and further allege as follows:

1782. As discussed at length herein, the Recalled Devices were defective because they contained PE-PUR foam that was subject to degradation and off-gassing thereby exposing users, including Plaintiffs, to the Foam Toxins.

1783. At all times mentioned herein, Philips and PolyTech were involved in researching, designing, developing, manufacturing, testing, marketing, selling and/or distributing the Recalled Devices, which were defective and unreasonably dangerous.

1784. Philips' and PolyTech's conduct was reckless and performed with wanton and willful disregard for the health of users, including Plaintiffs.

1785. Plaintiffs, based upon the facts previously alleged herein, including the facts alleged in Counts I, II, III, IV, V, VI(2), X, XI, XII, XIV, XVIII, XIX, and XX, *supra*, allege causes of action under the Mississippi Product Liability Act, Miss. Code Ann. § 11-1-63 ("MPLA").

1786. Under the MPLA, Plaintiffs assert the following theories against both Philips and PolyTech: negligence, strict liability – design defect, negligent design, strict liability – failure to warn, negligent failure to warn, loss of consortium, survivorship and wrongful death, and medical monitoring.

1787. Under the MPLA, Plaintiffs assert the following theories against only Philips: negligent recall, breach of express warranty, breach of implied warranty of merchantability, breach of implied warranty of usability, and negligent misrepresentation.

1788. The Recalled Devices were defective and unreasonably dangerous because, at the time the Recalled Devices left the control of Philips and PolyTech, the likelihood and seriousness of the risk of harm outweighed the burden on Philips and PolyTech to design a product that would have prevented harm and any adverse effect that an alternative design that was both practical and feasible would have on the utility, usefulness, practicality, or desirability of the Recalled Devices. Miss. Code Ann. § 11-1-63(a)(i)(2).

1789. The Recalled Devices were defective and unreasonably dangerous because, at the time of manufacture, the likelihood and seriousness of the risk of harm rendered Philips' and PolyTech's warnings or instructions inadequate and alternative warnings or instructions would have made the Recalled Devices safer. Miss. Code Ann. § 11-1-63(a)(i)(3).

1790. At the time the Recalled Devices left the control of Philips and PolyTech, Philips and PolyTech knew or should have known that the PE-PUR foam in the Recalled Devices can degrade and off-gas dangerous and carcinogenic chemicals and particles, posing a serious risk to users, but failed to adequately warn of said risk.

1791. The Recalled Devices were dangerous to an extent beyond which would be contemplated by the ordinary user who purchased and/or used the device.

1792. The Recalled Devices were not reasonably safe because the Recalled Devices did not conform to Philips' express and implied warranties relating to material facts concerning the Recalled Devices. Miss Code Ann. § 11-1-63(a)(i)(4).

1793. These defective conditions rendered the Recalled Devices unreasonably dangerous

to users like Plaintiffs.

1794. The defective and unreasonably dangerous conditions of the Recalled Devices proximately caused the damages for which recovery is sought.

1795. The MPLA does not subsume the claims alleging fraud and consumer protection act claims asserted in this Complaint (Count XIII and Count XVI, respectively), and therefore Plaintiffs assert those claims under the common law and/or applicable state law causes of action enumerated herein. To the extent that the Court finds that claims alleging fraud or state consumer protection claims are subsumed in the MPLA, Plaintiffs assert those claims here.

1796. Plaintiffs demand judgment against Philips and PolyTech and request compensatory damages, punitive damages, medical monitoring, interest, costs of suit, attorneys' fees, and such other relief as the Court deems equitable and just.

COUNT XXVIII
VIOLATIONS OF NEW JERSEY PRODUCT LIABILITY ACT
N.J. Stat. Ann. 2A:59C

1797. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all previous and subsequent paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully set forth herein and further allege as follows:

1798. As discussed at length herein, the Recalled Devices were defective because they contained PE-PUR foam that was subject to degradation and off-gassing thereby exposing users, including Plaintiffs, to the Foam Toxins.

1799. At all times mentioned herein, Philips and PolyTech were involved in researching, designing, developing, manufacturing, testing, marketing, selling and/or distributing the Recalled Devices, which were defective and unreasonably dangerous.

1800. Philips' and PolyTech's conduct was reckless and performed with wanton and willful disregard for the health of users, including Plaintiffs.

1801. Plaintiffs, based upon the facts previously alleged herein, including the facts alleged in Counts I, II, III, IV, V, VI(1), VI(2), XIII, XIV, XV, XVIII, XIX, and XX, *supra*, allege a cause of action under the New Jersey Product Liability Act, N.J. Stat. Ann. 2A:59C-2 (“NJPLA”).

1802. Under the NJPLA, Plaintiffs assert the following theories against both Philips and PolyTech: negligence, strict liability – design defect, negligent design, strict liability – failure to warn, negligent failure to warn, negligence *per se*, loss of consortium, survivorship and wrongful death, and medical monitoring.

1803. Under the NJPLA, Plaintiffs assert the following theories against only Philips: negligent failure to recall, negligent recall, common law fraud by omission, breach of implied warranty of merchantability, breach of implied warranty of usability, and negligent misrepresentation.

1804. The Recalled Devices were defective and unreasonably dangerous in construction, composition, or design because, at the time the Recalled Devices left the control of Philips and PolyTech, the Recalled Devices were more dangerous than an ordinary user would expect.

1805. The Recalled Devices were defective and unreasonably dangerous in construction, composition, or design because, at the time the Recalled Devices left the control of Philips and PolyTech, a prudent manufacturer would not have marketed and sold the Recalled Devices given the known risks associated with their unsafe PE-PUR foam.

1806. Safer alternative machines and designs were available and technologically feasible at the time the Recalled Devices left the control of Philips and PolyTech, which did not have an unreasonable risk of harm that the Recalled Devices and their unsafe PE-PUR foam did; for example, devices that included non-PE-PUR foam and designs that included other types of sound abatement technologies.

1807. Alternatively, the Recalled Devices failed to contain adequate warnings or instructions in that, at the time the Recalled Devices left the control of Philips and PolyTech, Philips and PolyTech knew or should have known that the PE-PUR foam in the Recalled Devices can degrade and off-gas dangerous and carcinogenic chemicals and particles, posing a serious risk to users, but failed to adequately warn of said risk. Philips and Polytech further failed to warn or instruct that Accessory Humidifiers, warm temperatures, and humidity would hasten foam degradation and that the Recalled Devices should not be used in conjunction with the SoClean ozone cleaning system which Philips now claims can hasten or cause foam degradation.

1808. The Recalled Devices contained inadequate post-marketing surveillance, warnings, and/or instructions because, after Philips knew or should have known of the risks of severe and permanent health consequences associated with the PE-PUR foam in the Recalled Devices, it failed to provide adequate warnings to users and instead continued to improperly advertise, market, and promote its products.

1809. The Recalled Devices failed to contain adequate warnings as defined in N.J. Stat. Ann. 2A:58C-4 as the provided warnings were far deficient compared to what a reasonably prudent manufacturer would have provided.

1810. Plaintiffs were not able to discover, nor could they have discovered through the exercise of reasonable diligence, the defective nature of the subject devices. Further, in no way could Plaintiffs have known that Philips and PolyTech had designed, developed, and manufactured the subject devices in a way as to make the risk of harm or injury outweigh any benefits.

1811. Plaintiffs have suffered serious and debilitating injuries and may continue to suffer serious and debilitating illnesses or injuries, including various cancers, in the future as a direct and proximate result of the defects in Philips' and PolyTech's Recalled Devices.

1812. The NJPLA does not subsume consumer protection act claims or breach of express warranty claims asserted in this Complaint (Count XVI and Count X, respectively), and therefore Plaintiffs assert those claims under the common law and/or applicable state consumer protection law enumerated herein. To the extent that the Court finds that consumer protection claims or breach of express warranty claims are subsumed in the NJPLA, Plaintiffs assert those claims here.

1813. Plaintiffs demand judgment against Philips and PolyTech and request compensatory damages, punitive damages, medical monitoring, interest, costs of suit, attorneys' fees, and such other relief as the Court deems equitable and just.

COUNT XXIX
VIOLATIONS OF OHIO PRODUCT LIABILITY ACT
Ohio Rev. Code § 2307.72(A) & (B)

1814. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all previous and subsequent paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully set forth herein and further allege as follows:

1815. As discussed at length herein, the Recalled Devices were defective because they contained PE-PUR foam that was subject to degradation and off-gassing thereby exposing users, including Plaintiffs, to the Foam Toxins.

1816. At all times mentioned herein, Philips and PolyTech were involved in researching, designing, developing, manufacturing, testing, marketing, selling and/or distributing the Recalled Devices, which were defective and unreasonably dangerous.

1817. Philips' and PolyTech's conduct was reckless and performed with wanton and willful disregard for the health of users, including Plaintiffs.

1818. Plaintiffs, based upon the facts previously alleged herein, including the facts alleged in Counts I, II, III, IV, V, VI(2), XIV, X, XI, XII, XIV, XV, XVIII, XIX, and XX, *supra*, allege a

cause of action under the Ohio Product Liability Act, Ohio Rev. Code § 2307.72(A) & (B) (“OPLA”).

1819. Under the OPLA, Plaintiffs assert the following theories against both Philips and PolyTech: negligence, strict liability – design defect, negligent design, strict liability – failure to warn, negligent failure to warn, negligence *per se*, loss of consortium, survivorship and wrongful death, and medical monitoring.

1820. Under the OPLA, Plaintiffs assert the following theories against only Philips: negligent recall, negligent misrepresentation, breach of express warranty, breach of implied warranty of merchantability, and breach of implied warranty of usability.

1821. The Recalled Devices were defective and unreasonably dangerous in design because, at the time they left the control of Philips and PolyTech, the likelihood and seriousness of the risk of harm outweighed their utility such that Plaintiffs would not have used the Recalled Devices if informed of the known risks.

1822. The Recalled Devices were defective and unreasonably dangerous in design because, at the time they left the control of Philips and PolyTech, a reasonable alternative design was available that would have prevented the harm alleged herein.

1823. The Recalled Devices were defective and unreasonably dangerous because, at the time they left the control of Philips and PolyTech, the likelihood and seriousness of the risk of harm rendered Philips’ and PolyTech’s warnings or instructions inadequate, and alternative warnings or instructions would have made the Recalled Devices safer.

1824. The Recalled Devices were defective and unreasonably dangerous in construction, composition, or design because, at the time they left the control of Philips and PolyTech, a

reasonable manufacturer would not have marketed and sold the Recalled Devices given the known risks associated with their unsafe PE-PUR foam.

1825. The Recalled Devices were defective due to inadequate post-marketing surveillance, warnings, and/or instructions because, after Philips knew or should have known of the risks of severe and permanent health consequences associated with the PE-PUR foam in the Recalled Devices, it failed to provide adequate warnings to users and instead continued to improperly advertise, market, and promote its products.

1826. Safer alternative machines and designs were available and technologically feasible at the time the Recalled Devices left the control of Philips and PolyTech, which did not have an unreasonable risk of harm that the Recalled Devices and their unsafe PE-PUR foam did; for example, devices that included non-PE-PUR foam and designs that included other types of sound abatement technologies.

1827. The Recalled Devices were not reasonably safe because the Recalled Devices did not conform to Philips' express and implied warranties relating to material facts concerning the Recalled Devices.

1828. The Recalled Devices were not reasonably safe because adequate warnings or instructions were not provided after the Recalled Devices were manufactured when Philips and PolyTech learned or should have learned, as reasonably prudent manufacturers, about the dangers associated with the Recalled Devices.

1829. The risk of harm would not have been obvious to an ordinary user of the Recalled Devices.

1830. Plaintiffs have suffered serious and debilitating injuries and may continue to suffer serious and debilitating illnesses or injuries, including various cancers, in the future as a direct and proximate result of the defects in Philips' and PolyTech's Recalled Devices.

1831. Plaintiffs have suffered serious and debilitating injuries and may continue to suffer serious and debilitating illnesses or injuries, including various cancers, in the future as a direct and proximate result of misrepresentations made by Philips' and PolyTech's as to the safety of the Recalled Devices.

1832. The defects in the Recalled Devices demonstrate a flagrant disregard of the safety of expected users of the Recalled Devices.

1833. Plaintiffs' damages arose from a reasonably anticipated use of the Recalled Devices by Plaintiffs.

1834. The OPLA does not subsume claims alleging fraud and therefore Plaintiffs assert that claim under the common law cause of action enumerated herein (Count XIII). To the extent that the Court finds that claims alleging fraud are subsumed in the OPLA, Plaintiffs assert a common law fraud by omission claim here.

1835. Plaintiffs demand judgment against Philips and PolyTech and request compensatory damages, punitive damages, medical monitoring, interest, costs of suit, attorneys' fees, and such other relief as the Court deems equitable and just.

COUNT XXX
VIOLATIONS OF TENNESSEE PRODUCT LIABILITY ACT
Tenn. Code Ann. § 29-28-101, *et seq.*

1836. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all previous and subsequent paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully set forth herein and further allege as follows:

1837. As discussed at length herein, the Recalled Devices were defective because they contained PE-PUR foam that was subject to degradation and off-gassing thereby exposing users, including Plaintiffs, to the Foam Toxins.

1838. At all times mentioned herein, Philips and PolyTech were involved in researching, designing, developing, manufacturing, testing, marketing, selling, and/or distributing the Recalled Devices, which were defective and unreasonably dangerous.

1839. Philips' and PolyTech's conduct was reckless and performed with wanton and willful disregard for the health of users, including Plaintiffs.

1840. Plaintiffs, based upon the facts previously alleged herein, including the facts alleged in Counts I, II, III, IV, V, VI(1), VI(2), X, XI, XII, XIV, XV, XVIII, XIX, and XX, *supra*, allege a cause of action under the Tennessee Product Liability Act, Tenn. Code Ann. § 29-28-101, *et seq.* ("TPLA").

1841. Under the TPLA, Plaintiffs assert the following theories against both Philips and PolyTech: negligence, strict liability – design defect, negligent design, strict liability – failure to warn, negligent failure to warn, negligence *per se*, loss of consortium, survivorship and wrongful death, and medical monitoring.

1842. Under the TPLA, Plaintiffs assert the following theories against only Philips: negligent failure to recall, negligent recall, negligent misrepresentation, breach of express warranty, breach of implied warranty of merchantability, and breach of the implied warranty of

usability.

1843. The Recalled Devices were defective and unreasonably dangerous in construction, composition, or design because, at the time the Recalled Devices left the control of Philips and PolyTech, the Recalled Devices were more dangerous than an ordinary user would expect.

1844. The Recalled Devices were defective and unreasonably dangerous in construction, composition, or design because, at the time the Recalled Devices left the control of Philips and PolyTech, a prudent manufacturer would not have marketed and sold the Recalled Devices given the known risks associated with their unsafe PE-PUR foam.

1845. Safer alternative machines and designs were available and technologically feasible at the time the Recalled Devices left the control of Philips and Polytech, which did not have an unreasonable risk of harm that the Recalled Devices and their unsafe PE-PUR foam did; for example, devices that included non-PE-PUR foam and designs that included other types of sound abatement technologies.

1846. The Recalled Devices were defective and unreasonably dangerous due to inadequate warnings or instructions in that, at the time the Recalled Devices left the control of Philips and Polytech, Philips and PolyTech knew or should have known that the PE-PUR foam in the Recalled Devices can degrade and off-gas dangerous and carcinogenic chemicals and particles, posing a serious risk to users, but failed to adequately warn of said risk. Philips and Polytech further failed to warn or instruct that Accessory Humidifiers, warm temperatures, and humidity would hasten foam degradation and that the Recalled Devices should not be used in conjunction with the SoClean ozone cleaning system which Philips now claims can hasten or cause foam degradation.

1847. The Recalled Devices were defective due to inadequate post-marketing

surveillance, warnings, and/or instructions because, after Philips knew or should have known of the risks of severe and permanent health consequences associated with the PE-PUR foam in the Recalled Devices, it failed to provide adequate warnings to users and instead continued to improperly advertise, market, and promote its products.

1848. Plaintiffs were not able to discover, nor could they have discovered through the exercise of reasonable diligence, the defective nature of the subject devices. Further, in no way could Plaintiffs have known that Philips and PolyTech had designed, developed, and manufactured the subject devices in a way as to make the risk of harm or injury outweigh any benefits.

1849. Plaintiffs have suffered serious and debilitating injuries and may continue to suffer serious and debilitating illnesses or injuries, including various cancers, in the future as a direct and proximate result of the defects in Philips' and PolyTech's Recalled Devices.

1850. The TPLA does not subsume claims alleging fraud, and therefore Plaintiffs assert that claim under the common law cause of action enumerated herein (Count XIII). To the extent that the Court finds that fraud claims are subsumed in the TPLA, Plaintiffs assert a common law fraud by omission claim here.

1851. Plaintiffs demand judgment against Philips and PolyTech and request compensatory damages, punitive damages, medical monitoring, interest, costs of suit, attorneys' fees, and such other relief as the Court deems equitable and just. In accordance with Tenn. Code Ann. § 29-28-107, each individual Plaintiff will identify the amount of damages sought in their Short Form Complaint.

COUNT XXXI
VIOLATIONS OF WASHINGTON PRODUCT LIABILITY ACT
Wash. Rev. Code Ann. § 7.72.010, *et seq.*

1852. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all previous and subsequent paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully set forth herein and further allege as follows:

1853. As discussed at length herein, the Recalled Devices were defective because they contained PE-PUR foam that was subject to degradation and off-gassing thereby exposing users, including Plaintiffs, to the Foam Toxins.

1854. At all times mentioned herein, Philips and PolyTech were involved in researching, designing, developing, manufacturing, testing, marketing, selling, and/or distributing the Recalled Devices, which were defective and unreasonably dangerous.

1855. Philips' and PolyTech's conduct was reckless and performed with wanton and willful disregard for the health of users, including Plaintiffs.

1856. Plaintiffs, based upon the facts previously alleged herein, including the facts alleged in Counts I, II, III, IV, V, VI(1), VI(2), X, XI, XII, XIV, XVIII, XIX, and XX, *supra*, allege a cause of action under the Washington Product Liability Act, Wash. Rev. Code Ann. § 7.72.010, *et seq.* ("WPLA").

1857. Under the WPLA, Plaintiffs assert the following theories against both Philips and PolyTech: negligence, strict liability – design defect, negligent design, strict liability – failure to warn, negligent failure to warn, loss of consortium, survivorship and wrongful death, and medical monitoring.

1858. Under the WPLA, Plaintiffs assert the following theories against only Philips: negligent failure to recall, negligent recall, negligent misrepresentation, breach of express warranty, breach of implied warranty of merchantability, and breach of the implied warranty of

usability.

1859. The Recalled Devices were not reasonably safe as designed because, at the time of manufacture, the likelihood and seriousness of the risk of harm outweighed the burden on Philips and PolyTech to design a product that would have prevented harm and any adverse effect that an alternative design that was both practical and feasible would have on the usefulness of the Recalled Devices. Wash. Rev. Code Ann. § 7.72.030(1)(a).

1860. The Recalled Devices were not reasonably safe because, at the time of manufacture, the likelihood and seriousness of the risk of harm rendered Philips' and PolyTech's warnings or instructions inadequate and alternative warnings or instructions would have made the Recalled Devices safer. Wash. Rev. Code Ann. § 7.72.030(1)(b).

1861. Alternatively, the Recalled Devices were not reasonably safe because adequate warnings or instructions were not provided after the Recalled Devices were manufactured when Philips and PolyTech learned or should have learned, as reasonably prudent manufacturers, about the dangers associated with the Recalled Devices. Wash. Rev. Code Ann. § 7.72.030(1)(c).

1862. Although Philips and PolyTech are under a duty to update their warnings or instructions in the manner that a reasonably prudent manufacturer would act in the same or similar circumstances, Philips and PolyTech failed to exercise reasonable care to inform, warn, or instruct users of the Recalled Devices that the PE-PUR foam in the Recalled Devices can degrade and off-gas dangerous and carcinogenic chemicals and particles, posing a serious risk to users.

1863. The Recalled Devices were not reasonably safe because the Recalled Devices did not conform to Philips' express and implied warranties relating to material facts concerning the Recalled Devices. Wash. Rev. Code Ann. § 7.72.030(2)(b)-(c).

1864. Generally, the Recalled Devices were unsafe to an extent beyond what would be

contemplated by the ordinary user of the Recalled Devices. Wash. Rev. Code Ann. § 7.72.030(3).

1865. The WPLA does not subsume claims alleging fraud, Wash. Rev. Code Ann § 7.72.010(4), and therefore Plaintiffs assert that claim under the common law cause of action enumerated herein (Count XIII). To the extent that the Court finds that fraud claims are subsumed in the WPLA, Plaintiffs assert a common law fraud by omission claim here.

1866. Plaintiffs demand judgment against Philips and PolyTech and request compensatory damages, medical monitoring, interest, costs of suit, attorneys' fees, and such other relief as the Court deems equitable and just.

VII. PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs request that this Court:

- A. award all damages to which Plaintiffs are entitled (including, without limitation, compensatory damages for pain and suffering, emotional distress damages, past and future medical expenses, past and future loss of wages and wage earning capacity, and other economic damages; loss of consortium, medical monitoring; statutory damages; punitive, exemplary and treble damages; and loss of services, support and consortium);
- B. award pre-judgment and post-judgment interest on such monetary relief;
- C. award reasonable attorneys' fees and costs; and
- D. grant such further and other relief that this Court deems appropriate.

VIII. JURY DEMAND

Plaintiffs demand a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

Dated: February 12, 2024

Respectfully submitted,

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